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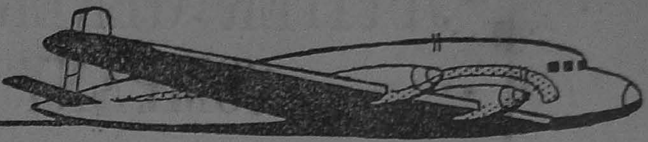

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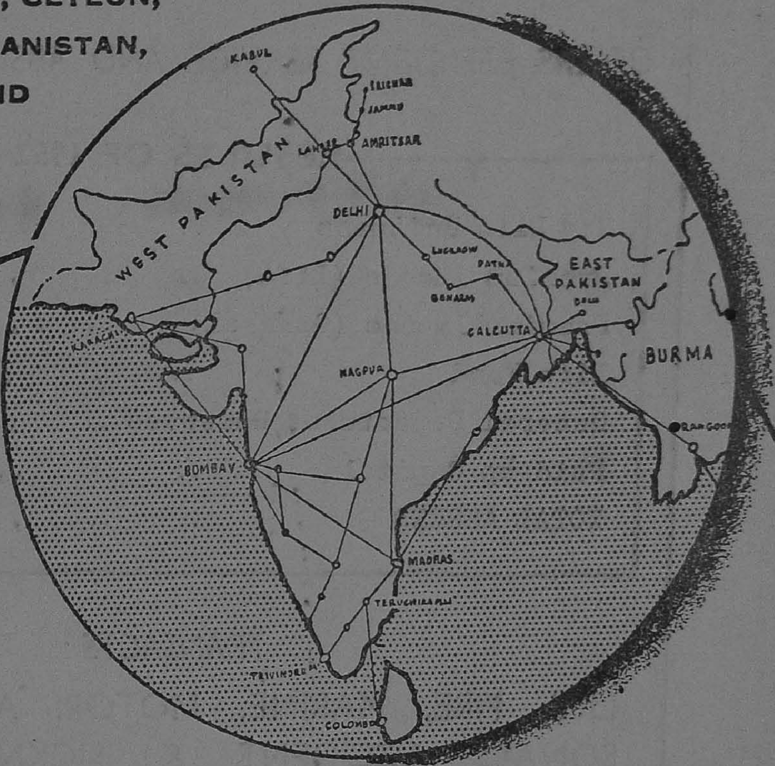

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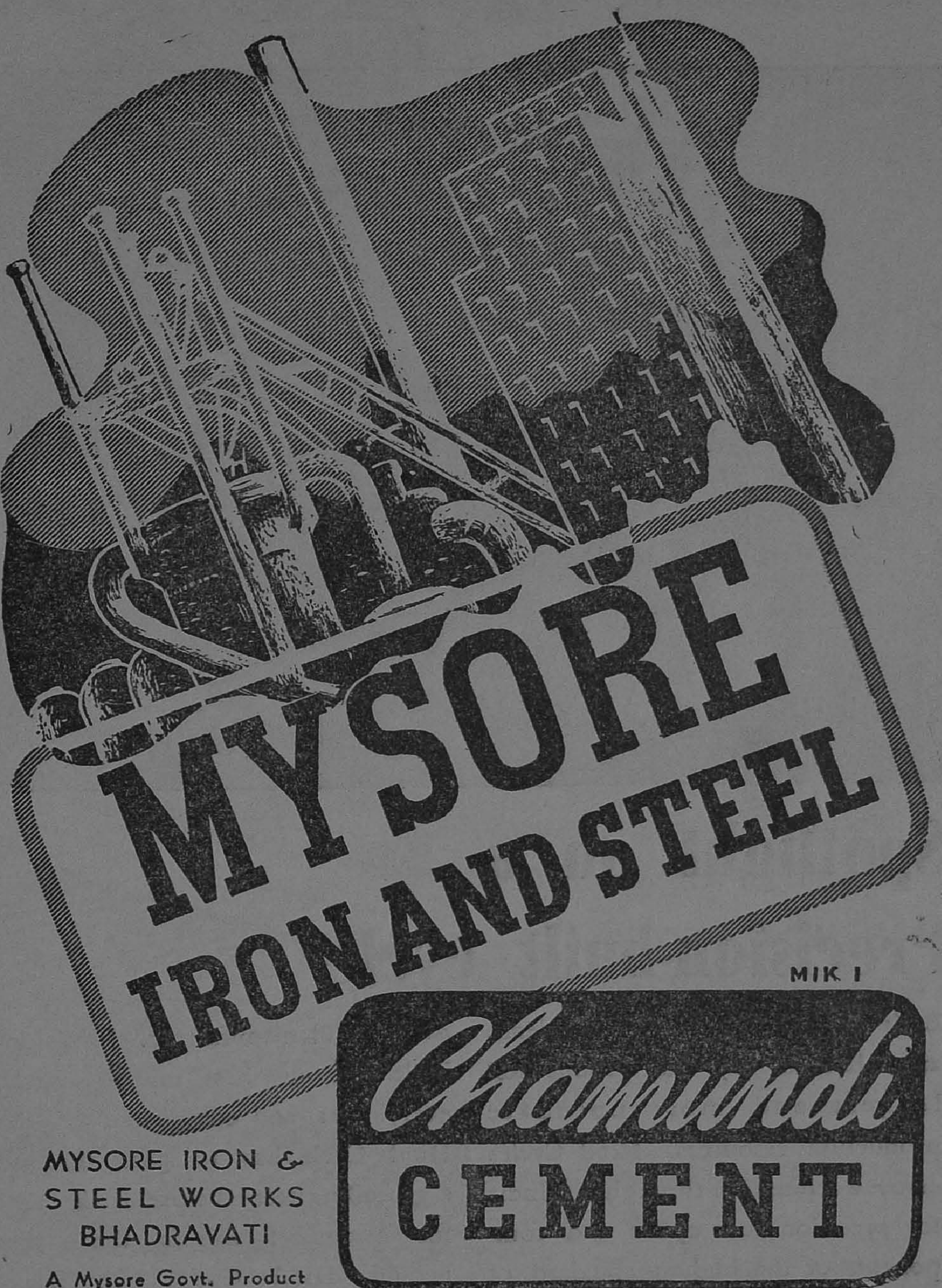

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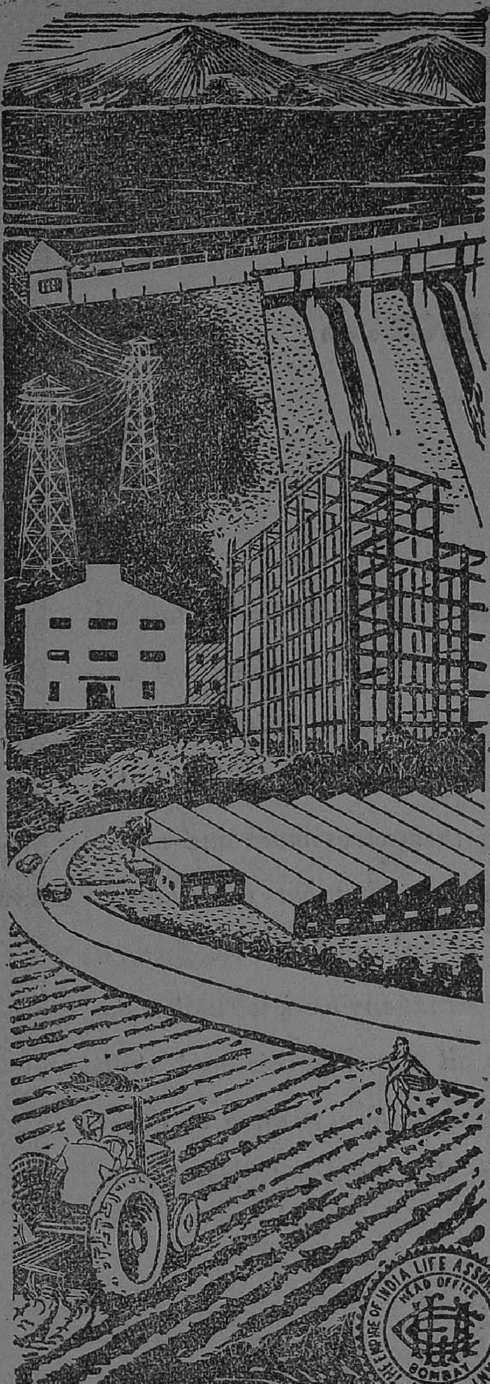

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INDIA

A Reference Annual

1954

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

April 1954

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COMPILED BY THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

36984

Printed at The National Printing Works, Delhi

PREFACE

The past few years have witnessed far-reaching social and economic changes in our country, and the need for reliable, factual information has perhaps never been more keenly felt than now. *INDIA 1953* was meant to meet this specific need and the generous reception it had from the public has encouraged the publishers to bring out a similar volume every year. *INDIA 1954* marks an advance on the scope of the earlier publication, besides incorporating up-to-date additional information.

The book contains facts and figures on the diverse aspects of our national life. These have been compiled from official and other sources and presented objectively. The limitation of space has been the main consideration in the selection of data ; and no attempt has been made to marshal them so as to serve a point of view or prove a case. We trust that the book will be of special interest to university students, research workers, libraries, commercial and industrial establishments and, in fact, to anyone requiring a well-documented book of reference on contemporary India.

Suggestions for improvement will be gratefully received by the Publishers.

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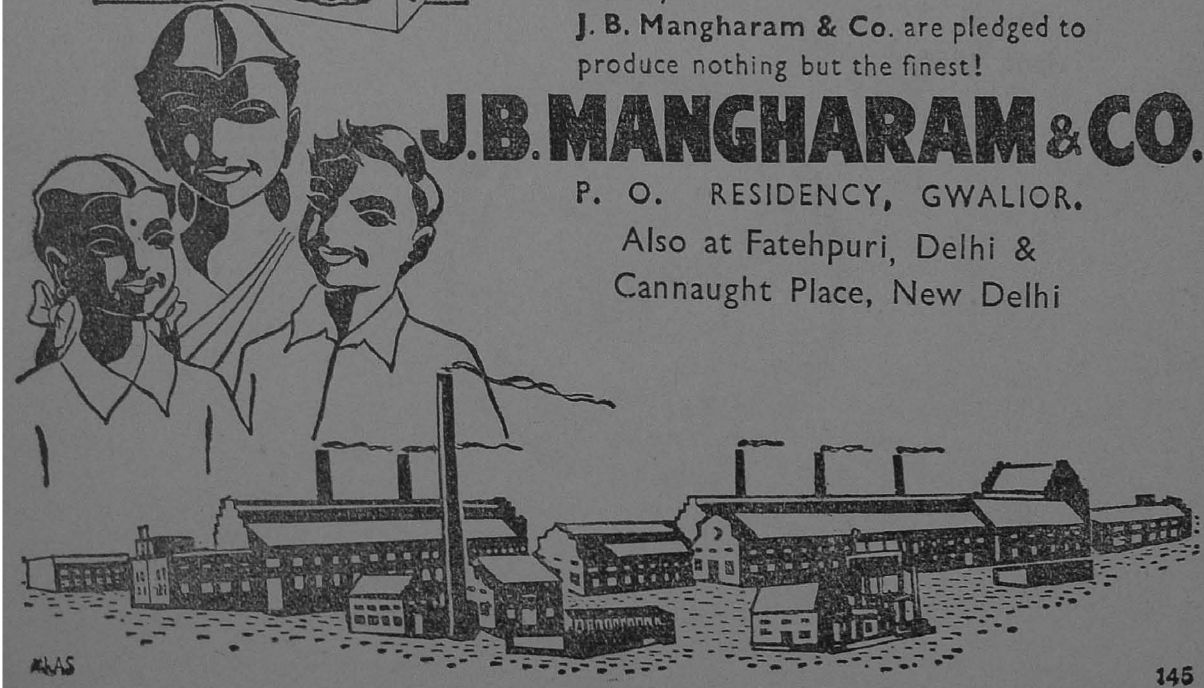

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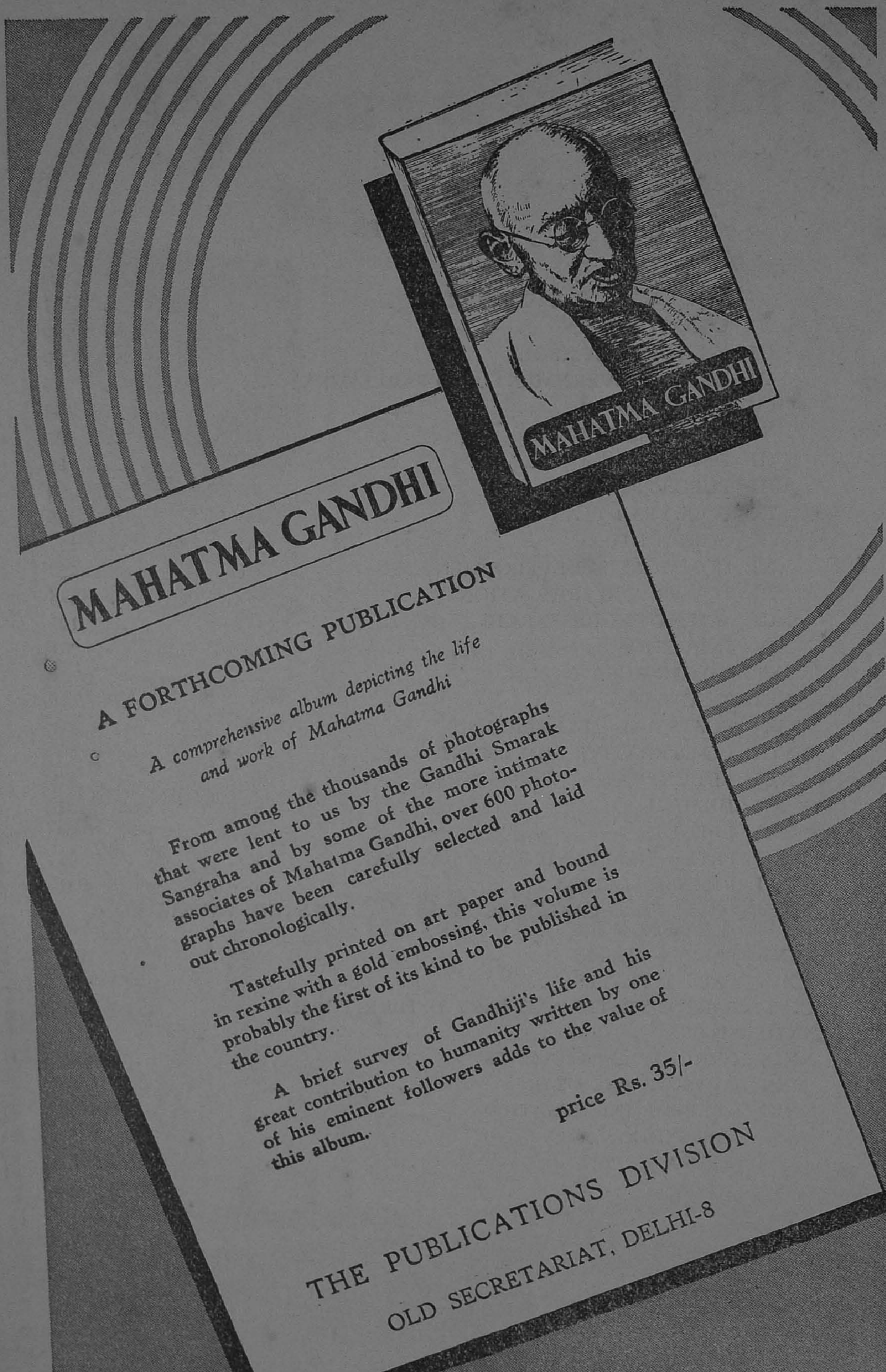
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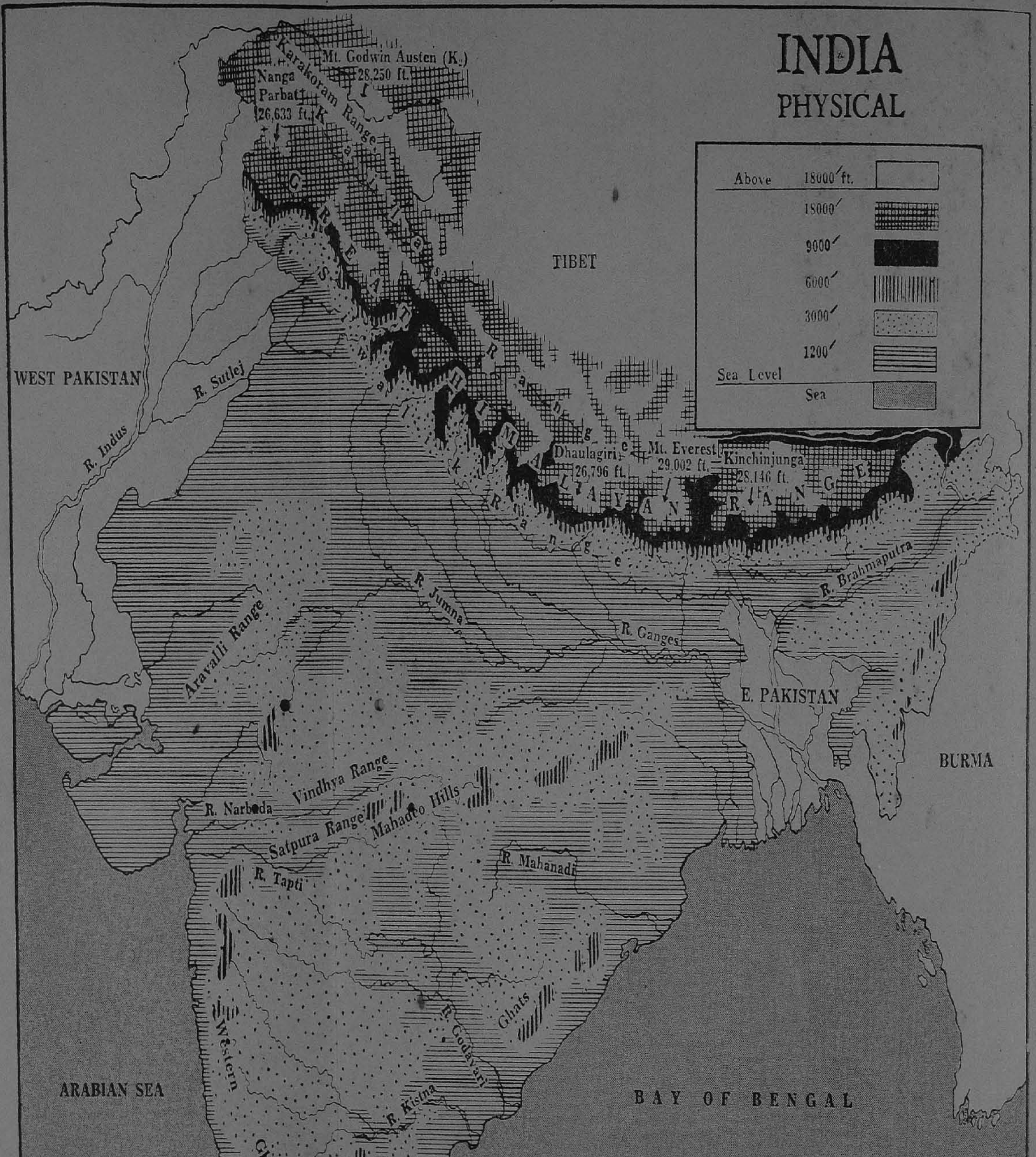
INDIA
PHYSICAL
Above 18000' ft.
18000'
9000'
6000'
3000'
1200'
Sea Level
Sea
TIBET
WEST PAKISTAN
Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) 28,250 ft.
Nanga Parbat 26,633 ft.
Karakoram Range
Dhaulagiri 26,796 ft.
Mt. Everest 29,002 ft.
Kinchinjunga 28,146 ft.
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R. Jumna
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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

LAND

India, also known by the ancient name *Bharat*, is the middle one of the three irregularly formed peninsulas that jut out from the mainland of Asia into the sea. Welded to the south central rim of Asia by the Himalayas, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 66° 20′ to 97° east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,700 miles from east to west. The Tropic of Cancer roughly divides it into two halves, the northern one lying in the Temperate Zone and the southern in the Torrid Zone. It has a land frontier 8,200 miles long and a coastline of about 3,500 miles.

The majestic Himalayas are the world's most formidable mountain barrier and form India's northern boundary, along which lie Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India and Burma. To the north-east, forming an enclave between the States of West Bengal and Assam, lies East Pakistan. In the north-west, India borders on West Pakistan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are also included in the Indian Union.

Extending over an area of 12,69,640 sq. miles, the Union of India comprises 29 States, including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the the newly formed State of Andhra which has been carved out of Madras. Inaugurated in October 1953, Andhra has an area of 67,000 sq. miles. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It is, approximately, thirteen times as large as the United Kingdom, eight times the size of Japan, a third of Canada and a seventh of the U.S.S.R.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The country comprises three well-defined regions: (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic plain, and (*iii*) the southern table-land in the Peninsula. The Himalayas are a series of three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges, *e.g.*, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.); Mt. Godwin Austin (28,250 ft.); and Kanchanjunga (28,146 ft.). The high altitudes limit travel to a number of passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumby valley, north-east of Darjeeling. From the Pamir Knot in the north-west to the border of Assam the mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles. In the east, between India and Burma, the mountain ranges are much lower and are called by different names in different places, such as the Patkai and the Naga hills in the north-east and the Jaintia, Khasi and Garo hills in the south-west of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain between the Peninsula and the Himalayas extends for about 1,500 miles from the western border of East Pakistan to the western frontier of West Pakistan. It is watered by the Ganges and its tributaries, the Yamuna, the Gomti, the Gogra and the Gandak.

The Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas and enters India at its eastern extremity. Flowing through Assam and East Bengal it joins the Ganges before the latter falls into the Bay of Bengal. A part of the Punjab is watered by the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.

The peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is 1,500 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is 3,000 ft., but rises in places to as much as 9,000 ft. The peninsular table-land is rocky and uneven and extends to a number of hilly ranges in the far south which are over 4,000 ft. high in places. Of these, the Nilgiris and the Cardamom hills are the more important. The plateau is traversed by the rivers Narbada and Tapti which fall into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

CLIMATE

Essentially, the climate of India is monsoon-tropical. This description cannot, of course, account for local variations. India's climate is entirely dominated by the seasonal rhythm and the seasons can be classified as follows :

(*a*) cold weather from October to the end of February;

(*b*) hot weather from the beginning of March to the end of June;

(*c*) rainy weather from the end of June to the end of September.

The season of the north-east monsoon can be sub-divided into (*i*) the cold weather season from January to February; (*ii*) the hot weather season from March to June; and the season of the south-west monsoon into (*iii*) the rainy season from June to mid-September, and (*iv*) the season of retreating monsoon from October to December.

In January, a month typical of the cold weather, there is a wide range in the temperature from north to south. The days are warm and the nights distinctly cold. The average temperature for January is less than 55° F in the Punjab, about 60° F in the Ganges valley and about 75° F in Madras. In April and May, the sun is vertical over India and these are, as such, the hottest months in the country. The average temperature for May exceeds 100° F in north-west India, and is over 85° F in the Ganges delta. The monsoon usually bursts about the middle of June and there is torrential rain accompanied by violent thunder and lightning. In most parts of India that are served by the south-west monsoon, rainfall occurs between June and September. With the exception of the Madras coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings rain only to Travancore-Cochin and parts of Madras.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Minerals

The most important mining area is the Chota Nagpur plateau—also known as Gondwana—comprising the region of south Bihar, south-west Bengal and north Orissa. Most of the country's coal, iron, mica and copper come from this region. While the major part of the coal is mined in the Jharia and Raniganj coal-fields, it also occurs in the form of lignite in south-east Hyderabad, southern Madhya Pradesh and along the south-eastern coast of Madras. Iron is found in Mysore, and mica in northern Madras and central Rajasthan. Ilmenite and monazite,

TABLE I

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling ..	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6
Shillong ..	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla ..	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
Coastal Stations														
Bombay ..	35	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Madras ..	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad ..	332	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Calcutta ..	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Kanpur ..	413	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
Cuttack ..	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
New Delhi ..	710	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Lucknow ..	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Patna ..	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Plateau Stations														
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Nagpur ..	1,010	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.2	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	90.6	85.5	81.7	92.0

TABLE II

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	‘F.	° F.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling ..	See table I	35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47.9
Shillong ..		38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla ..		35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	51.4	44.2	39.3	49.4
Coastal Stations														
Bombay ..		66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Madras ..		67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad ..		47.1	50.9	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4
Calcutta ..		54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Kanpur ..		45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Cuttack ..		59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2
New Delhi ..		43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Lucknow ..		47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Patna ..		51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Plateau Stations ..														
Dehra Dun ..		44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Nagpur ..		56.0	59.9	66.7	74.5	80.9	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.2	66.5	59.1	53.8	68.5

TABLE III

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Yearly
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling ..	See table I	0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42
Shillong ..		0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.61	0.28	84.64
Simla ..		2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
Coastal Stations														
Bombay ..		0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Madras ..		1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad ..		0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Calcutta ..		0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Kanpur ..		0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Cuttack ..		0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
New Delhi ..		0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Lucknow ..		0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Patna ..		0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Plateau Stations														
Dehra Dun ..		2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Nagpur ..		0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24

which are minerals of strategic importance, are found in the sands along the Travancore coast. Magnesite is mined in the Chalk hills of Madras and gold at the Kolar gold-fields in Mysore. Bauxite, steatite, gypsum, building-stone, salt, fire-clay, corundum and Fuller's earth are also found in the country in varying degrees of abundance. India has large supplies of mica; in fact, it produces 60 per cent of the world's output of this commodity. Moreover, its supplies of manganese, ilmenite, monazite and iron and titanium ores are among the largest in the world. India's mineral resources have not, however, been adequately exploited. The country is deficient in petroleum, and the only oil-fields in the country are situated in Assam. The output of these oil-fields is almost negligible. Similarly, its supplies of lead, sulphur, silver, nickel, tin, zinc, mercury, tungsten, molybdenum, platinum, graphite, asphalt, potash and of flourides are not adequate for the country's requirements. The statement below will give an idea of the quantity and value of important minerals produced in the country during the year 1951 :

TABLE IV

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1951

Mineral	Quantity	Value in rupees
Apatite	416 tons	6,408
Asbestos	433 ,,	2,32,555
Bauxite	67,047 ,,	7,52,365
Barytes	8,224 ,,	2,89,631
China clay	54,987 ,,	15,86,298
Chromite	15,802 ,,	8,67,287
Coal	3,44,30,522 ,,	50,47,62,162
Copper ore	369,057 ,,	—
Corundum	548 ,,	2,27,745
Diamond	1,674 carats	5,34,361
Feldspar	3,145 tons	34,532
Fuller's earth	4,000 ,,	63,000
Gold	2,26,357 oz.	6,75,28,992
Graphite	1,578 tons	2,01,188
Gypsum	2,03,602 ,,	12,63,128
Iron ore	36,56,661 ,,	2,09,45,218
Kyanite	42,301 ,,	58,50,626
Magnesite	1,17,071 ,,	17,78,134
Manganese ore	12,83,929 ,,	17,71,82,202
Mica	4,90,665 cwts	13,75,81,134
Ochre	8,409 ,,	1,14,965
Steatite	32,378 ,,	12,95,885

Water

Rivers have always exercised a powerful influence on the national life of the people of India. The earliest civilisations developed in the Indus basin and along the banks of the Ganges and its tributaries. In the south too, large masses of people have depended for their existence on the rivers. Apart from the rivers, underground waters also constitute a valuable source of water supply for domestic and agricultural purposes. In most parts of the country, successful agriculture is not possible without irrigation.

The total annual flow of water in the rivers is estimated at 1,356 million acre-feet, of which only 76 million acre-feet or 5.6 per cent is at present used for irrigation. The total quantity of water flowing in the rivers is not wholly available or, indeed, needed for irrigation. It is difficult to state with any precision what percentage of the total river-flow can be utilised for irrigation. It is, however, estimated that, of the total of 1,356 million acre-feet, about one third or 450 million acre-feet could be put to beneficial use. The position in regard to the utilisation of water resources in the important river basins is set out below:

TABLE V

River system	Estimated average annual flow in million acre-feet	Existing utilisation	Proposed projects	Proposed utilisation in million acre-feet
1. Indus ..	170 (for the entire river system including Pakistan)	About 8 million acre-feet	The Bhakra-Nangal project	8
2. Ganges ..	400	A small part is being utilised chiefly by canals on the rivers Ganges, Yamuna and Sarda.	The Damodar Valley project	2.7
3. Brahmaputra	300	Negligible; in general, irrigation unnecessary because of heavy rainfall in Assam	..	..
4. Godavari ..	84	About 14 per cent	..	..
5. Mahanadi	74	Small quantities for irrigation in the delta areas	Hirakud project	11
6. Krishna ..	50	Approximately 18 per cent	The Tungabhadra project	6
7. Cauvery ..	12	Over 60 per cent	..	..
8. Narmada ..	32	..	..	..
9. Tapti ..	17	..	The Kakrapara project	..

Power

The three chief sources of electric power in India are oil, coal and water. The country's known resources of petroleum are very small. Coal reserves are estimated at 20,000 million tons, of which 5,000 million tons are of good quality. The latter have to be conserved for important metallurgical and other operations. Reserves of low-grade coal, such as lignites, are available in large quantities and can be a source for the supply of electric power in areas near the sites of the deposits. India's resources of hydro-electric power are potentially large. The statement below shows the capacity of power plants in eleven zones:

TABLE VI

(*Thousand kilowatts*)

Zone	Particulars of areas covered	Installed capacity in March 1951	Anticipated capacity by the end of 1954	Anticipated capacity by the end of 1959
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	12	15
2.	Punjab, Delhi and part of Rajasthan	148	262	470
3.	Parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	149	231	326
4.	Bombay and part of Hyderabad	528	699	1,044
5.	South India excluding the coastal area of Andhra	317	578	757
6.	Coastal area of Andhra and parts of Hyderabad, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	67	178	235
7.	Area under the Mahanadi Valley Project	13	66	141
8.	Area under the Rihand Project and parts of U.P.	175	196	296
9.	Western districts of U.P.	74	143	194
10.	Calcutta and Damodar Valley	948	1,215	1,534
11.	Assam	8	8	17
	Total	2,433	3,588	5,092

Forests

India's forests, which cover an area of 147.7 million acres, play a vital role in the country's economy. About 450 of the total of 2,500 species of wood found in India are commercially valuable. Besides that used as timber and fuel, wood is also used for extracting acetic acid, acetone, methyl alcohol, oils, creosote and valuable drugs like sulphonamide and chloroform. The variety and abundance of minor forest produce is remarkable. There are over 3,000 species of plants, besides a large number of animal products. Medicinal and poisonous plants, essential oils, resins, fatty oils and fats, waxes, starches, gums, mucilages, tans, dyes, bamboos and canes, fibres, flosses and grasses, animal products such as honey and lac and materials for packing and wrapping are resources which can be exploited to greater advantage. Quite a number of these products feed big and small industries. The following table shows the area of India's forests in different forest regions:

TABLE VII

Region	Forest area (thousand acres)	Percentage of the total geographical area
Eastern Region	34,610	20.63
North-Western Region	29,874	10.70
Central Region	39,692	29.92
Southern Region	43,529	18.82
Indian Union	1,47,705	18.22

Agriculture

India produces a variety of food and cash crops. Rice is grown in the Ganges valley, the mountainous districts of the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, the Western Ghats and the coastal belts of Orissa and Madras. An extensive area is devoted to the cultivation of wheat in the Punjab, PEPSU, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; sugarcane is grown in the Gangetic plain, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and the Punjab ; oilseeds such as ground-nut, linseed, castor, beans, rape and sesamum are grown in northern Madras, and cotton in the southern and north-western areas of the Deccan plateau and in the Punjab. Tea is cultivated mainly in Darjeeling, the Assam hills and the Nilgiris, and jute in West Bengal. Coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and cardamom plantations are to be found in the Annamalai and Cardamom Hills. Thick coco-nut groves along the Malabar coast yield coir and copra; the bulk of the country's supply of cashew-nuts also comes from these parts. The deltaic tracts of the east coast provide a fertile soil for bananas. The Indian mango has over 500 varieties and some of these, such as the Alfonso of Bombay, are known all over the world. Mangoes are grown mostly in the vicinity of Bombay, at Poona, in the Salem and Tanjore districts of Madras and in the Malda, Darbhanga, Saharanpur and Lucknow districts of north-east India.

The statement below shows the area and production of principal crops during 1953 :

TABLE VIII

Crop	Area (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons)
Food crops—		
Rice	74,674	23,424
Wheat	24,041	6,762
Other cereals	1,01,081	17,398
Gram	17,267	3,771
Ground-nut	11,862	2,894
Sugarcane	4,376	5,260
Non-food crops—		
Oilseeds	15,649	1,741
Tobacco	798	205
Rubber[(a)]	173	44
Cotton	15,678	30,050 (thousand bales)
Jute[(a)]	1,834	4,695 ,,

Cattle

India's total livestock, comprising 29,22,18,000 heads, is about a seventh of the world's livestock population excluding that of the U.S.S.R. Cattle account for two-thirds of the total number. The chief livestock

(*a*) Figures for 1952.

products, such as milk, butter, ghee, meat and eggs, are consumed in the country, while a proportion of hides, skins, wool, bones and horns is exported. The figures for livestock and poultry during the last three quinquennial censuses are given below:

(*In thousands*)

	1940	1945	1950
Total livestock	2,76,148	2,68,440	2,92,218
Poultry	57,408	58,247	73,399

PEOPLE

Next to China, India is the world's most populous country. Regular censuses have been taken every ten years since 1881. The census taken in 1951 covered Part A, Part B, and Part C States and Part D territories of the Union. This census did not, however, take into account the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. The following statement shows the growth of population since 1891:

TABLE IX

Census year	Population (in lakhs)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) since preceding decade (in lakhs)
1891	2,359	—
1901	2,355	—4
1911	2,490	+135
1921	2,481	—9
1931	2,755	+274
1941	3,128	+373
1951	3,569	+441

During the thirty years since 1921, there has been an increase of about 11 crores in the population. The pattern of growth subsequent to 1921 is entirely different from that before the year. Before 1921, the growth of population was repeatedly checked by famine and pestilence, but cultivation had more than kept pace with the growth of population. After 1921, however, it has been lagging far behind the growth of population.

The 1951 Census

Table X page gives the figures for population and land area according to Zones and States. The total population of India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir and Tribal Areas of Assam) is 35,68,29,485 of which 18,33,05,654 are males and 17,35,23,831 females. During the decennium ending 1951, the population increased by 42 million showing a mean decennial growth of 12.5 per cent and a rise of 13.3 per cent compared with the 1941 figures. Excepting the Punjab and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which registered a decline in the mean decennial rate by 0.5 and 8.6 per cent respectively, all the States showed an increase, the highest being in Delhi (62.1 per cent) followed by Coorg (30.5 per cent).

TABLE X

POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES

Zones and States	Land area in square miles	POPULATION 1951 Persons	POPULATION 1951 Males	POPULATION 1951 Females	POPULATION 1941 Persons	Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51)
INDIA ..	12,69,640	35,68,29,485	18,33,05,654	17,35,23,831	31,47,66,380	947	+ 12.5
I.—North India ..	1,13,409	6,32,15,742	3,30,98,866	3,01,16,876	5,65,31,848	910	+ 11.2
1. Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,409	6,32,15,742	3,30,98,866	3,01,16,876	5,65,31,848	910	+ 11.2
II.—East India ..	2,61,657	9,00,80,297	4,63,15,658	4,37,64,639	8,08,73,038	945	+ 10.8
1. Bihar ..	70,330	4,02,25,947	2,02,23,675	2,00,02,272	3,65 28,119	989	+ 9.6
2. Orissa ..	60,136	1,46,45,946	72,42,892	74,03,054	1,37,67,988	1,022	+ 6.2
3. West Bengal ..	30,775	2,48,10,308	1,33,45,441	1,14,64,867	2,18,37,295	859	+ 12.7
4. Assam([a]) ..	85,012	90,43,707	4,812,166	42,31,541	75,93,037	879	+ 17.4
5. Manipur ..	8,628	5,77,635	2,83,685	2,93,950	5,12,069	1,036	+ 12.0
6. Tripura ..	4,032	6,39,029	3,35,589	3,03,440	5,13,010	904	+ 21.9
7. Sikkim ..	2,744	1,37,725	72,210	65,515	1,21,520	907	+ 12.5
III.—South India ..	1,68,009	7,56,00,804	3,78,22,542	3,77,78,262	6,48,37,350	999	+ 15.3
1. Madras ..	1,27,790	5,70,16,002	2,84,19,003	2,85,96,999	4,98,30,749	1,006	+ 13.4
2. Mysore ..	29,489	90,74,972	46,57,409	44,17,563	73,37,818	949	+ 21.2
3. Travancore-Cochin	9,144	92,80,425	46,20,803	46,59,622	75,00,057	1,008	+ 21.2
4. Coorg ..	1,586	2,29,405	1,25,327	1,04,078	1,68,726	830	+ 30.5

([a]) Figures for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal areas of Assam not included.

POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES—*Contd.*

Zones and States	Land area in square miles	POPULATION				Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51)
		1951			1941 Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females			
IV.—West India ..	1,49,609	4,06,61,115	2,09,82,281	1,96,78,834	3,32,49,726	938	+ 20.1
1. Bombay ..	1,11,434	3,59,56,150	1,86,14,802	1,73,41,288	2,91,81,146	932	+ 20.8
2. Saurashtra ..	21,451	41,37,359	20,94,442	20,42,917	35,60,700	975	+ 15.0
3. Kutch ..	16,724	5,67,606	2,72,977	2,94,629	5,07,880	1,079	+ 11.1
V.—Central India ..	2,89,399	5,22,67,959	2,64,97,524	2,57,70,435	4,72,73,886	973	+ 10.0
1. Madhya Pradesh	1,30,272	2,12,47,533	1,06,62,812	1,05,84,721	1,96,31,615	993	+ 7.9
2. Madhya Bharat ..	46,478	79,54,144	41,33,075	38,21,079	71,69,880	925	+ 10.4
3. Hyderabad ..	82,168	1,86,55,108	94,31,062	92,24,046	1,63,27,119	978	+ 13.3
4. Bhopal ..	6,878	8,36,474	4,37,635	3,98,839	7,78,623	911	+ 7.2
5. Vindhya Pradesh ..	23,603	35,74,690	18,32,940	17,41,750	33,66,649	950	+ 6.0
VI.—North-West India ..	2,84,342	3,49,72,597	1,85,69,728	1,64,02,869	3,19,66,764	883	+ 9.0
1. Rajasthan ..	1,30,207	1,52,90,797	79,61,673	73,29,124	1,33,06,232	921	+ 13.9
2. Punjab ..	37,378	1,26,41,205	67,86,934	58,54,271	1,26,98,603	863	− 0.5
3. PEPSU	10,078	34,93,685	18,94,844	15,98,841	34,02,586	844	+ 2.6
4. Jammu and Kashmir	92,780	..	..	..	..		..
5. Ajmer ..	2,417	6,98,372	3,60,236	3,33,136	3,83,693	925	+ 17.2
6. Delhi ..	578	17,44,072	9,86,538	7,57,534	9,17,939	768	+ 62.1
7. Bilaspur ..	453	1,26,099	64,738	61,361	1,10,336	948	+ 13.3
8. Himachal Pradesh	10,451	9,83,367	5,14,765	4,68,602	9,47,375	910	+ 3.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	3,215	30,971	19,055	11,916	33,768	625	− 8.6

In most of the States, the population increased at a rate varying between 10 and 22 per cent, the exceptions being Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU where the increase was below 10 per cent. The rate was only 2.6 per cent for PEPSU.

Sex Ratio

India has 947 females for every 1,000 males. The number of males thus exceeds that of the females in all the States except Orissa, Manipur, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch where, for every 1,000 males there are 1,022, 1,036, 1,006, 1008, and 1,079 females respectively. The minimum number of females is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (625 per 1,000 males) and Delhi (768 per 1,000 males). The States where the number of females is less than 900 per 1,000 males are West Bengal, Assam, Coorg, the Punjab and PEPSU.

Distribution of Population

According to zonal classification, Northern India, comprising the single State of Uttar Pradesh, accommodates 18 per cent of the total population of India; Eastern India (7 States) has 25 per cent; Southern India (4 States) 21 per cent; Western India (3 States) 11 per cent; Central India (5 States) 15 per cent, and North-West India (7 States) 10 per cent.

TABLE XI

POPULATION: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

S. No.	Region	Total population	Percentage of the total population
1.	Himalayan region	1,70,42,697	4.8
2.	Northern plains	13,93,98,043	39.1
3.	Peninsular hills and the plateau	10,85,98,645	30.4
4.	Western Ghats and the coastal areas ..	3,99,26,793	11.2
5.	Eastern Ghats and the coastal areas	5,18,23,336	14.5
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	—
	Total for India	35,68,29,485	100.0

In area, Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq. miles) is the largest State. Next comes Rajasthan (1,30,207 sq. miles), while Delhi (578 sq. miles) is the smallest.

From the point of view of population, Uttar Pradesh with 63 million, heads the list. Madras (57 million) and Bihar (40 million) occupy the second and third positions. Barring Vindhya Pradesh (3.57 million) and Delhi (1.74 million), none of the Part C States and Part D territories have a population of more than a million, the number of inhabitants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being only 30,971.

Density of Population

The average density of population in India is 312 per sq. mile. It varies considerably from State to State, being as high as 3,017 in Delhi and 1,015 in Travancore-Cochin and dropping as low as 10 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 34 in Kutch. The density of population is determined by differences in topography, soil and rainfall. These are the major factors which determine how much of land can be

used for food production and the degree of its usefulness for the purpose. The problem, therefore, is better studied in the context, not of political divisions but of natural divisions based on topographical and meteorological considerations. For this purpose, the country has been divided into 15 sub-regions which have been re-grouped into High Density, Low Density and Medium Density areas. The following statement shows the density of population and land per capita in the 15 sub-regions:

TABLE XII

Sub-region	Population (in lakhs)	Density (per sq. mile)	Land area (in lakh acres)	Land area per capita (in cents)
High Density Sub-regions :				
1. Lower Gangetic plain ..	700	832	538	77
2. Upper Gangetic plain ..	389	681	366	94
3. Malabar Konkan	238	638	239	100
4. South Madras	307	554	355	115
5. North Madras and Coastal Orissa	211	461	293	139
Total	1,845	660	1,791	97
Low Density Sub-regions :				
6. The Desert	46	61	482	1,047
7. Western Himalayas ..	90	68	852	944
8. North-West Hills	104	163	409	394
9. Eastern Himalayas ..	124	118	674	542
10. North-Central Hills and Plateau	138	164	537	389
11. North-East Plateau ..	290	192	967	333
Total	792	129	3,921	495
Medium Density Sub-regions :				
12. Trans-Gangetic plain ..	259	332	499	193
13. South Deccan ..	315	247	817	259
14. North Deccan	239	246	621	260
15. Gujerat-Kathiawar ..	161	226	456	283
Total	974	266	2,393	246

The following table gives the area per capita of the agricultural and arable land in India and some other countries:

TABLE XIII

	India	World	U. S. A.	Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	U.S.S.R.
Population (in crores)	36.1	240	15.1	39.6	19.4
Land area (in crores of acres)	81.3	3,251	190.5	121.8	590.4
Area per capita (in cents) :					
All land	225	1,354	1,264	307	3,046
Agricultural area	97	351	741	153	448
Arable land	97	126	302	92	287

It will be seen that Europe, which is the most densely populated continent of the world, is less so than India. The average Indian brings 43 per cent of his land under the plough compared to the 30 per cent of the average European. The figures further illustrate the differences in per capita availability of total agricultural and arable land to the various peoples; the peoples of the United States of America and Soviet Russia have at their disposal a larger share of the usable land of the world than the peoples of Europe and India.

Urban and Rural Population

Of the 357 million who constitute the total population of the country, only 62 million or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns while the remaining 295 million or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There is a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE XIV

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.7	11.2
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3

There has been an increase of 3.4 per cent in the urban population during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase, amounting to 2.6 per cent, during the two previous decades.

Leaving out the small States of Delhi and Ajmer, where the proportion of urban population is 83 and 43 per cent, respectively, the most urbanised among the major States are Saurashtra and Bombay with 34 and 31 per cent of their population, respectively, living in cities and towns.

Towns, Villages and Houses

There are 3,018 towns and 5,58,089 villages in the country. The total number of occupied houses is 64.4 million, of which 54.1 million are in the rural areas and 10.3 million in towns and cities. The statement below gives the figures of towns and villages classified according to their population:

TABLE XV

Towns and villages with a population of				Number
Less than	500			3,80,020
Between	500	and	1,000	1,04,268
Between	1,000	and	2,000	51,769
Between	2,000	and	5,000	20,508
Between	5,000	and	10,000	3,101
Between	10,000	and	20,000	856
Between	20,000	and	50,000	401
Between	50,000	and	100,000	111
1,00,000	and	above		73
Total				5,61,107

There are 73 cities in India that have a population of one lakh and over. Assam among the Part A States and PEPSU among the Part B States have no such city, while the towns of Delhi, New Delhi, Ajmer and Bhopal are the only cities in the seven Part C States. Twenty-four of the 73 cities mentioned above have crossed the five-figure mark during the last decennium, while only 15 cities did so during the previous decennium. The names of these cities with their population in the 1941 and 1951 censuses are given below:

TABLE XVI

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
Part A States			
BIHAR			
1. Patna	2,83,479	1,96,415	+36.3
2. Jamshedpur	2,18,162	1,65,395	+27.5
3. Gaya	1,33,700	1,05,223	+23.8
4. **Bhagalpur**	1,14,530	93,254	+20.5
5. **Ranchi**	1,06,849	62,562	+52.3
BOMBAY			
1. Bombay	28,39,270	16,95,168	+50.5
2. Ahmedabad	7,88,333	5,91,267	+28.6
3. Poona	4,80,982	2,78,165	+53.4
4. Sholapur	2,66,050	2,03,691	+26.6
5. Surat	2,23,182	1,71,434	+26.2
6. Baroda	2,11,407	1,53,301	+31.9
7. **Kolhapur**	1,36,835	93,032	+38.1
8. **Hubli**	1,29,609	95,512	+30.3
MADHYA PRADESH			
1. Nagpur	4,49,099	3,01,957	+39.2
2. Jabalpur	2,56,998	1,78,339	+36.1
MADRAS			
1. Madras	14,16,057	7,77,481	+58.5
2. Madurai	3,61,781	2,39,144	+40.8
3. Tiruchirapalli	2,18,921	1,59,566	+31.4
4. Salem	2,02,335	1,29,702	+43.8
5. Coimbatore	1,97,755	1,30,348	+41.1
6. **Vijayavada**	1,61,198	86,184	+60.6
7. Kozhikode	1,58,724	1,26,352	+22.7

TABLE XVI—*contd.*

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
8. **Guntur**	1,25,255	83,599	+39.9
9. **Mangalore**	1,17,083	81,069	+36.3
10. **Visakhapatnam**	1,08,042	70,243	+42.4
11. **Vellore**	1,06,024	71,502	+38.9
12. **Rajahmundry**	1,05,276	74,564	+34.2
13 **Tanjore**	1,00,680	68,702	+37.8
ORISSA			
1. **Cuttack**	1,02,505	74,291	+31.9
PUNJAB			
1. Amritsar	3,25,747	3,91,010	−18.2
2. Jullundur	1,68,816	1,35,283	+22.1
3. Ludhiana	1,53,795	1,11,639	+31.8
UTTAR PRADESH			
1. Kanpur	7,05,383	4,87,324	+36.6
2. Lucknow	4,96,861	3,87,177	+24.8
3. Agra	3,75,665	2,84,149	+27.7
4. Banaras	3,55,777	2,63,100	+30.0
5. Allahabad	3,32,295	2,60,630	+24.2
6. Meerut	2,33,183	1,69,290	+31.8
7. Bareilly	2,08,083	1,92,688	+7.7
8. Moradabad	1,61,854	1,42,414	+12.8
9. Saharanpur	1,48,435	1,08,263	+31.3
10. **Dehra Dun**	1,44,216	78,228	+59.3
11. Aligarh	1,41,618	1,12,655	+22.8
12. **Rampur**	1,34,277	89,322	+40.2
13. **Gorakhpur**	1,32,436	98,977	+28.9
14. Jhansi	1,27,365	1,03,254	+20.9
WEST BENGAL			
1. Calcutta	25,48,677	21,08,891	+18.9
2. Howrah	4,33,630	3,79,292	+13.4
3. **Tollyganj**	1,49,317	58,594	+87.5
4. Bhatpara	1,34,916	1,17,044	+14.2

TABLE XVI—*contd.*

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
5. **Kharagpur**	1,29,636	87,185	+39.2
6. **Garden Reach**	1,09,160	85,188	+24.7
7. **South Suburban (Behala)**	1,04,055	63,479	+48.4
Part B States			
HYDERABAD			
1. Hyderabad	10,85,722	7,39,159	+38.0
2. **Warangal**	1,33,130	92,808	+35.7
MADHYA BHARAT			
1. Indore	3,10,859	2,03,695	+41.7
2. Gwalior	2,41,577	1,82,492	+27.9
3. **Ujjain**	1,29,817	81,272	+46.0
MYSORE			
1. Bangalore	7,78,977	4,06,760	+62.8
2. Mysore	2,44,323	1,50,540	+47.5
3. Kolar Gold Fields	1,59,084	1,33,859	+17.2
RAJASTHAN			
1. Jaipur	2,91,130	1,75,810	+49.4
2. Jodhpur	1,80,717	1,26,842	+35.0
3. Bikaner	1,17,113	1,27,226	−8.3
SAURASHTRA			
1. Bhavnagar	1,37,951	1,02,851	+29.2
2. Rajkot	1,32,069	52,178	+86.7
3. Jamnagar	1,04,419	71,588	+37.3
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN			
1. Trivandrum	1,86,931	1,28,365	+37.2
2. **Alleppey**	1,16,278	56,333	+69.5
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	1,96,633	1,47,258	+28.7
2. **Bhopal**	1,02,633	75,228	+30.5
3. Delhi	9,14,790	5,21,849	+54.7
4. **New Delhi**	2,76,314	98,733	+98.7

Note: The towns in bold type have been treated as cities for the first time.

Economic Stratification

The classification of population according to means of livelihood shows that 70 per cent of the people of this country depend on agriculture and 30 per cent live by non-agricultural professions. The preponderance of the agricultural over the non-agricultural population prevails in all the States except Saurashtra, Kutch, Ajmer, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the non-agricultural population exceeds the agricultural population by 3, 8, 5, 90, and 86 per cent respectively. In the two industrially advanced States of West Bengal and Bombay, the proportion of the agricultural population, though far in excess of the non-agricultural, is, however, much below the all-India average. On the other hand, in most of the mountainous States like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the agricultural population forms more than 90 per cent of the total.

Of every 100 Indians, including their dependents, 47 are mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, one is a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 are engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. The statement given below shows the number of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major classes and eight sub-classes of the livelihood pattern:

TABLE XVII

(*In millions*)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	45.8	100.1	21.4	167.3
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	8.8	18.9	3.9	31.6
Cultivating labourers	14.9	24.6	5.3	44.8
Cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	1.6	3.3	0.4	5.3
Total of agricultural classes	71.1	146.9	31.0	249.0
Production other than cultivation	12.2	22.4	3.1	37.7
Commerce	5.9	14.5	0.9	21.3
Transport	1.7	3.6	0.3	5.6
Other services and miscellaneous sources	13.6	26.8	2.6	43.0
Total of non-agricultural classes	33.4	67.3	6.9	107.6
Grand Total	104.5	214.2	37.9	356.6

With the help of information collected at the census about secondary means of livelihood, separate figures for agricultural landholders and landless agriculturists have been computed. These figures show that for every 1,000 agricultural landholders there are 402 landless agriculturists. The number varies enormously from State to State and is the smallest in Uttar Pradesh (161) and the largest in Travancore-Cochin (782). The figures for the other major States are Mysore (190), Assam (235),

Orissa (271), Bombay (383), Madhya Bharat (397), Madhya Pradesh (413), Hyderabad (507), Bihar (510), Rajasthan (544), West Bengal (609) and Madras (714).

There are 545 lakhs of cultivators. Among them, owner-cultivators number 457 lakhs and tenant-cultivators 88 lakhs. The preponderance of owner-cultivators is the most important and characteristic feature of our agricultural class-structure. This holds true not merely of *raiyatwari* areas but also, and to an even greater extent, of the permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* areas as well.

The 334 lakhs of self-supporting non-agriculturists have been further classified into 4 sub-categories as follows:

TABLE XVIII

	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage of self-supporting non-agriculturists	Percentage of self-supporting persons
Employers	11	3.3	1.1
Self-employed persons other than employers	165	49.4	15.7
Employees	148	44.3	14.2
Non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners and miscellaneous income receivers	10	3.0	0.9
Total	334	100.0	31.9

Non-agricultural employees, it will be observed, form a distinctly larger proportion of non-agriculturists than cultivating labourers among agriculturists. Self-employed persons (other than employers) are, on the other hand, more numerous than employers and employees combined.

In order to find out what exactly these 324 lakhs of self-supporting persons, engaged in industries and services other than cultivation, do to earn their income they have been grouped together into 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions. The statistics given below are comparable with those collected in other countries under a scheme approved by UNESCO and also with the published statistics of the 1931 and earlier censuses in India:

TABLE XIX

Division of industries and services	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
1. Primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying	24.0	7.4
2. Mining and quarrying	5.7	1.8
3. Processing and manufacture—foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	55.1	17.0
4. Processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof	12.4	3.8
5. Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified	24.3	7.5
6. Construction and utilities	15.9	4.9
7. Commerce	59.0	18.2
8. Transport, storage and communications	19.0	5.9
9. Health, education and public administration	32.9	10.2
10. Services not elsewhere specified	75.4	23.3
Total	323.7	100.0

Age Structure

Table XXI gives a break-down of the the population according to age-groups. The number in each slab is shown below as the percentage of the total population :

TABLE XX

	Age-group	Percentage
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13.5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24.8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15.6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11.9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5.1
	65 to 74	2.2
	75 and over	1.0
		100.0

TABLE XXI

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

(In thousands)

Age group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age below 1 ..	5,821	5,668	5,821	5,668	..	..	..	..
Age group 1—4 ..	17,939	17,908	17,939	17,908	..	..	..	..
Age group 5—14 ..	44,703	41,989	41,804	35,737	2,833	6,118	66	134
Age group 15—24 ..	30,672	30,052	16,627	5,184	13,660	24,041	384	827
Age group 25—34 ..	27,875	26,633	3,701	733	23,122	23,731	1,052	2,129
Age group 35—44 ..	22,032	19,528	1,150	304	19,323	15,346	1,559	3,178
Age group 45—54 ..	15,719	13,898	604	173	13,076	8,314	2,038	5,412
Age group 55—64 ..	9,064	8,624	299	89	6,777	3,334	1,989	5,201
Age group 65—74 ..	3,867	3,976	104	37	2,533	1,092	1,230	2,847
Age group 75 and over ..	1,630	1,756	46	18	883	370	701	1,367
Age not stated ..	111	117	51	60	46	42	14	15
Total population excluding displaced persons ..	1,79,433	1,70,149	88,146	65,951	12,253	12,388	9,033	21,810

It will be observed that the proportion of juveniles is very high and the proportion of people who live beyond middle age is very low. The statement below compares these proportions with those in some other countries of the world:

TABLE XXII

Territory	Percentage of total population			
	Infants	Infants and young children	Persons aged under 15	People aged 55 and above
India	3.3	13.5	38.3	8.3
Europe	2.0	9.8	26.9	17.2
Germany	1.5	7.0	23.5	19.1
U.K.	1.5	8.6	22.5	21.1
Italy	1.8	9.2	26.6	12.0
France	1.6	7.2	21.8	21.4
North America		10.8	27.1	16.9
Oceania	2.5	10.5	26.0	17.8
Japan	2.8	13.5	35.4	11.0
South-East Asia	3.3	15.1	40.9	7.3
South-West Asia	3.1	16.7	40.6	9.5
South and Central America	3.1	14.6	40.1	7.4
Africa	2.9	13.7	13.1	8.5

Marital Status Pattern

Out of every 10,000 persons in India (not reckoning displaced persons), there are 5,133 males and 4,867 females. Among them 2,521 males and 1,886 females are unmarried. If males and females are reckoned together, the unmarried people form 44.1 per cent of the population.

An outstanding feature of the marital pattern is the large number of child marriages which continue despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Some 28,33,000 married males, 61,18,000 married females, 66,000 widowers and 1,34,000 widows—all between the ages of 5 and 14—were counted at the 1951 census. The numbers of married females aged 14 and of married males aged 15, 16 and 17 are not known. The latter marriages are punishable under the law, while the former are not. At the census, nearly 92,00,000 marriages were found to have been contracted in contravention of the law. This number was distributed among the different zones as shown below:

TABLE XXIII

Zone	Married and widowed persons under 15 years of age	
	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage of total population in the zone
North India	25.7	4.1
East India	27.6	3.2
South India	5.2	0.7
West India	6.8	1.7
Central India	19.2	3.7
North-West India	7.0	2.2
India	91.5	2.6

It may, however, be mentioned that there is clear evidence that child marriage figures are diminishing almost everywhere. Married females under 15 were 9.6 per cent of the married males in 1941 and this figure dropped to 7.4 per cent in 1951. There is a similar drop in North India (from 10.9 to 10.1), in East India (from 10.5 to 8.2), in South India (from 5.2 to 2.6), in West India (from 9.5 to 6.0), in Central India (from 12.8 to 10.6), and in the North-West India (from 7.4 to 6.5).

Birth and Death Rates

The statement given below shows the birth and mortality rates for undivided India between 1931 and 1946 and for the Indian Republic between 1947 and 1950:

TABLE XXIV

Year	For every thousand		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1931	35	25	179
1932	34	22	169
1933	36	23	171
1934	34	25	187
1935	35	24	164
1936	36	23	162
1937	35	22	162
1938	34	24	167
1939	34	24	156
1940	33	22	160
1941	32.1	21.9	158
1942	29.5	21.4	163
1943	26.1	23.9	165
1944	25.8	24.5	169
1945	28.0	22.1	151
1946	28.9	18.7	136
1947	26.6	19.7	146
1948	25.4	17.1	130
1949	26.7	16.0	123
1950	24.8	16.0	127

The above figures are based on the registration data maintained by the various States. The system of registration is by no means efficient or even satisfactory in most of the States. If reporting were complete and

the basic records correctly maintained, the changes in the figures recorded by the census at intervals of ten years should tally with the balance of births and deaths during the ten-year period, leaving only a relatively small margin to be explained by the net balance of migration of people in and out of the territory in question.

After a close and careful study of the registration data, the census data and other collateral information, the Census Report (1951) has recorded the following conclusions:

That during the ten years 1941-50:

(i) Births have occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum;

(ii) Deaths have occurred at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum;

(iii) Hence, the natural increase of population has been occurring at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum.

Religions

Information about religion was collected at the 1951 census as at the previous censuses. Previously, the enumeration record was sorted out in the first instance on the basis of religion. This time, however, it has been done with reference to the principal means of livelihood. Consequently, the information extracted at this census for population groups differentiated by religion is restricted to the ascertainment of numbers only. The statement given below shows the number of persons professing different religions in the country:

TABLE XXV

Religion	Number in lakhs	Number per 10,000
Hindu	3,032	8,499
Sikh	62	174
Jain	16	45
Buddhist	2	6
Zoroastrian	1	3
Christian	82	230
Muslim	354	993
Jew	—	—
Other religions (tribal)	17	47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	3
All religions	3,567	10,000

Special Groups

Before 1951, a record was made of the "Race, Tribe or Caste" of every person interrogated at a census and the numbers of individual castes and

tribes were tabulated separately. In the 1951 census, however, in conformity with the Government's policy of discouraging community distinctions based on caste, information about Race, Caste or Tribe has been collected only from certain groups of people who have specifically been referred to in the Constitution. A person is a member of a "Special Group" if he is a member of a "Scheduled Caste," of a "Scheduled Tribe," of any other "Backward Class" or if he is an "Anglo-Indian." The table below shows the population of "Special Groups" in the various States:

TABLE XXVI

POPULATION OF SPECIAL GROUPS

States	Anglo-Indians	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Ajmer	298	80,974	9,816
Assam	1,055	4,24,044	17,35,245
Bhopal	18	1,29,370	59,114
Bihar	4,596	50,57,812	40,49,183
Bilaspur	4	27,135	—
Bombay	7,327	30,03,024	33,59,305
Chandernagore	89	—	—
Coorg	41	25,690	21,084
Delhi	812	2,08,612	—
Himachal Pradesh	6	2,24,610	—
Hyderabad	3,919	28,00,184	3,54,933
Kutch	—	7,450	17,002
Madhya Bharat	186	13,23,881	10,60,812
Madhya Pradesh	2,634	28,98,968	24,77,024
Madras	27,253	85,33,632	6,35,979[a]
Manipur	—	—	1,94,239
Mysore	10,659	16,08,821	15,310
Orissa	485	26,30,763	29,67,334
PEPSU	239	6,76,302	—
Punjab	935	23,86,143	2,429
Rajasthan	740	16,09,074	3,16,348
Saurashtra	58	1,19,358	38,849
Sikkim	—	—	—
Travancore-Cochin	11,990	8,70,139	26,580
Tripura	94	46,371	1,92,293
Uttar Pradesh	6,343	1,14,79,102	—
Vindhya Pradesh	240	4,76,234	4,18,282
West Bengal	31,616	46,96,205	11,65,337
Total	1,11,637	5,13,43,898	1,91,16,498[a]

No Caste or Tribe were scheduled in relation to the Andamans, Chandernagore and Sikkim under the President's Orders under Articles 314 and 342 of the Constitution. At the 1951 census, however, the West Bengal list of Scheduled Tribes was applied to Chandernagore and Sikkim. The figures obtained on this basis are as follows:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Chandernagore	5,457	139
Sikkim	112	29,429

Languages

Fourteen languages have been recognised in the Constitution, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujerati, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam,

(a) The figures include about 5,000 persons in Madras district who returned themselves as Harijans but were misclassified as "Scheduled Tribes."

Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. Hindi has been declared the official language of the country and will gradually replace English which will continue until 1965.

Figures relating to the number of persons speaking the various languages, according to the census of 1951, are not yet available.

Hindi is the spoken language of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, Delhi, most of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and some parts of the Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Hyderabad. While Hindi as the official language is to be developed and encouraged throughout the country, the regional languages will also be similarly encouraged and developed in their respective areas.

Indians Overseas

Roughly, the total population of Indians overseas is about four million. The countries in which they number more than a lakh are Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Fiji Islands. In Dutch Guiana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Indonesia, their number is above 25,000 in each place.

The emigration of Indian labour dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century when they went to the Straits Settlements in large numbers to work on the plantations. Till the passing of the first Emigration Act in 1837, however, the migration was unregulated. This Act was replaced by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 which was amended in 1938 and again in 1940.

The statement given below shows the number of Indians living in different countries of the world :

TABLE XXVII

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES		
Australia	2,500	1947
Canada	3,000	1950
New Zealand	1,200	1952
South Africa	3,65,524	1951
Southern Rhodesia	4,150	1951
Ceylon[(a)]	9,85,327	1953
British Malaya[(b)]	6,40,709	1952
Singapore[(a)]	83,624	1952
Hong Kong .. -- ..	1,500	1952
Mauritius	3,22,972	1952

[(a)]Number of Indians and Pakistanis registered as citizens up to March 15, 1953, in the Indian Mission was 18,500.

[(b)]Including Pakistanis.

TABLE XXVII—*contd.*

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES		
Seychelles	285	1947
Gibraltar	41	1946
Nigeria	375	1947
Kenya	90,528	1948
Uganda	33,767	1948
Nyasaland	4,000	1951
Zanzibar and Pemba	15,812	1948
Tanganyika	56,499	1952
Jamaica	25,000	1952
Trinidad and Tobago	2,27,390	1950
British Guiana	1,97,696	1951
Fiji Islands	1,48,802	1952
Northern Rhodesia	2,600	1951
British North Borneo	1,298	1948
Aden	9,456	1946
Sarawak	2,300	1940
Brunei	436	1947
British Somaliland	250	1946
Malta	37	1948
Granada	9,000	1946
St. Lucia	7,000	1952
British Honduras	2,000	1946
Sierra Leone	76	1948
United Kingdom	7,128	1932
Leeward Islands	99	1946
Gold Coast	250	1948
St. Vincent	1,818	1950
Barbados	100	1950
St. Kitts	97	1950
Dominica	5	1950
Total for Commonwealth countries ..	32,54,651	

TABLE XXVII—*contd.*

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		
Burma([c])		
Indonesian Republic	40,000	1952
Thailand	17,000	1952
Indo China	2,300	1950
Japan	474	1952
Bahrein	1,135	1948
Iraq	650	1948
Muscat	1,145	1947
Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1948
Madagascar	9,955	1950
Reunion	2,200	1947
United States of America ..	2,405	1947
Brazil	40	1951
Panama	908	1950
Fr. Estabishments in India ..	3,23,295	1939
Afghanistan([d])	264	1951
Iran	752	1952
Ethiopia	1,250([e])	—
Dutch Guiana	60,000	1953
Philippines	1,800	1951
Lebanon	49	1948
Syria	32	1948
Kuwait	1,250	1948
Saudi Arabia	2,400	1948
Palestine	56	1947
Germany	35	1953
Austria	39	1953
Italy	200	1952
Belgian Congo	1,227	1950
Belgium	60	1952
Ruanda Urundi	1,963	1950
Italian Somaliland	1,000	1947
Nepal	10,441	1941
Czechoslovakia	11	1953
Bulgaria	3	1953
U.S.S.R.	15	1953
Switzerland	100	1953
France	23	1951
Netherland	—	1953
Luxemburg	—	1952
Portugal	1	1952
Yugoslavia	—	1953
Total for foreign countries (excepting Burma)	4,89,478	
Total for all countries (excepting Burma) ..	37,44,129	

([c]) No accurate figures are available. According to the 1931 census Indian population numbered about 11 lakhs. According to the Indian Mission at Rangoon the number is now estimated at about 7 lakhs.

([d]) The figures are for Kabul and Kandahar only. Information for the whole of Afghanistan is not available.

([e]) Unofficial estimates. No census ever taken.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, which is divided into 22 Parts, consists of 395 Articles and nine Schedules. The preamble to the Constitution proclaims India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The aim of the Constitution is to secure for all its citizens:

"*Justice*, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

CITIZENSHIP

Article 5 of the Constitution prescribes:

"Every person, who has his domicile in the territory of India and,

(a) who was born in the territory of India; or

(b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(c) who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution shall be a citizen of India.

Provision has also been made for a person who has migrated to India from Pakistan if:

(a) "he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act 1935 (as originally enacted); and

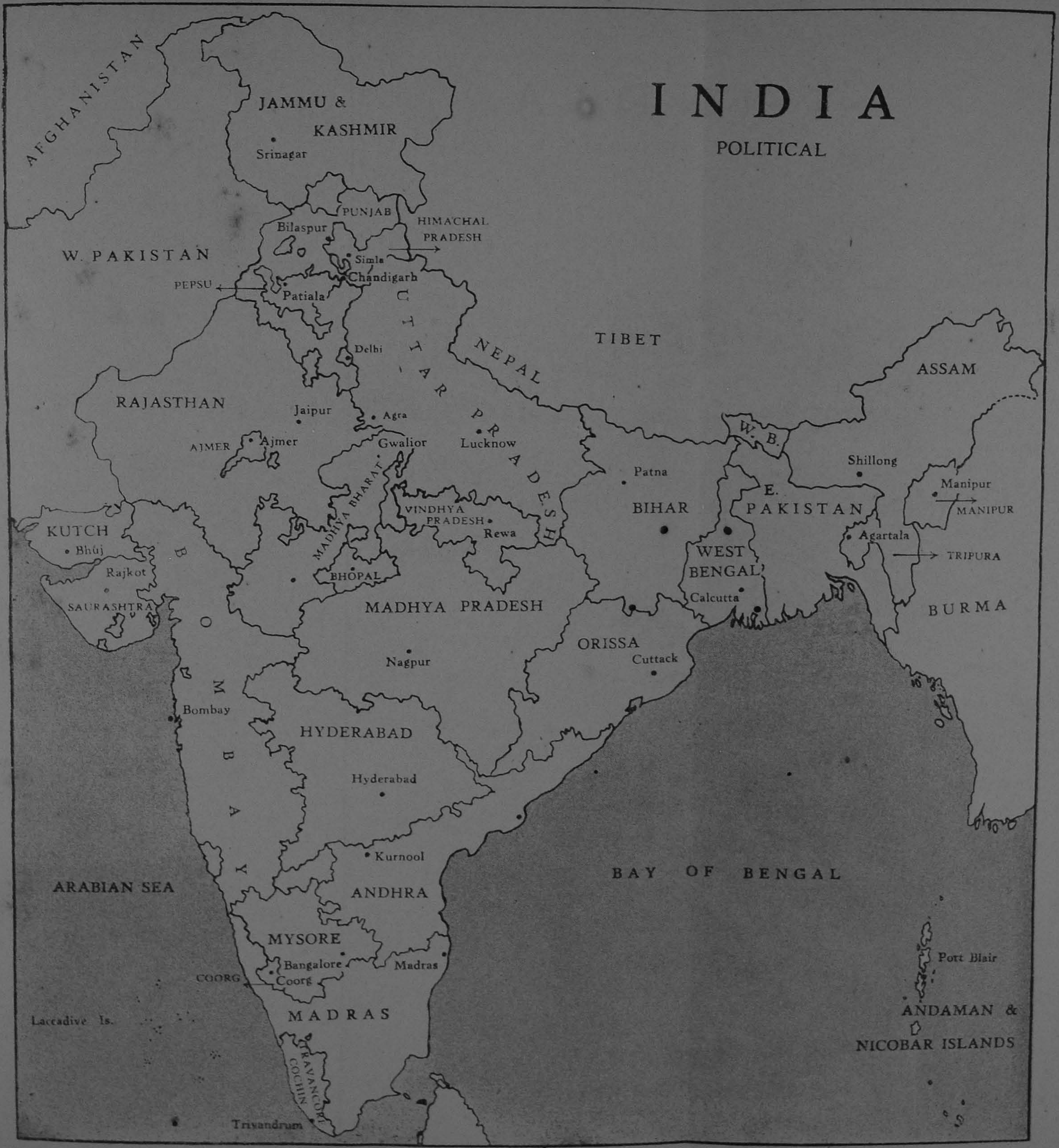
(b) (i) in the case, where such person has so migrated before the 19th day of July 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(ii) in the case, where such person has so migrated on or after the 19th day of July 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such an officer before the commencement of the Constitution in the form and manner perscribed by that Government;

provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application."

The right of citizenship has also been conferred on persons of Indian origin residing outside India. They include all those who or any of whose parents or grand-parents were born in India, as defined in the Government of India Act 1935, and who registered themselves as citizens of India with its diplomatic or consular representatives abroad.

A person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State ceases to be a citizen of India. None of the above provisions, however, affects the powers of Parliament to legislate in respect of the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters connected with it.


INDIA
POLITICAL
AFGHANISTAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Srinagar
PUNJAB
Bilaspur
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Simla
Chandigarh
W. PAKISTAN
PEPSU
Patiala
Delhi
TIBET
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
ASSAM
RAJASTHAN
Jaipur
Agra
AJMER
Ajmer
Gwalior
Lucknow
W. B.
Shillong
Patna
E. PAKISTAN
Manipur
MANIPUR
MADHYA BHARAT
VINDHYA PRADESH
Rewa
BIHAR
KUTCH
Bhuj
WEST BENGAL
Agartala
TRIPURA
Rajkot
BHOPAL
SAURASHTRA
Calcutta
MADHYA PRADESH
BURMA
ORISSA
Cuttack
Nagpur
BOMBAY
Bombay
HYDERABAD
Hyderabad
Kurnool
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
ANDHRA
MYSORE
Bangalore
Madras
COORG
Coorg
Port Blair
Laccadive Is.
MADRAS
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
TRAVANCORE COCHIN
Trivandrum

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

These have been grouped under seven heads: the right to equality; the right to freedom; the right against exploitation; the right to freedom of religion; cultural and educational rights; the right to property; and the right to constitutional remedies.

The right to equality prohibits all discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State is, however, empowered to make any special provision for women and children and for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Constitution, all citizens have equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The practice of "untouchability" in any form has been forbidden and the enforcement of any disability arising out of it is an offence punishable in accordance with law (Article 17). At the same time, the Constitution provides for the abolition of titles, except those which seek to confer military or academic distinctions.

The right to the freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, acquisition and the disposal of property, practice of any profession and carrying on any occupation, trade and business has been guaranteed by Article 19 (i). Nothing in this clause, however, prevents the State from making any law by which reasonable restrictions are imposed in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. Again, these rights do not affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interest of public order, reasonable restrictions or from making any law prescribing the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business.

Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution safeguard the liberty of the individual by securing that an individual will not lose his life or liberty except according to procedure established by law and by providing against arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention. Other rights prohibit *begar* (forced labour) child labour and traffic in human beings; guarantee the freedom of conscience in religious matters; protect the cultural and educational interests of minorities and provide for adequate compensation in case of compulsory acquisition of property.

The above rights have been made justiciable by Article 32. To ensure that these are respected at all levels, Article 12 defines the term "State" to include "the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislatures of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." By another provision (Article 13), all laws which were repugnant to these rights and were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution have been declared void to the extent of such repugnancy.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The directive principles, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down (Article 38) that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." They further seek to ensure (Article 39) that:

(a) the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

(d) there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(f) childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

That the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats as units of self-government; make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want within the limits of its economic capacity and development. It shall also raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living; endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health; organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It is further affirmed that the State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government. The Executive at the Centre consists of the President and a Council of Ministers.

President

The executive head of the Union is called the President of India. The executive power of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, is formally vested in the President and all executive actions are taken in his name. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of the Central Legislature and of the Legislative Assemblies of the various States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution.

The President is vested with powers of appointment. He can summon, prorogue, address and send messages to the two houses of Parliament; issue ordinances and give assent to legislation passed by Parliament; and grant pardon, suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. His term of office is also five years. The

Vice-President acts as ex-officio Chairman of the upper house—the Council of States. He acts as President during the temporary absence of the latter. Whenever there is any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as President till a newly elected President assumes office.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers, which functions on the principle of collective responsibility. The Council is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President. The other Ministers are also appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is responsible to the House of the People.

The Constitution, however, provides that the Prime Minister shall communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union (Article 78) and, if the President so requires, submit, for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a particular Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

PARLIAMENT

The legislature of the Indian Union consists of the President and two Houses: (i) the Council of States and (ii) the House of the People.

Council of States

The Council consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. The latter are eminent men in literature, science, the arts and social services, etc. The rest of the members are representatives of the States, the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, a third of its members retiring after every two years. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of every State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise, the constituencies being so demarcated that there is not less than one member for every 7,50,000 of the population, and not more than one member for every 5,00,000 of the population (Article 81).

A person shall not be qualified to fill a seat in Parliament unless he:

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) is in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

The Constitution confers certain powers and privileges on members of the houses of Parliament. No member of Parliament according to Article 105 (2), "shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under

the authority of either house of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings. The powers, privileges and immunities of a member of each house of Parliament shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees."

JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and not more than seven judges appointed by the President. The judges hold office till the age of 65. Parliament can prescribe a larger number, if necessary, under Article 124 (1). Provision has also been made for the appointment of *ad hoc* and retired judges to sit in the Supreme Court. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a citizen of India and (a) has been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or (b) has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or (c) is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any authority in India.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

Executive

The executive head of a State enumerated in Part A[1] of the First Schedule to the Constitution is known as the Governor. He is appointed by the President for a term normally of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. A Governor is debarred from being a member of the Central or any of the State legislatures and cannot hold any other office of profit.

All executive power of the State is vested in the Governor and he is required to exercise this power either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Council of Ministers

Articles 163 provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Other Ministers are appointed on the advise of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

LEGISLATURE

The Constitution provides for a legislature for each State. The States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore have bicameral legislatures. In the rest of the States, the legislatures are unicameral. The upper house is known as the Legislative Council and the lower house as the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly

The total number of members of a Legislative Assembly will not be more than 500 or less than 60. The scale of representation is one member

1. Part A States: Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

for every 75,000 of the population. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

Legislative Council

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State is not to exceed a quarter of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of that State. The minimum prescribed is forty. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, half the members of the Legislative Council are elected by electorate consisting of members of local bodies, graduates of universities and teachers; a third by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and the rest nominated by the Governor, and chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, the arts, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, a third of their members retiring after every second year.

A person to be eligible for election to a State legislature must be :

(a) a citizen of India;

(b) in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age, and in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council not less than thirty years of age; and

(c) in possession of such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

The freedom of speech has been ensured by the Constitution in each State Legislature by Article 194. No member is liable to any proceedings against him in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature. In other respects, the constitutional provisions are similar to those of Parliament.

JUDICIARY

The Constitution envisages a high court for each State. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. The judges of a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years and are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

PART B STATES[2]

Subject to certain modifications and omissions specified in Article 238, almost all the provisions applicable to Part A States are applicable to the States enumerated in Part B of the First Schedule. The modifications relate particularly to the office of the head of the State and a few other matters peculiar to this category of units which represent the former princely States.

The head of the State in these units (except in Jammu and Kashmir) is called the Rajpramukh. The Rajpramukh of a State is recognised by the President as such and is "entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine." As the executive head of the State, a Rajpramukh enjoys powers similar to those of a Governor of a Part A State.

2. Part B States: Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.

PART C STATES[3]

The States specified in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution are to be administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieut.-Governor appointed by him. These States can also be administered through the Government of a neighbouring State. Parliament is authorised to create local legislatures or councils of advisers or ministers for these States with a view to securing a larger measure of autonomy for them. Accordingly, elected legislatures and councils of ministers have been set up in six Part C States.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES

Legislative Relations

Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the legislature of a State for the whole or any part of the State. No law, made by Parliament can, however, be considered invalid on the ground of extra-territorial operations.

Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List and has concurrent powers along with State legislatures for all subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

A State legislature has exclusive powers to make laws for the State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. The residuary powers of legislation have been vested in Parliament (Article 248).

Administrative Relations

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such direction to the State as may appear to be necessary for that purpose (Article 256). State Governments are required so to exercise their powers as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

The Union executive has been empowered to give directions to a State regarding the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance. Further, Parliament can declare certain highways or waterways to be national highways or waterways. The Union executive can also construct and maintain means of communication required in connection with naval, military and air force works. It can also take necessary measures for the protection of the railways within the State. At the same time, Article 258 provides that the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, to that Government or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Provision also exists for the formation of an Inter-State Council in public interest in order to:

(a) inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between the States;

(b) investigate and discuss subjects in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest; or

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3. Part C States: Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

(c) make recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.

Such a Council can be established by an order of the President.

Union List

The Union List consists of 97 entries and includes such subjects as defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, citizenship and extradition, railways and national highways, maritime shipping, navigation and national waterways, air navigation and airways, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, foreign exchange, trade and commerce with foreign countries, trade marks, patents, inventions, designs and copyrights, customs duties, taxes on incomes other than agricultural income, corporation tax, etc.

State List

The State List consists of 66 entries and includes subjects such as public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, education, lands, forests and fisheries, tolls and taxes on agricultural incomes, professions, trades, callings, luxuries, entertainments, betting and gambling, etc.

Concurrent List

The Concurrent List consists of 47 entries and includes subjects, such as criminal law and procedure, marriage and divorce, contracts, adulteration of foodstuffs, trade unions, welfare of labour, social security and social insurance, economic and social planning, price control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, etc.

If any provision of a law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. Again, if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matters contained in the State List, the Union Parliament can make laws on that subject also.

Emergency Provisions

In times of grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance, the President can by proclamation (a) give direction to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (b) suspend from operation several Articles of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to make certain financial contributions to the States. During the period of such an emergency, the Union Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerted in the State List.

ELECTION COMMISSION

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States and of elections of the President and Vice-President of the Union shall vest in an Election Commission to be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys conditions of tenure and service similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Provision has been made in the Constitution for the setting up of a Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Centre and the States of the net proceeds of certain taxes (like the income-tax, excise duties, some export duties, etc.) and the allocation between the States of such proceeds. Accordingly, a Finance Commission was set up in November 1951, with Sri K.C. Neogy as chairman, and it submitted its report to the Central Government in February 1953.

Consolidated and Contingency Funds

In accordance with Article 266 of the Constitution, the Central and State Governments are required to set up "the Consolidated Fund of India" and "the Consolidated Funds of the States respectively." All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State are to be credited to their respective consolidated funds. No money is to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act, passed by Parliament or the legislature of the State concerned. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a contingency fund for each State to meet unforeseen expenditure pending proper authorisation by the appropriate legislature.

Authority for Audit

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the finances and accounts of the Union and the States. It is his responsibility to see that the expenses voted by Parliament or the legislature of a State and laid down in the Appropriation Act are not exceeded or varied.

Trade and Commerce

The Constitution embodies the broad principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India. The Union Parliament and the State legislatures are, however, authorised to prescribe limitations when there is scarcity of any particular commodity or on any other consideration of national or public interest. But no legislature, whether Parliament or a State legislature, has power to make a law giving any preference to one State over another or discriminating between different States in respect of items relating to trade and commerce in the lists of the Seventh Schedule. Only certain Part B States are exempted from this provision for a period of ten years. This privilege is given to them because they had enjoyed it before the commencement of the Constitution and had entered into an agreement with the Government of India.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script, and the form of numerals for official purpose shall be the international form of Indian numerals. The English language will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. During this period the President is authorised to constitute a special commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and progressively extend its use for all possible purposes with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.

The Constitution lays down that the legislature of a State may by law

adopt any one or more of the languages[4] in use in the State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment of the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either house of Parliament, and when the bill is passed in each house by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent, and upon such assent being given to the bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has also been prescribed, relate to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the three legislative lists, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

4. Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India, which is a replica of the capital of the Asoka pillar at Sarnath, is formed of three lions mounted on an abacus with the *Dharma Chakra* carved in relief in the centre, a bull on the right and a horse on the left, and the outlines of the *Dharma Chakra* on the extreme right and left. The words, "*Satyameva Jayate*," from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth Alone Triumphs" are inscribed in the Devanagari script below the Emblem.

The lion capital was adopted as the National Emblem by the Government of India on January 26, 1950. The fact, that the original lion capital, designed between 242-232 B.C., was erected by Emperor Asoka to hallow the spot where the Buddha first initiated his disciples in the eight-fold path of salvation, invests the Emblem with historical and spiritual significance. Carved out of a single block of sandstone, the original capital was surmounted by a wheel (*chakra*).

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag consists of a horizontal tricolour with saffron (*kesari*) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom, all strips being equal in breadth. The ratio of the width of the Flag to its length is two to three. The emblem on the Flag is an exact reproduction of the wheel on the capital of the Asoka pillar at Sarnath, superimposed on the central band, and is as broad as the white strip. The colour of the emblem is dark blue and the wheel has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation by the women of India at the midnight session of the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Defence Forces Headquarters have drawn up regulations to ensure the proper use of the Flag. It should not be dipped to any person or anything. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will render this honour when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they hang in a line, and if they are raised then the National Flag is raised highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the peak. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff, projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or a balcony or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Display on Buildings

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on important government buildings at the Centre and in the States such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may, however, fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic, the Governors and Rajpramukhs have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as the Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and during the National Week.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The song *Janaganamana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. It was concurrently decided that *Vande Mataram*, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall have an equal status.

Janaganamana

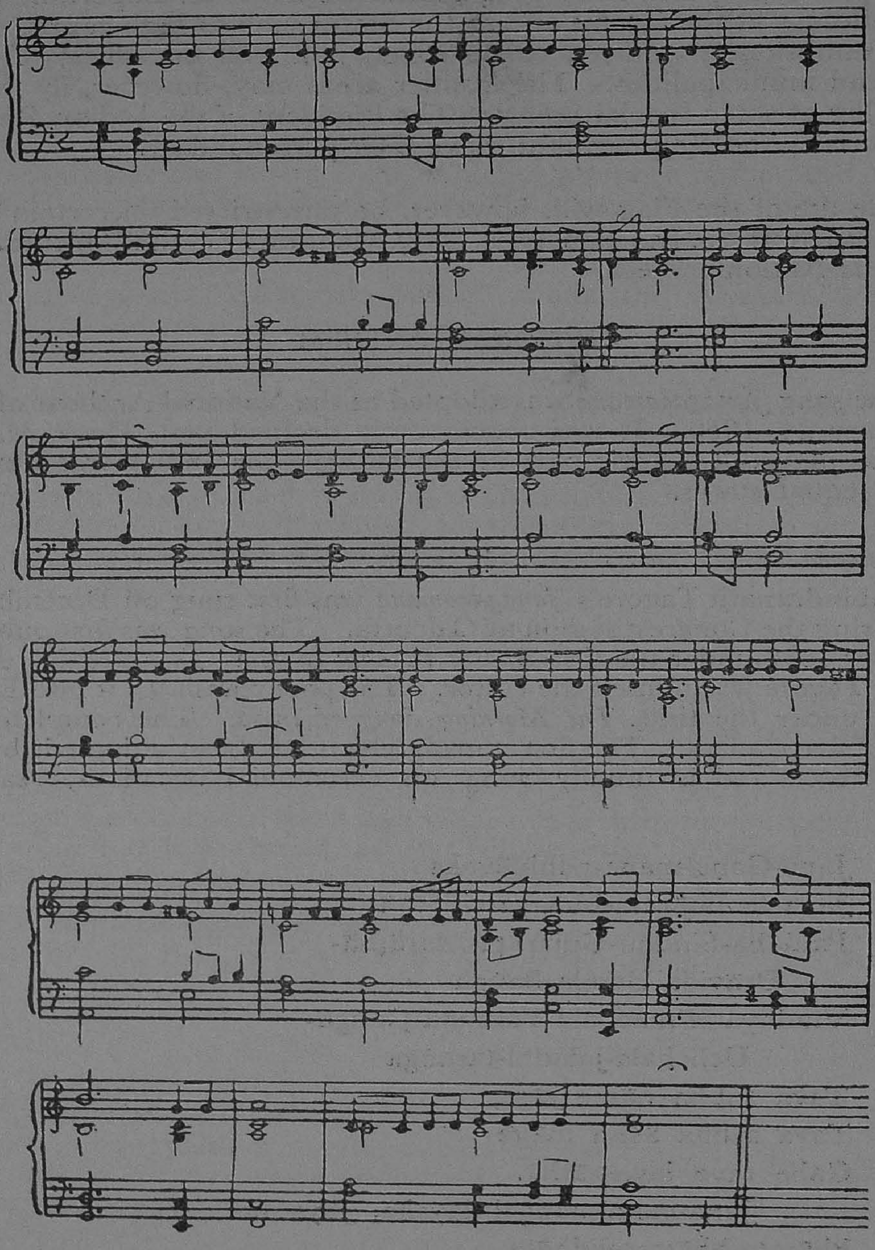
Rabindranath Tagore's *Janaganamana* was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912 under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika* of which Tagore was himself the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919, under the title, *The Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-Gaṇa-mana-adhināyaka
Jaya he Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā.
Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāṭa-Marāṭhā-
    Drāviḍa-Utkala-Baṅga
Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gaṅgā-
    Uchchala-jaladhi-taraṅga
Tava śubha nāme jāge,
Tava śubha āśisa māge
Gāhe tave jaya-gāthā.
    Jana-gaṇa-maṅgal-dāyaka, Jaya he
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā.
    Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, Dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills, of the Vindhyas and the Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Ganga and the Yamuna and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise. The saving of all people waits in Thy hand, Thou Dispenser of India's destiny. Victory, Victory, Victory, to Thee!

JANAGANAMANA



Vande Mataram

Vande Mātaram !
Sujalām, suphalām, malayaja, shitalām,
Shasyashyāmalām, Mātaram !
Shubhrajyotsnā-pulakitayāminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhiṅim,
Suhāsinim, sumadhura-bhāshinim,
Sukhadām, Varadam, Mataram !

The following is an English translation of this stanza by Sri Aurobindo :

I bow to Thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the South,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother!
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in
Flowering bloom, sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

CHAPTER IV

UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT[1]

President	Rajendra Prasad
Vice-President	S. Radhakrishnan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Cabinet Ministers			*Date of assumption of office*
1.	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Defence	Jawaharlal Nehru	May 13, 1952
2.	Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research	Abul Kalam Azad	,,
3.	Communications	Jagjivan Ram	,,
4.	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	,,
5.	Finance	C.D. Deshmukh	,,
6.	Planning, Irrigation and Power	Gulzarilal Nanda	,,
7.	Home Affairs and States	Kailas Nath Katju	,,
8.	Food and Agriculture	Rafi Ahmad Kidwai	,,
9.	Commerce and Industry	T.T. Krishnamachari	,,
10.	Law and Minority Affairs	C.C. Biswas	,,
11.	Railways and Transport	Lal Bahadur Shastri	,,
12.	Works, Housing and Supply	Swaran Singh	,,
13.	Labour	V.V.Giri	,,
14.	Production	K.C. Reddy	,,
Ministers of Cabinet rank (but not members of the Cabinet)			
15.	Parliamentary Affairs	Satya Narayan Sinha	,,
16.	Rehabilitation	Ajit Prasad Jain	,,
17.	Defence Organisation	Mahavir Tyagi[2]	March 16, 1953
18.	Information and Broadcasting	B.V. Keskar	May 13, 1952
19.	Commerce	D.P. Karmarkar	August 12, 1952
20.	Agriculture	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	,,
Deputy Ministers			
21.	Communications	Raj Bahadur	June 4, 1952
22.	Natural Resources and Scientific Research	Keshava Deva Malaviya	August 12, 1952
23.	Defence	Surjit Singh Majithia	,,
24.	Home Affairs	B.N. Datar	,,
25.	Labour	Abid Ali	,,

1. As on January 1, 1954.
2. Mahavir Tyagi was Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure from May 13, 1952 to March 15, 1953.

Deputy Ministers			Date of assumption of office
26.	Finance	M.C. Shah	August 12, 1952
27.	Rehabilitation	J.K. Bhonsle	"
28.	Railways and Transport	O.V. Alagesan	"
29.	Health	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	"
30.	External Affairs	A.K. Chanda	"
31.	Food and Agriculture	M.V. Krishnappa	"
32.	Irrigation and Power	Jesukhlal Hathi	Sept. 12, 1952
33.	Defence	Satish Chandra	Nov. 27, 1952
34.	Finance	A.C. Guha	March 18, 1953

Parliamentary Secretaries

1.	External Affairs	Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
2.	Railways and Transport	Shahnawaz Khan
3.	External Affairs	J.N. Hazarika
4.	Finance	B.R. Bhagat
5.	Production	R.G. Dubey
6.	External Affairs	Saadth Ali Khan
7.	Information and Bradcasting	G. Rajgopalan
8.	Education	K.L.Shrimali
9.	Education	Mono Mohan Das

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT FORMED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1946

1.	Vice-President, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	Jawaharlal Nehru
2.	Home including Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel
3.	Defence	Baldev Singh
4.	Finance	John Mathai
5.	Communications (War Transport and Railways)	M. Asaf Ali
6.	Agriculture and Food	Rajendra Prasad
7.	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8.	Health, Education and Arts	Shafaat Ahmad Khan
9.	Legislative, and Posts and Air	Ali Zaheer
10.	Industries and Supplies	C. Rajagopalachari
11.	Works, Mines and Power	Sarat Chandra Bose
12.	Commerce	C.H. Bhabha

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH TOOK OVER POWER ON AUGUST 15, 1947

1.	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research	Jawaharlal Nehru
2.	Home, States, and Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel

3.	Food and Agriculture	Rajendra Prasad
4.	Education	Abul Kalam Azad
5.	Railways and Transport	John Mathai
6.	Defence	Baldev Singh
7.	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8.	Commerce	C. H. Bhabha
9.	Communications	Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
10.	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
11.	Law	B.R. Ambedkar
12.	Finance	R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
13.	Industries and Supplies	Syama Prasad Mookerjee
14.	Works, Mines and Power	N. V. Gadgil

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Speaker	G. V. Mavalankar
Deputy Speaker	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress	361
Praja Socialist Party	25
Communist Party of India	17
People's Democratic Front	7
Gantantra Parishad (Orissa)	5
Tamilnad Toilers' Party	4
Hindu Mahasabha	4
Akali Party (Punjab and PEPSU)	4
Other Parties	25
Independents and others	43
Vacant (By-elections pending)	4
Total....	499

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

S.No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party[a]
1	2	3	4
		ANDHRA—28	
1.	Anantapur	Paidi Lakshmayya	Cong.
2.	Chittoor	T.N. Viswanatha Reddy	Cong.

(*a*) Party affiliations are as at the time of elections, except in the case of Socialists and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, whose merger into the subsequently formed Praja Socialist Party has been noted.

List of Abbreviations : Cong. (Congress); C.P.I. (Communist Party of India); P.S.P. (Praja Socialist Party); Ind. (Independent); C.N.S.P. J.P. (Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party); L.S.S. (Lok Sewak Sangh); P.W.P. (Peasants and Workers Party); S.C.F. (Scheduled Castes' Federation); F.B. (M) (Forward Bloc—Marxists); T.T.P. (Tamilnad Toilers' Party); C.W.P. (Common-weal Party); M.L. (Muslim League); G.P. (Ganatantra Parishad); H.M.S. (Hindu Mahasabha); R.S.P. (Revolutionary Socialist Party); J.S. (Jan Sangh); P.D.F. (People's Democratic Front); K.L.P. (Krishikar Lok Party); R.R.P. (Ram Rajya Parishad); T.T.C. (Travancore-Tamilnad Congress); Smt. (Shrimati); R.S.T. (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes); R S.C. (Reserved for Scheduled Castes).

1	2	3	4
3.	Chittoor (R.S.C.)	M.V. Gangadhara Siva	Cong.
4.	Cuddapah	Y. Eswara Reddi	C.P.I.
5.	Eluru	B.S. Murthy	P.S.P.
6.	Eluru (R.S.C.)	Kondru Subba Rao	C.P.I.
7.	Gudivada	Kadiyala Gopala Rao	C.P.I.
8.	Guntur	S.V.L. Narasimham	Ind.
9.	Kakinada	Ch. V. Rama Rao	C.P.I.
10.	Kurnool	Y. Gadilingana Gowd	P.S.P.
11.	Masulipatnam	Sanaka Buchhikotaiah	C.P.I.
12.	Nandyal	Rayasam Seshagiri Rao	Ind.
13.	Narasaraopet	C.R. Chowdary	Ind.
14.	Nellore	B. Ramachandra Reddi	Ind.
15.	Ongole	Pisupati Venkata Raghavaiah	Ind.
16.	Ongole (R.S.C.)	Mangalagiri Nanadas	Ind.
17.	Parvathipuram	N. Ramaseshaiah	Ind.
18.	Pathapatnam	V.V. Giri	Cong.
19.	Penukonda	K.S. Raghavachari	P.S.P.
20.	Rajahmundry	Nalla Reddi Naidu	P.S.P.
21.	Rajahmundry (R.S.C.)	Kanety Mohana Rao	C.P.I.
22.	Srikakulam	B. Rajgopala Rao	Ind.
23.	Tenali	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Cong.
24.	Tirupati	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Cong.
25.	Vijayavada	Harindranath Chattopadhyaya	Ind.
26.	Visakhapatnam	Lanka Sundaram	Ind.
27.	Visakhapatnam (R.S.T.)	Gam Malludora	Ind.
28.	Vizianagaram	Kandala Subrahmanyam	P.S.P.

ASSAM—13([a])

1	2	3	4
29.	Autonomous Districts (R.S.T.)	Smt. B. Khongmen	Cong.
30.	Barpeta	Beli Ram Das	Cong.
31.	Cachar-Lushai Hills	S.C. Deb	Cong.
32.	Cachar-Lushai Hills (R.S.C.)	Nibaran Chandra Laskar	Cong.
33.	Darrang	Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi	Cong.
34.	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Cong.
35.	Goalpara-Garo Hills	Amjad Ali	P.S.P.
36.	Goalpara-Garo Hills (R.S.T.)	Sitanath Brohmo-Chaudhury	Cong.
37.	Golaghat-Jorhat	Debeswar Sarmah	Cong.
38.	Gauhati	Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri	Cong.
39.	Nowgong	Dev Kanta Borooah	Cong.
40.	Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur	B. P. Chaliha	Cong.
41.	Nominated (Part B Tribal Areas)	Chowkhamoon Gohain	Cong.

(a) Includes 1 nominated by the President to represent Part B Tribal Areas of Assam.

1	2	3	4
		BIHAR—55	
42.	Bhagalpur Central	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Cong.
43.	Bhagalpur South	Smt. Sushama Sen	Cong.
44.	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea	J.B. Kripalani	P.S.P.
45.	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea (R.S.C.)	Kirai Mushar	P.S.P.
46.	Chaibassa (R.S.T.)	Kanhu Ram Deogam	Jhar-khand
47.	Champaran North	B.B. Verma	Cong.
48.	Champaran East	Syed Mahmud	Cong.
49.	Darbhanga Central	Shree Narayan Das	Cong.
50.	Darbhanga East	Anirudha Sinha	Cong.
51.	Darbhanga North	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Cong.
52.	Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Cong.
53.	Gaya East	Brajeshwar Prasad	Cong.
54.	Gaya East (R.S.C.)	Ram Dhani Das	Cong.
55.	Gaya North	Vijneshwar Missir	P.S.P.
56.	Gaya West	Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Cong.
57.	Hazaribagh East	Nageshwar Prasad Sinha	Cong.
58.	Hazaribagh West	Ram Narayan Singh	C.N.S. P.J.P.
59.	Manbhum North	P.C. Bose	Cong.
60.	Manbhum North (R.S.C.)	Hari Mohan	Cong.
61.	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum	Bhajahari Mahata	L.S.S.
62.	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum (R.S.T.)	Chaitan Majhi	L.S.S.
63.	Monghyr North-East	Suresh Chandra Mishra	P.S.P.
64.	Monghyr North-West	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Cong.
65.	Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Cong.
66.	Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui (R.S.C.)	Nayan Tara Das	Cong.
67.	Muzaffarpur Central	Syamnandan Sahaya	Cong.
68.	Muzaffarpur East	Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha	Cong.
69.	Muzaffarpur North-West	Jugal Kishore Sinha	P.S.P.
70.	Muzaffarpur North-East	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Cong.
71.	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga	Rajeshwar Patel	Cong.
72.	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (R.S.C.)	Rameshwar Sahu	Cong.
73.	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Cong.
74.	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi (R.S.T.)	Kherwar Jethan	Cong.

1	2	3	4
75.	Pataliputra	S. Sinha	Cong.
76.	Patna Central	Kailash Pati Sinha	Cong.
77.	Patna East	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Cong.
78.	Patna-cum-Shahabad	B.R. Bhagat	Cong.
79.	Purnea North-East	Muhammad Islamuddin	Cong.
80.	Purnea Central	Phani Gopal Sen	Cong.
81.	Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas	Bhagwat Jha	Cong.
82.	Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas (R.S.T.)	Paul Jujhar Soren[1]	Jhar-khand
83.	Ranchi North-East	A. Ibrahim	Cong.
84.	Ranchi West (R.S.T.)	Jaipal Singh	Jhar-khand
85.	Samastipur East	Satya Narayan Sinha	Cong.
86.	Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh	Ramraj Jajware	Cong.
87.	Santal Parganas -cum-Hazaribagh (R.S.T.)	Lal Hembrom	Cong.
88.	Saran Central	Mahendra Nath Singh	Cong.
89.	Saran East	Satya Narain Sinha	Cong.
90.	Saran North	Jhulan Sinha	Cong.
91.	Saran South	Dwarka Nath Tiwary	Cong.
92.	Saran-cum-Champaran	Bibhuti Mishra	Cong.
93.	Saran-cum-Champaran (R.S.C.)	Bhola Raut	Cong.
94.	Shahabad South	Ram Subhag Singh	Cong.
95.	Shahabad South (R.S.C.)	Jagjivan Ram	Cong.
96.	Shahabad North-West	Kamal Singh	Ind.
		BOMBAY—45	
97.	Ahmedabad	G.V. Mavalankar	Cong.
98.	Ahmedabad (R.S.C.)	Muldas Bhuderdas Vaishya	Cong.
99.	Ahmednagar North	P.R. Kanavade Patil	Cong.
100.	Ahmednagar South	U.R. Bogawat	Cong.
101.	Banaskantha	Akbar Chavda	Cong.
102.	Baroda West	Indubhai B. Amin	Ind.
103.	Belgaum North	Balwant Nagesh Datar	Cong.
104.	Belgaum South	S.V. Patil	Cong.
105.	Bhusaval	Shivram Rango Rane	Cong.
106.	Bijapur North	Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey	Cong.
107.	Bijapur South	Ramappa Balappa Bidari	Cong.
108.	Bombay City North	V.B. Gandhi	Cong.
109.	Bombay City North (R.S.C.)	Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar	Cong.
110.	Bombay City South	S.K. Patil	Cong.
111.	Bombay Suburban	Smt. Jayashri Raiji	Cong.
112.	Broach	Chandrashankar Bhatt	Cong.

1. Since expired on February 18, 1954.

1	2	3	4
113.	Dharwar North	D.P. Karmarkar	Cong.
114.	Dharwar South	T.R. Neswi	Cong.
115.	Jalgaon	Hari Vinayak Pataskar	Cong.
116.	Kaira North	Fulsinhji B. Dabhi	Cong.
117.	Kaira South	Smt. Maniben V. Patel	Cong.
118.	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Cong.
119.	Kolaba	Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh	Cong.
120.	Kolhapur-cum-Satara	B.H. Khardekar	Ind.
121.	Kolhapur-cum-Satara (R.S.C.)	K.L. More	Cong.
122.	Mehsana East	Shantilal Girdharlal Parikh	Cong.
123.	Mehsana West	Tulsidas Kilachand	Ind.
124.	Nasik Central	Govind Hari Deshpande	Cong.
125.	North Satara	Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar	Cong.
126.	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Cong.
127.	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East (R.S.T.)	Rupaji Bhavji Parmar	Cong.
128.	Poona Central	Narhar Vishnu Gadgil	Cong.
129.	Poona South	Smt. Indira A. Maydeo	Cong.
130.	Ratnagiri North	Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle	Cong.
131.	Ratnagiri South	Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi	Cong.
132.	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Cong.
133.	Sholapur	Shankar Shantaram More	P.W.P.
134.	Sholapur (R.S.C.)	P.N. Rajabhoj	S.C.F.
135.	South Satara	Vyankatrao Pirajirao Pawar	Cong.
136.	Surat	Kanayalal Nanabhai Desai	Cong.
137.	Surat (R.S.T.)	Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai Patel	Cong.
138.	Thana	Choithram Partabrai Gidwani	P.S.P.
139.	Thana (R.S.T.)	Yeshwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Cong.
140.	West Khandesh	Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya	Cong.
141.	West Khandesh (R.S.T.)	Jayantrao Ganpat Natawadkar	Cong.

MADHYA PRADESH-29

142.	Amravati East	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Cong.
143.	Amravati West	K. G. Deshmukh	Cong.
144.	Balaghat	C.D. Gautam	Cong.
145.	Bastar (R.S.T.)	Muchaki Kosa	Ind.
146.	Betul	B.L. Chandak	Cong.
147.	Bhandara	Vacant	—
148.	Bhandara (R.S.C.)	Vacant	—
149.	Bilaspur	Amar Singh Saigal	Cong.
150.	Bilaspur (R.S.C.)	Resham Lal Jangde	Cong.
151.	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur	Bhupendra Nath Misra	Cong.

1	2	3	4
152.	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur (R.S.C.)	Smt. Minimata	Cong.
153.	Buldana-Akola	Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar	Cong.
154.	Buldana-Akola (R.S.C.)	Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar	Cong.
155.	Chanda	Abdullabhai Mulla Taherali	Cong.
156.	Chhindwara	Raichand Bhai N. Shah	Cong.
157.	Durg	Wasudeo Shridhar Kirolikar	Cong.
158.	Durg-Bastar	Bhagwaticharan Shukla	Cong.
159.	Hoshangabad	Syed Ahmed	Cong.
160.	Jabalpur North	Sushil Kumar Pateria	Cong.
161.	Mahasamund	Maganlal Bagdi	P.S.P.
162.	Mandla-Jabalpur South	Govind Das	Cong.
163.	Mandla-Jabalpur South (R.S.T.)	M. G. Uikey	Cong.
164.	Nagpur	Smt. Anasuyabai Kale	Cong.
165.	Nimar	B.L. Tiwari	Cong.
166.	Sagar	Khub Chand Sodhia	Cong.
167.	Surguja-Raigarh	Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Ind.
168.	Surguja-Raigarh (R.S.T.)	Babunath Singh	Cong.
169.	Wardha	Shriman Narayan Agarwal	Cong.
170.	Yeotmal	Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati	Cong.

MADRAS-46

171.	Aruppukkottai	M.D. Ramasami	F.B(M)
172.	Cannanore	A.K. Gopalan	C.P.I.
173.	Chingleput	O.V. Alagesan	Cong.
174.	Coimbatore	N. M. Lingam	Cong.
175.	Cuddalore	N.D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar	T.T.P.
176.	Cuddalore (R.S.C.)	L. Elayaperumal	Cong.
177.	Dharamapuri	N. Sathianathan	Ind.
178.	Dindigul	Smt. Ammu Swaminathan	Cong.
179.	Erode	K. Periaswami Gounder	Cong.
180.	Erode (R.S.C.)	S.C. Balakrishnan	Cong.
181.	Kancheepuram	A. Krishnaswami	C.W.P.
182.	Kozhikode	K.A. Damodara Menon	P.S.P.
183.	Krishnagiri	C.R. Narasimhan	Cong.
184.	Kumbakonam	C. Ramasamy Mudaliar	Cong.
185.	Madras	T.T. Krishnamachari	Cong.
186.	Madurai	S. Balasubramaniam	Cong.
187.	Madurai (R.S.C.)	P. Kakkan	Cong.
188.	Malappuram	B. Pocker	M.L.
189.	Mayuram	K. Ananda Nambiar	C.P.I.
190.	Mayuram (R.S.C.)	V. Veeraswamy	Ind.
191.	Perambalur	V. Boovaraghasamy	T.T.P.
192.	Periyakulam	K. Sakthivadivel Gounder	Cong.

1	2	3	4
193.	Pollachi	G.R. Damodaran	Cong.
194.	Ponnani	K. Kelappan	P.S.P.
195.	Ponnani (R.S.C.)	Eacharan Iyyani	Cong.
196.	Pudukkottai	K.M. Vallatharas	P.S.P.
197.	Ramanathapuram	V.VR. N.AR. Nagappa Chettiar	Cong.
198.	Salem	S.V. Ramaswamy	Cong.
199.	Sankaranayinarkobil	M. Sankarapandian	Cong.
200.	Srivaikuntam	A.V. Thomas	Cong.
201.	Srivilliputhur	K. Kamaraj	Cong.
202.	South Kanara (North)	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Cong.
203.	South Kanara (South)	B. Shiva Rao	Cong.
204.	Tanjore	R. Venkataraman	Cong.
205.	Tellicherry	Nettur P. Damodaran	P.S.P.
206.	Tindivanam	V. Muniswamy Avl. Thirukuralar	T.T.P.
207.	Tindivanam (R.S.C.)	A. Jayaraman	T.T.P.
208.	Tiruchengode	S.K. Babie Kandasamy	Ind.
209.	Tiruchirapalli	Edward Paul Mathuram	Ind.
210.	Tirunelveli	P.T. Thanu Pillai	Cong.
211.	Tiruppur	T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar	Cong.
212.	Tiruvallur	P. Natesan	Cong.
213.	Tiruvallur (R.S.C.)	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	Cong.
214.	Vellore	D. Ramchander	C.W.P.
215.	Vellore (R.S.C.)	M. Muthukrishnan	Cong.
216.	Wandiwash	N.R.M. Swamy	C.W.P.

ORISSA—20

1	2	3	4
217.	Balasore	Bhagabat Sahu	Cong.
218.	Balasore (R.S.C.)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Cong.
219.	Bargarh	G.D. Thirani	Ind.
220.	Cuttack	Harekrushna Mahtab	Cong.
221.	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack	Sarangadhar Das	P.S.P.
222.	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack (R.S.C.)	Niranjan Jena	Cong.
223.	Ganjam South	Bijoy Chandra Das	C.P.I.
224.	Ghumsur	Uma Charan Patnaik	Ind.
225.	Jaipur-Keonjhar	B. Das	Cong.
226.	Jaipur-Keonjhar (R.S.C.)	Lakshmidhar Jena	G.P.
227.	Kalahandi-Bolangir	Rajendra Narayan Singh	G.P.
228.	Kalahandi-Bolangir (R.S.T.)	Giridhari Bhoi	G.P.
229.	Kendrapara	Nityanand Kanungo	Cong.
230.	Khurda	Lingaraj Misra	Cong.
231.	Mayurbhanj (R.S.T.)	Ram Chandra Majhi	Cong.
232.	Nowrangpur	P. Subba Rao	G.P.
233.	Puri	Lokenath Mishra	Cong.

1	2	3	4
234.	Rayagada-Phulbani (R.S.T.)	T. Sanganna	Cong.
235.	Sambalpur	Natabar Pandey	G.P.
236.	Sundargarh (R.S.T.)	Sibnarayan Singh Mahapatra	Cong.

PUNJAB—18

237.	Ambala-Simla	Tek Chand	Cong.
238.	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Cong.
239.	Fazilka -Sirsa	Vacant	—
240.	Ferozepore-Ludhiana	Lal Singh	Akali
241.	Ferozepore-Ludhiana (R.S.C.)	Bahadur Singh	Akali
242.	Gurdaspur	Teja Singh Akarpuri	Cong.
243.	Gurgaon	Thakur Das Bhargava	Cong.
244.	Hissar	Achint Ram	Cong.
245.	Hoshiarpur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Cong.
246.	Hoshiarpur (R.S.C.)	Ram Dass	Cong.
247.	Jhajjar-Rewari	Ghamandi Lal Bansal	Cong.
248.	Jullundur	Amarnath Vidyalankar	Cong.
249.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Cong.
250.	Karnal	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Cong.
251.	Karnal (R.S.C.)	Virendra Kumar	Cong.
252.	Nawan Shahr	Baldev Singh	Cong.
253.	Rohtak	Ranbir Singh	Cong.
254.	Tarn Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Cong.

UTTAR PRADESH-86

255.	Agra District (East)	Raghubir Singh	Cong.
256.	Agra District (West)	Achal Singh	Cong.
257.	Aligarh District	Shri Chand Singhal	Cong.
258.	Aligarh District (R.S.C.)	Nardeo Snatak	Cong.
259.	Allahabad District (West)	Purushottamdas Tandon	Cong.
260.	Allahabad District (East)-cum-Jaunpur District (West)	Jawaharlal Nehru	Cong.
261.	Allahabad District (East)-cum-Jaunpur District (West) (R.S.C.)	Masuriya Din	Cong.
262.	Almora District (North-East)	Devi Datt Pant	Cong.
263.	Azamgarh District (West)	Sita Ram Asthana	Cong.
264.	Azamgarh District (West) (R.S.C.)	Vishwanath Prasad	Cong.

1	2	3	4
265.	Azamgarh District (East)-cum-Ballia District (West)	Algu Rai Shastri	Cong.
266.	Bahraich District (East)	Rafi Ahmad Kidwai	Cong.
267.	Bahraich District (West)	Jogendra Singh	Cong.
268.	Ballia District (East)	Murli Manohar	Ind.
269.	Banaras District (Central)	Raghunath Singh	Cong.
270.	Banaras District (East)	Tribhuan Narayan Singh	Cong.
271.	Banda District-cum-Fatehpur District	Shiva Dayal Upadhyay	Cong.
272.	Banda District-cum-Fatehpur District R.S.C.	Piare Lall Kureel	Cong.
273.	Bareilly District (South)	Satish Chandra	Cong.
274.	Basti District (North)	Udai Shankar Dube	Cong.
275.	Basti District (Central East)-cum-Gorakhpur District (West)	Ram Shanker Lal	Cong.
276.	Basti District (Central East)-cum-Gorakhpur District (West) (R.S.C.)	Sohan Lal Dhusiya	Cong.
277.	Bijnor District (South)	Nemi Saran Jain	Cong.
278.	Budaun District (West)	Badan Singh	Cong.
279.	Bulandshahr District	Raghubar Dayal Misra	Cong.
280.	Bulandshahr District (R.S.C.)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Cong.
281.	Dehra Dun District-cum-Bijnor District (North-West)-cum-Saharanpur District (West)	Mahavir Tyagi	Cong.
282.	Deoria District (East)	Ramji Verma	Cong.
283.	Deoria District (West)	Bishwa Nath Roy	Cong.
284.	Deoria District (South)	Sarju Prasad Misra	Cong.
285.	Etah District (Central)	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Cong.
286.	Etah District (North-East)-cum-Budaun	Raghubir Sahai	Cong.
287.	Etah Districh (West)-cum-Mainpuri District (West)-cum-Mathura District (East)	Digambar Singh	Cong.
288.	Faizabad District (North-West)	Lallanji	Cong.
289.	Faizabad District (North-West)	Panna Lal	Cong.
290.	Farrukhabad District (North)	Mulchand Dube	Cong.

1	2	3	4
291.	Garhwal District (West) cum-Tehri Garhwal District-cum-Bijnor District (North)	Smt. Kamlendu Mati Shah	Ind.
292.	Garhwal District (East) cum-Moradabad District (North-East)	Bhakt Darshan	Cong.
293.	Ghazipur District (West)	Har Prasad Singh	Cong.
294.	Ghazipur District (East)-cum-Ballia District (South-West)	R.N. Singh	P.S.P.
295.	Gonda District (North)	Hyder Husein	Cong.
296.	Gonda District (West)	Smt. Shakuntala Nayar	H.M.S.
297.	Gonda District (East)-cum-Basti District (West)	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Cong.
298.	Gorakhpur District (North)	Hari Shanker Prasad	Cong.
299.	Gorakhpur District (Central)	Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi	Cong.
300.	Gorakhpur District (South)	Sinhasan Singh	Cong.
301.	Hamirpur District	M.L. Dwivedi	Cong.
302.	Hardoi District (North-West)-cum-Farrukhabad District (East)-cum-Shahjahanpur District (South)	B.H. Zaidi	Cong.
303.	Hardoi District (North-West)-cum-Farrukhabad District (East)-cum-Shahjahanpur District(South)(R.S.C.)	Bulaqi Ram Varma	Cong.
304.	Jalaun District-cum Etawah District (West)-cum-Jhansi District (North)	Hoti Lal Agrawal	Cong.
305.	Jalaun District-cum-Etawah District(West)-cum-Jhansi District (North) (R.S.C.)	Lotan Ram	Cong.
306.	Jaunpur District (East)	Birbal Singh	Cong.
307.	Jaunpur District (East) (R.S.C.)	Ganpati Ram	Cong.
308.	Jhansi District (South)	R. V. Dhulekar	Cong.
309.	Kanpur District (Central)	Vacant	
310.	Kanpur District (South)-cum- Etawah District (East)	Balkrishna Sharma	Cong.

1	2	3	4
311.	Kanpur District (North)-cum-Farrukhabad District (South)	Venkatesh Narayan Tiwary	Cong.
312.	Lucknow District (Central)	Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Cong.
313.	Lucknow District-cum-Bara Banki District	Mohanlal Saksena	Cong.
314.	Lucknow District-cum-Bara Banki District (R.S.C.)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Cong.
315.	Mainpuri District (East)	Badshah Gupta	Cong.
316.	Mathura District (West)	Krishna Chandra	Cong.
317.	Meerut District (West)	Khushi Ram Sharma	Cong.
318.	Meerut District (South)	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Cong.
319.	Meerut District (North-East)	Shahnawaz Khan	Cong.
320.	Mirzapur District-cum-Banaras District (West)	J.N. Wilson	Cong.
321.	Mirzapur District cum-Banaras District (West) (R.S.C.)	Rup Narain	Cong.
322.	Moradabad District (West)	Ram Saran	Cong.
323.	Moradabad District (Central)	Hifzur Rahman	Cong.
324.	Muzaffarnagar District (South)	Hira Vallabh Tripathi	Cong.
325.	Naini Tal District-cum-Almora District (South-West)-cum-Bareilly District (North)	C.D. Pande	Cong.
326.	Pilibhit District-cum-Bareilly District (East)	Mukund Lal Agarwal	Cong.
327.	Pratapgarh District (West)	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya	Cong.
328.	Pratapgarh District (West)-cum-Rae Bareli District (East)	Feroze Gandhi	Cong.
329.	Pratapgarh District (West)-cum-Rae Bareli District (East) (R.S.C.)	Baij Nath Kureel	Cong.
330.	Rampur District-cum-Bareilly District (Central)	Abul Kalam Azad	Cong.
331.	Saharanpur District (West)-cum-Muzaffarnagar District (North)	Ajit Prasad Jain	Cong.

1	2	3	4
332.	Saharanpur District (West)-cum-Muzaffar-nagar District (North) (R.S.C.)	Sunder Lall	Cong.
333.	Shahjahanpur District (North) -cum-Kheri (East)	R.P. Nevatia	Cong.
334.	Shahjahanpur District (North)-cum-Kheri (East) (R.S.C.)	Ganeshi Lal Chaudhary	Cong.
335.	Sitapur District-cum-Kheri District (West)	Smt. Uma Nehru	Cong.
336.	Sitapur District-cum-Kheri District (West) (R.S.C.)	Paragi Lal	Cong.
337.	Sultanpur District (South)	B.V. Keskar	Cong.
338.	Sultanpur District (North)-cum-Faizabad District (South-West)	Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi	Cong.
339.	Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareli District (West) -cum-Hardoi District (South-East)	Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi	Cong.
340.	Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareli District (West)-Hardoi District (South-East) (R.S.C.)	Ramanand Shastri	Cong.
	WEST BENGAL—34		
341.	Bankura	Jagannath Kolay	Cong.
342.	Bankura (R.S.C.)	Pashupati Mandal	Cong.
343.	Barrackpore	Ramananda Das	Cong.
344.	Basirhat	Smt. Renu Chakravartty	C.P.I.
345.	Basirhat (R.S.C.)	Patiram Roy	Cong.
346.	Berhampore	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	R.S.P.
347.	Birbhum	Anil Kumar Chanda	Cong.
348.	Birbhum (R.S.C.)	Kamal Krishna Das	Cong.
349.	Burdwan	Atulya Ghosh	Cong.
350.	Burdwan (R.S.C.)	Mono Mohon Das	Cong.
351.	Calcutta North-East	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	C.P.I.
352.	Calcutta North-West	Meghnad Saha	Ind.
353.	Calcutta South-East	Sadhan Chandra Gupta	C.P.I.
354.	Calcutta South-West	Asim Krishna Dutt	Cong.
355.	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Cong.
356.	Diamond Harbour	Kamal Kumar Basu	C.P.I.
357.	Diamond Harbour (R.S.C.)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Cong.
358.	Ghatal	Nikunja Behari Chowdhury	C.P.I.

1	2	3	4
359.	Hooghly	N.C. Chatterjee	H.M.S.
360.	Howrah	Santosh Kumar Dutta	Cong.
361.	Kalna-Katwa	Abdus Sattar	Cong.
362.	Malda	Surendra Mohan Ghose	Cong.
363.	Midnapore-Jhargram	Durga Charan Banerjee	J.S.
364.	Midnapore-Jhargram (R.S.T.)	Bharat Lal Tudu	Cong.
365.	Murshidabad	Muhammed Khuda Buksh	Cong.
366.	Nabadwip	Smt. Ila Pal Choudhury	Cong.
367.	North Bengal	A.K. Basu	Cong.
368.	North Bengal (R.S.C.)	Upendranath Barman	Cong.
369.	North Bengal (R.S.T.)	Birendranath Katham	Cong.
370.	Santipur	Arun Chandra Guha	Cong.
371.	Serampore	Tushar Chatterjea	C.P.I.
372.	Tamluk	Satis Chandra Samanta	Cong.
373.	Uluberia	Satyaban Roy	Cong.
374.	West Dinajpur	Susilranjan Chatterjee	Cong.

HYDERABAD—25

375.	Adilabad	C.Madhao Reddi	P.S.P.
376.	Ambad	Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav	Cong.
377.	Aurangabad	Suresh Chandra	Cong.
378.	Bhir	R.G. Paranjpe	P.D.F.
379.	Bidar	Shaukatullah Shah Ansari	Cong.
380.	Gulberga	Ramananda Tirtha	Cong.
381.	Hyderabad City	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Cong.
382.	Ibrahimpatnam	Sadath Ali Khan	Cong.
383.	Karimnagar	Baddam Yella Reddy	P.D.F.
384.	Karimnagar (R.S.C.)	M.R. Krishna	S.C.F.
385.	Khammam	T.B. Vital Rao	P.D.F.
386.	Kushtagi	Sivamurthi Swami	Ind.
387.	Mahbubnagar	K. Janardhan Reddy	Cong.
388.	Mahbubnagar (R.S.C.)	P. Ramaswamy	Cong.
389.	Medak	N.M. Jaisoorya	P.D.F.
390.	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	P.D.F.
391.	Nalgonda (R.S.C.)	Sunkam Achalu	P.D.F.
392.	Nanded	Shankar Rao Telkikar	Cong.
393.	Nanded (R.S.C.)	Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar	Cong.
394.	Nizamabad	H.C.Heda	Cong.
395.	Osmanabad	Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao Diwan	Cong.
396.	Parbhani	Narayan Rao Waghmare	P.W.P.
397.	Vikarabad	S.A. Ebenezer	Cong.
398.	Warangal	Pendyal Raghava Rao	P.D.F.
399.	Yadgir	Krishnacharya Joshi	Cong.

1	2	3	4
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR-6(a)	
400.	Nominated by the President	Mohammad Saeed Masuodi	Cong.
401.	-do-	Lakshman Singh Charak	Cong.
402.	-do-	Sofi Mohd. Akber	Cong.
403.	-do-	Sheo Narayan Fotedar	Cong.
404.	-do-	Muhammed Shaffee Choudhuri	Cong.
405.	-do-	Ghulam Qader	Cong.
		MADHYA BHARAT-11	
406.	Guna	Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande	H.M.S.
407.	Gwalior	N.B. Khare	H.M.S.
408.	Indore	Nand Lal Joshi	Cong.
409.	Jhabua (R.S.T.)	Amar Singh Sabji Damar	Cong.
410.	Mandsaur	Kailas Nath Katju	Cong.
411.	Morena-Bhind	Radha Charan Sharma	Cong.
412.	Morena-Bhind (R.S.C.)	Suriya Prashad	Cong.
413.	Nimar	Vaijnath Mahodaya	Cong.
414.	Shajapur-Rajgarh	Liladhar Joshi	Cong.
415.	Shajapur Rajgarh (R.S.C.)	Bhagu Nandu Malvia	Cong.
416.	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Cong.
		MYSORE-12	
417.	Bangalore North	N. Kashavaiengar	Cong.
418.	Bangalore South	T. Madiah Gowda	Cong.
419.	Bellary	Tekur Subrahmanyam	Cong.
420.	Chitaldrug	S. Nijalingappa	Cong.
421.	Hassan-Chikmagalur	H. Siddananjappa	Cong.
422.	Kolar	M.V. Krishnappa	Cong.
423.	Kolar (R.S.C.)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Cong.
424.	Mandya	M.K. Shivananjappa	Cong.
425.	Mysore	M.S. Gurupadaswamy	P.S.P.
426.	Mysore (R.S.C.)	N. Rachiah	Cong.
427.	Shimoga	K.G. Wodeyar	Cong.
428.	Tumkur	C.R. Basappa	Cong.
		PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION-5	
429.	Kapurthala-Bhatinda	Hukam Singh	Akali
430.	Kapurthala-Bhtinda (R.S.C.)	Ajit Singh	Akali
431.	Mohindergarh	Hira Singh Chinaria	Cong.
432.	Patiala	Ram Pratap Garg	Cong.
433.	Sangrur	Ranjit Singh	Ind.

(a) The six members from Jammu and Kashmir belong to the National Conference but have joined the Congress Party in the House of the People.

1	2	3	4
		RAJASTHAN-20	
434.	Alwar	Shobha Ram	Cong.
435.	Banswara-Dungarpur (R.S.T.)	Bheekha Bhai	Cong.
436.	Barmer-Jalore	Bhawani Singh	Ind.
437.	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur	Girraj Saran Singh	Ind.
438.	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (RS.C.)	Manik Chand Jatav-vir	K.L.P.
439.	Bhilwara	Hari Ram Nathany	R.R.P.
440.	Bikaner-Churu	Karni Singhji	Ind.
441.	Chittor	Umashanker Muljibhai Trivedi	J.S.
442.	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka	Cong.
443.	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu (R.S.C.)	Panna Lall Barupal	Cong.
444.	Jaipur	Daulat Mal Bhandari	Cong.
445.	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	Raj Bahadur	Cong.
446.	Jodhpur	Jaswantrai Mehta	Ind.
447.	Kotah Bundi	Raj Chandra Sen	R.R.P.
448.	Kotah-Jhalawar	Nemi Chandra Kasliwal	Cong.
449.	Nagaur-Pali	G.D. Somani	Ind.
450.	Sikar	Nand Lal Sharma	R.R.P.
451.	Sirohi-Pali	Ajit Singh	Ind.
452.	Tonk	Manikyalal Verma	Cong.
453.	Udaipur	Balwant Sinha Mehta	Cong.
		SAURASHTRA-6	
454.	Gohilwad	Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta	Cong.
455.	Gohilwad-Sorath	Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah	Cong.
456.	Halar	Khandubhai Kasanji Desai	Cong.
457.	Madhya Saurashtra	Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi	Cong.
458.	Sorath	Narendra P. Nathwani	Cong.
459.	Zalawad	Jayantilal Narbheram Parekh	Cong.
		TRAVANCORE-COCHIN-12	
460.	Alleppey	P.T. Punnoose	Ind.
461.	Chirayinkil	V.P. Nayar	Ind.
462.	Crangannur	K.T. Achuthan	Cong.
463.	Ernakulam	A.M. Thomas	Cong.
464.	Kottayam	C.P. Mathew	Cong.
465.	Meenachil	George Thomas	Cong.
466.	Nagercoil	A. Nesamony	T.T.C.
467.	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara	N. Sreekantan Nair	R.S.P.
468.	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara (R.S.C.)	R. Velayudhan	Ind.
469.	Thiruvellah	C.P. Mathen	Cong.
470.	Trichur	C. R. Iyyunni	Cong.
471.	Trivandrum	Smt. Annie Mascarene	Ind.

1	2	3	4
		AJMER-2	
472.	Ajmer North	Jwala Prasad	Cong.
473.	Ajmer South	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Cong.
		BHOPAL-2	
474.	Raisen	Chatur Narain Malviya	Cong.
475.	Sehore	Saidullah Khan Razmi	Cong.
		BILASPUR-1	
476.	Bilaspur	Anandchand	Ind.
		COORG-1	
477.	Coorg	N. Somana	Cong.
		DELHI-4	
478.	Delhi City	Radha Raman	Cong.
479.	New Delhi	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	P.S.P.
480.	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Cong.
481.	Outer-Delhi (R.S.C.)	Naval Prabhaker	Cong.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH-3	
482.	Mandi-Mahasu	Smt. Amrit Kaur	Cong.
483.	Mandi-Mahasu (R.S.C.)	Gopi Ram	Cong.
484.	Sirmur-Chamba	A.R. Sewal	Ind.
		KUTCH-2	
485.	Kutch East	Gulabshankar Amritlal Dholakia	Cong.
486.	Kutch West	Bhawanji A. Khimji	Cong.
		MANIPUR-2	
487.	Inner Manipur	Laisram Jogeswar Singh	Cong.
488.	Outer Manipur (R.S.T.)	Rishang Keishing	P.S.P.
		TRIPURA-2	
489.	Tripura East	Dasaratha Deb	C.P.I.
490.	Tripura West	Biren Dutt	C.P.I.
		VINDHYA PRADESH-6	
491.	Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh	Ram Sahai Tewari	Cong.
492.	Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh (R.S.C.)	Motilal Malviya	Cong.
493.	Rewa	Raj Bhanu Singh Tewari	Cong.
494.	Satna	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Cong.
495.	Shahdol-Sidhi	Bhagwandutt Shastri	P.S.P.
496.	Shahdol-Sidhi (R.S.T.)	Randaman Singh	P.S.P.

1	2	3	4
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS-1 (a)		
497. Nominated	John Richardson		—
	ANGLO-INDIANS (a)		
498. Nominated	Frank Anthony		—
499. Nominated	A.E.T. Barrow		—

BY-ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Constituency and total number of voters	Reason for vacancy	Names of candidates	Party	Votes polled
Assam: Sibsagar North Lakhanpur 3,42,934	Death of S.N. Buragohain (Cong.)	1. B.P. Chaliha (Elected)	Cong.	61,127
		2. K.N. Barbarua	R.C.P.I.	39,816
		3. P.M. Sarwan	Ind.	16,403
		4. Padmeswar Gogoi	P.S.P.	7,632
Bihar: Muzaffarpur (North-West) 2,93,890	Election of Chandreshwar Narayan Prasad Sinha (Cong.) declared void	1. Jugal Kishore Sinha (elected)	P.S.P.	35,205
		2. Chandreshwar Narayan Prasad Sihna	Cong.	23,785
		3. Lakshman Mahto	Ind.	1,833
Bihar: Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea 6,40,994 (Double-Member)	Election of Anuplal Mehta (Cong.) and Kirai Mushar (Soc.) declared void	1. J.B. Kripalani (elected)	P.S.P.	1,14,539
		2. Kirai Mushar (SC) (elected)	P.S.P.	92,616
		3. Mahabir Das (SC)	Cong.	69,251
Bombay: Thana 7,12,902 (Double-Nember)	Death of A.S. Nandkar (ST-Cong.)	1. Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukne (ST) (elected)	Cong.	72,808
		2. Lakham Navsoo Padoo (ST)	P.S.P.	51,169
		3. Choithram Partabrai Gidwani (elected) (b)	P.S.P.	1,40,595(c)
Madhya Pradesh: Mahasamund 3,92,827	Death of Sheodasl Daga (Cong.)	1. Maganlal Bagdi (elected)	P.S.P.	49,938
		2. Nemi Chand	Cong.	41,770
Madhya Pradesh: Bilaspur-Durg Raipur 7,59,652 (Double-Member)	Death of Agamdas (SC-Cong.)	1. Smt. Minimata (SC) (elected)	Cong.	55,146
		2. Muktawandas (SC)	Ind.	23,661
Madras: Aruppu-Kottai 3,72,858	Resignation of U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Marxist)	1. M.D.Ramaswami (elected)	F.B.(M)	69,128
		2. Rajathi Kunchithapatham	Cong.	50,291
		3. Nellaiapapillai	Ind.	3,190
		4. Pichumani Iyer	Ind.	2,679
Madras: Coimbatore 3,46,405	Death of T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar (Cong.)	1. N.M. Lingam (elected)	Cong.	92,465
		2 Parvathi Krishnan	C.P.I.	51,138
		3. P.S. Chinnadurai	P.S.P.	4,680
		4. R. Varadappan	Ind.	1,356

(a) Nominated by the President

(b) Declared elected by Election Tribunal in place of G.D. Vartak (Cong.) who polled 1,40,604 votes in general elections.

(c) Polled in the general election.

BY-ELECTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE—*contd.*

Constituency and total number of voters	Reason for vacancy	Names of candidates	Party	Votes polled
Andhra: Kurnool	Election of H.Sitarama Reddy (Cong.) declared void	1. Y. Gadilingana Gowd (elected)	P.S.P.	90,192
3,54,495		2. H. Sitarama Reddy	Cong.	48,532
		3. Nagappa	Ind.	8,218
Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad District (West) 3,76,100	Resignation of Sri Prakasa (Cong.)	1. Purushottamdas Tandon (elected)	Cong.	Uncontested
West Bengal: Calcutta-South East	Death of Syama Prasad Mookerjee (J.S.)	1. Sadhan Chandra Gupta (elected)	C.P.I.	58,211
		2. Radha Binode Pal	Cong.	36,319
		3. J.P. Mitter	J.S.	5,431
3,80,061		4. Bhupal Chandra Bose	F.B.M.	5,415
West Bengal: Nabadwip	Death of Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Cong.)	1. Smt. Ila Pal Choudhury (elected)	Cong.	69,606
3,81,812		2. Sushil Kumar Chatterjee	C.P.I.	27,455
		3. Mihirlal Chatterjee	P.S.P.	19,802
		4. Jatindranath Biswas	Ind.	7,365
Madhya Bharat: Gwalior 3,79,320	Resignation by V.G. Deshpande (H.M.S.)	1. N.B. Khare (elected)	H.M.S.	42,534
		2. Gautam Sharma	Cong.	38,846
Rajasthan: Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur 3,86,270	Resignation of Ram Karan Joshi (Cong.)	1. Raj Bahadur (elected)	Cong.	31,282
		2. Shanti Bhai Johri	P.S.P.	5,316
Rajasthan: Jodhpur	Death of Hanwant Singhji (Ind.)	1. Jaswant Rai Mehta (elected)	Ind.	58,527
4,03,653		2. Nuri Mohd. Yasin	Cong.	20,183
		3. Ratan Lal	Ind.	3,260
		4. Haider Bux	Ind.	1,372
		5. Sita Ram	Ind.	702
Rajasthan: Tonk	Death of Pannalal R. Kaushik (Cong.)	1. Manikyalal Verma (elected)	Cong.	41,492
		2. Srinarain Totla	Ind.	7,073
3,91,851		3. Gyarsilal	Ind.	5,311
Saurashtra: Halar	Resignation of Himat Sinhji (Cong.)	1. Khandubhai K. Desai (elected)	Cong.	53,573
2,71,319		2. Krishna Sharma Gurudayal Sharma	H.M.S.	7,682
Saurashtra: Zalawad 315,744	Resignation of Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Cong.)	1. Jayantilal Narbheram Parekh (elected)	Cong.	Uncontested
Travancore-Cochin: Meenachil 3,55,237	Resignation by P.T. Chacko (Cong.)	1. George Thomas (elected)	Cong.	1,57,006
		2. Accamma	Ind.	1,16,747

COUNCIL OF STATES

Chairman — S. Radhakrishnan
Deputy Chairman — S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

AJMER AND COORG-1

Abdul Shakoor

ANDHRA-12

A. Balarami Reddy ..
Alluri Satyanarayana Raju
G. Ranga
K.M. Rahmath-Ullah
K. Rama Rao
K. Suryanarayana
Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
N.D.M. Prasadarao
Puchalapalli Sundarayya
Pydah Venkata Narayana
S. Sambhu Prasad
V. Venkataramana

ASSAM-6

Lakshesvar Borooah
Mahammad Roufique
M. Tayyebulla
(Smt.) Pushpalata Das
R. Thanhlira
S.K. Bhuyan

BHOPAL-1

Bheron Prasad

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Ahmad Hussain
(Smt.) Angelina Tiga
Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
Inait Ullah
Jafar Imam
Kailash Bihari Lall
Kameshwara Singh
Kishori Ram
(Smt.) Lakshmi N. Menon
Mahesver Prasad Narain Sinha
Mazhar Imam
Purna Chandra Mitra
Rama Bahadur Sinha
R.D. Sinha Dinkar
R.G. Agarwala
Rajendra Pratap Sinha
Rajeshvar Prasad Narain Sinha
Sri Narayan Mahtha
Tajamul Husain
V.G. Gopal
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BILASPUR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH.1

C.L. Varma

BOMBAY-17

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Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte
B.R. Ambedkar
Chandulal P. Parikh
Deokinandan Narayan
Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar
Lalchand Hirachand Doshi
(Smt.) Lilavati Munshi
Manilal Chaturbhai Shah
M.D.D. Gilder
N.S. Hardiker
Premji Thobhanbhai Leuva
Rajaram Balkrishna Raut
Shriyans Prasad Jain
Somnath P. Dave
T.R. Deogirikar
(Smt.) Violet Alva

DELHI-1

Onkar Nath

HYDERABAD-11

Dinshaw D. Italia
J.H. Subbiah
Kishen Chand
Konda Narayanappa
Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh
Osman Sobhani
Puranmal S. Lahoti
Raj Bahadur Gour
S. Channa Reddy
Venkat Krishna Dhage
Vacant

JAMMU AND KASHMIR-4

Aga Syed Mohammad Jalali
Anant Ram
Budh Singh
Pir Mohammed Khan

KUTCH-1

Lavji Lakhamshi

MADHYA BHARAT-6

Chandroji Sambhaji Rao Angre
Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya
Krishnakant Vyas
Raghubir Sinh
Trimbak Damodar Pustake
V.S. Sarwate

MADHYA PRADESH-12

Bhanu Pratap Singh
Chandragopal Gajadharprasad Misra
Gopaldas Bulakidas Mohta
M.R. Mujumdar
Raghu Vira
Rameshwar Umrao Agnibhoj
Ramrao Madhorao Deshmukh
R.P. Dube
Samiullah Khan
(Smt.) Seeta Parmanand
Sitacharan Dube
Waman Sheodas Barlingay

MADRAS-18

A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
B.V. Kakkilaya
E.K. Imbichibava
G. Rajagopalan
H.D. Rajah
K.L. Narasimham
K.S. Hegde
M. Muhammad Ismail
(Smt.) Mona Hensman
P.S. Rajagopal Naidu
S. Guruswami
S. Venkataraman
T. Bhaskara Rao
T.S. Pattabiraman
T.V. Kamalaswamy
V.K. Krishna Menon
V.M. Obaidullah
V.M. Surendra Ram

MYSORE-6

B.P. Basappa Shetty
C.G.K. Reddy
K.C. Reddy
M. Govinda Reddy
Mohammed Valiulla
S.V. Krishna Moorthy Rao

MANIPUR AND TRIPURA-1

Arman Ali

ORISSA-9

Bodh Ram Dube
B. Rath
Jagannath Das
Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo
Radhakrishna Biswasroy
(Smt.) Shoila Bala Das
Sundar Mohun Hemrom
Surendra Mahanty
Surendranath Dwivedy

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION-3

Jagan Nath Kaushal
Joginder Singh Mann
Vacant

PUNJAB-8

Anup Singh
Chaman Lall
Darshan Singh Pheruman
Guraj Singh Dhillon
Hans Raj
M.H.S. Nihal Singh
Swaran Singh
Udham Singh Nagoke

RAJASTHAN-9

Barkatullah Khan
Harishchandra Mathur
Keshvanand
K.L. Shrimali
Lakshman Singh
Mahendra Singh Ranawat
Ramnath Anandilal Podar
Sardar Singh
(Smt.) Sharda Bhargava

SAURASHTRA-4

Bhogilal Maganlal Shah
D.H. Variava
Jesukhlal Hathi
Nanabhai Bhatt

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN-6

A. Abdul Razak
C. Narayana Pillai
K.C. George
K.P. Madhavan Nair
Mathai Manjuran
S. Chattanatha Karayalar

UTTAR PRADESH-31

A. Dharam Das
Ahmad Said Khan
(Smt.) Aizaz Rasul
Amar Nath Agrawal
Akhtar Hussain
Amolakh Chand
B.K. Mukerjee
Braj Bihari Sharma
(Smt.) Chandravati Lakhanpal
Gopinath Singh
Har Prasad Saksena
Hriday Nath Kunzru
Indra Vidyavachaspati
Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
Jasaud Singh Bisht
J.P. Srivastava
Jaspat Roy Kapoor
Lal Bahadur Shastri
Mohammad Faruqi
Murari Lal
Narendra Deva
Nawab Singh Chauhan
Ram Kripal Singh
Ram Prasad Tamta
R.C. Gupta
(Smt.) Savitry Devi
Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
Shyam Dhar Misra
Sumat Prasad
Tarkeshwar Pande
Thakur Das

VINDHYA PRADESH-4

Awadhesh Pratap Singh
Baij Nath Dube
Benarsi Das Chaturvedi
Gulsher Ahmed

WEST BENGAL-14

Beni Prasad Agarwal
Bhupesh Gupta
Bimal Comar Ghose
C.C. Biswas
Devaprasad Ghosh
Indra Bhusan Beed
(Smt.) Maya Devi Chettry
Nalinaksha Dutt
Nausher Ali
Rajpat Singh Doogar
Satyapriya Banerjee
Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar
Satyendra Prosad Ray
Sures Chandra Mazumdar

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT-12

J.M. Kumarappa
Kakasaheb Kalelkar
Kalidas Nag
Maithilisharan Gupta
Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani
Prithviraj Kapoor
P.V. Kane
Radha Kumud Mookerji
(Smt.)Rukmini Devi Arundale
Sahib Singh Sokhey
Satyendranath Bose
Zakir Husain

CHAPTER V

JUDICIARY

The inauguration of the new Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, did not disturb the continuity of the judicial system prevailing in the country. Article 372 of the Constitution provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. In order to bring the provisions of any existing law into accord with those of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to order the necessary adaptations and modifications in such law. Further, Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India shall continue to exercise their respective functions, subject to the provisions of the Constitution."

It will thus be seen that the position in regard to the application and administration of laws remains substantially unchanged. In other words, in matters such as marriage, adoption, inheritance and succession, the different communities are governed by their respective personal laws, whereas in regard to other matters, *viz.*, torts and crimes, contracts, the sale of goods and the transfer of property and trusts, they are governed by a body of statute laws enacted from time to time.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Article 124 of the Constitution provides that "there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other judges." The Court as constituted at present has its full strength. The members of the Court are:

Chief Justice	*Date of appointment*
Mehar Chand Mahajan	January 4, 1954
Judges	
1. Bijan Kumar Mukherjea	October 14, 1948
2. Sudhi Ranjan Dass	January 20, 1950
3. Vivian Bose	March 3, 1951
4. Ghulam Hasan	September 8, 1952
5. N.H. Bhagwati	September 8, 1952
6. B. Jagannadhadas	March 9, 1953
7. T.L. Venkatarama Ayyar	January 4, 1954

Ex-Chief Justices

1. Harilal J.Kania (January 26, 1950 to November 6, 1951)
2. M. Patanjali Sastri (November 7, 1951 to January 3, 1954)

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and

one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases from the High Courts involving questions of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to appeals in civil and criminal cases of a specified nature, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court corresponds to that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Besides a very wide revisory jurisdiction over all courts in India, the Supreme Court is vested with special jurisdiction in regard to the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred on the citizens by the Constitution. In addition, the Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President.

Under the Act of 1935, an appeal on a constitutional question could be taken to the Federal Court only if the High Court which decided the case certified that it involved a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution. The new Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to admit such an appeal by special leave, even if the High Court refuses a certificate. In cases of ordinary civil appeals, the pecuniary value of the subject matter in dispute should be Rs.20,000 and above instead of the minimum of Rs.10,000 formerly fixed for appeals to the Privy Council.

In criminal cases, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or(b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court" (Article 134). By another general provision Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Other Powers

The Supreme Court is also vested with powers (Article 32) to issue directions or orders which are in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* or any of them, for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This jurisdiction, however, is not exclusive. The High Courts enjoy a concurrent jurisdiction in regard to the issue of these orders.

The Constitution provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it. All such decrees and orders shall be enforceable throughout the country. Article 142(2) empowers the Supreme Court to make any order to ensure the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself. The Constitution (Article 144) specifically enjoins on all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, to enforce the orders of the Supreme Court.

Article 145 empowers the Supreme Court to frame its own rules of procedure, subject only to the proviso that all constitutional cases shall be heard by a Division Bench consisting of not less than five judges. If the judges differ in their findings, the decision of the majority prevails, the dissenting judges giving their reasons for their differing conclusions.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

A number of important cases involving interpretation of the Constitution came up for hearing before the Supreme Court during the year under review. By far the most important of these was on the constitutionality or otherwise of the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. This was passed by Parliament with a view to removing the *zamindari* abolition measures from judicial scrutiny and also to put an end to unnecessary litigation on such measures. The *zamindars*, whose interests were adversely affected, moved the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution impugning the Act itself as unconstitutional and void. The Supreme Court held that the Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951, which had *inter alia* inserted Articles 31-A and 31-B in the Constitution was not *ultra vires* or unconstitutional. It also held that the provisional Parliament was competent to exercise the power of amending the Constitution under Article 368, although it consisted of only one house at that time instead of two as contemplated by the Constitution.

Public Purpose

A significant point that came up for consideration was whether it was open to the Supreme Court to enquire into the question of "public purpose" *vis-a-vis* the abolition of the *zamindaris*. Although opinion was divided, Justice Mahajan, in his majority judgment, held that the Supreme Court was fully competent to go into this question. "It is obvious," he observed "that concentration of big blocks of land in the hands of a few individuals is contrary to the principles on which the Constitution of India is based." "The purpose of the acquisition contemplated by the impugned Act," he further observed, "is to do away with the concentration of big blocks of land and means of production in the hands of a few individuals and to distribute the ownership and control of material resources which come in the hands of the State so as to subserve the common good as best as possible."

It will be seen that the learned judge turned to the Directive Principles of State Policy to find justification for the great agrarian reform contemplated in the *zamindari* abolition measures. These principles are not enforceable by any court but they are, nevertheless, fundamental in the governance of the country and the State is duty bound to apply them in making laws. The phrase "public purpose," Justice Mahajan pointed out, had to be construed according to the spirit of the times in which a particular legislative measure was enacted, and the legislature rather than the Court was the best judge of what was for the public good.

Equality Before the Law

Another case in which the Supreme Court made equally important pronouncements was *the State of West Bengal vs. Anwar Ali Sirkar.* In this case, the fundamental right of equality before the law came up for consideration. The State of West Bengal had passed the West Bengal Special Courts Act to provide for a speedy trial of certain offences. The Act empowered the State Government to constitute special courts for the trial of certain offences and to prescribe a procedure which was different in several respects from that laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. The respondent, Anwar Ali, who was convicted and sentenced to death by a Special Court, contended that the provisions of the West Bengal Special Courts Act were unconstitutional and void inasmuch as they contravened Article 14 of the Constitution, which provides that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

The Supreme Court by a majority of six to one held that section 5 (1) of the West Bengal Special Courts Act, contravened Article 14 of the Constitution and was void inasmuch as the procedure laid down in the Act for the trial of offences by the special courts varied substantially from that prescribed for the trial of offences generally.

Freedom of Profession

Under Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution, a citizen has the right to carry on any occupation, trade or business and the only restriction on this unfettered right is the authority of the State to make a law relating to the carrying on of such occupation, trade or business as mentioned in Clause 6 of that Article. In the case *Mohammed Yasin vs. the Town Area Committee*, the question was raised whether the imposition of a licence fee on a business without the authority of law was an infringement of the fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that such imposition was illegal and void. Further, it observed that if a licence fee imposed on an occupation could not be justified on the basis of any valid law, there could be no question of its reasonableness, for an illegal impost was at all times an unreasonable restriction and must necessarily infringe the fundamental right of the citizen.

In *Satish Chandra Anand vs. the Union of India*, the question raised was whether the termination of the services of petitioner Satish Chandra by the Government of India infringed Articles 311, 14 and 16(1) of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that the State could enter into contracts of temporary employment and impose special terms in each case, provided they were not inconsistent with the Constitution, and those who chose to accept these terms were bound by them. The Court held that the petitioner had no remedy as his was not a case of dismissal or removal from service nor of reduction in rank. There being no denial of equality of opportunity, the Court held that the petitioner had no remedy under Article 16 either.

Another important case which came up for decision before the Supreme Court related to Article 329 (b) of the Constitution which provides that "no election to either house of Parliament or to the house or houses of the legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate legislature." The question raised in the appeal *N.P. Ponnuswami vs. Returning Officer, Namakkal Constituency, and Others* was whether the appellant whose nomination paper was rejected by the Returning Officer could move the Supreme Court under Article 226 of the Constitution for a writ of *certiorari*. The Supreme Court held that any fact which had the effect of calling an election into question should be brought up before a special tribunal constituted under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and at the appropriate stage. It could not be brought up at an intermediate stage before any other court. Where a right or a liability is created by a statute which also provides a special remedy for its enforcement, the remedy provided by that statute alone must be availed of.

HIGH COURTS

High Courts stand at the head of the judicial administrations in the States. At present there are 17 High Courts in the States enumerated in Parts A and B of the First Schedule to the Constitution. Their territorial jurisdiction and the year of establishment are:

	Name of the High Court	Territorial jurisdiction	Year of establishment
1.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1919
2.	Assam	Assam	1948
3.	Bombay	Bombay	1861
4.	Calcutta	West Bengal	1861
5.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1926
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1928
7.	Madhya Bharat	Madhya Bharat	1948
8.	Madras	Madras and Andhra	1861
9.	Mysore	Mysore	1884
10.	Nagpur	Madhya Pradesh	1936
11.	Orissa	Orissa	1948
12.	Patna	Bihar	1916
13.	PEPSU	PEPSU	1948
14.	Punjab	Punjab and Delhi	1947
15.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1949
16.	Saurashtra	Saurashtra	1948
17.	Travancore-Cochin	Travancore and Cochin	1949

For three quarters of a century, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, was far away and had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that a Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established within the country. The Constitution does not, however, vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

The number of judges in each High Court is fixed by the President according to the needs of the State concerned. The seventeen High Courts listed above, have a combined strength of more than 140 judges. Given below are the names of Chief Justices and puisne judges of the High Courts:

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS

ALLAHABAD

	Chief Justice	*Date of Appointment*
	B. Malik	December 14, 1947
	Puisne Judges	
1.	M.H. Kidwai	July 13, 1946
2.	O.H. Mootham	July 22, 1946
3.	R. Dayal	July 22, 1946
4.	H. Chandra	January 15, 1947
5.	C.B. Agarwala	May 14, 1948
6.	M.C. Desai	December 13, 1948

7.	V. Bhargava	August 1, 1949
8.	B.M. Lal	February, 1950
9.	R.N. Gurtu	June 1, 1951
10.	N. Beg	June 1, 1951
11.	B. Mukherji	August 8, 1952
12.	M.L. Chaturvedi	August 8, 1952
13.	H.S. Chaturvedi	November 14, 1952
14.	A. Charan	December 22, 1952
15.	R. Singh	April 6, 1953
16.	H.P. Asthana	April 6, 1953
17.	D.N. Roy	December 14, 1953

ASSAM

Chief Justice

	Sarjoo Prasad	January 25, 1950

Puisne Judges

1.	R. Labhaya	January 3, 1949
2.	H.R. Deka	June 5, 1951

BOMBAY

Chief Justice

	M.C. Chagla	January 4, 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	N.H.C. Coyajee	March 1, 1943
2.	G.S. Rajadhyaksha	June 14, 1943
3.	R.S. Bavdekar	March 6, 1945
4.	P.B. Gajendragadkar	March 6, 1945
5.	Y.V. Dixit	February 16, 1946
6.	S.R. Tandolkar	July 2, 1946
7.	H.K. Chainani	August 27, 1948
8.	J.C. Shah	March 1, 1949
9.	D.V. Vyas	March 6. 1950
10.	S.T. Desai	October 8, 1952

CALCUTTA

Chief Justice

	P.B. Chakravarti	May 14, 1952

Puisne Judges

1.	G.N. Das	Feburary 12, 1947
2.	K.C. Chunder	March 10, 1948
3.	K.C. Das Gupta	May 13, 1948
4.	R.P. Mookerjee	May 13, 1948
5.	S.R. Das Gupta	January 3, 1949
6.	S.C. Lahiri	January 3, 1949
7.	P.B. Mukherjee	January 3, 1949
8.	A.K. Sarkar	January 25, 1949
9.	J.P. Mitter	February 11, 1949
10.	B.K. Guha	November 3, 1949
11.	H.K. Bose	December 8, 1949
12.	R.S. Bachawat	January 23, 1950
13.	D.N. Sinha	July 3, 1950
14.	P.N. Mookerjee	November 20, 1950
15.	S.N. Guha Roy	May 23, 1951
16.	R. Mukerjee	May 12, 1952

17.	S.K. Sen	May 12, 1952
18.	G.K. Mitter	November 24, 1952
19.	D. Mookerji	November 24, 1952

HYDERABAD

	Chief Justice	
	L.S. Misra	November 13, 1952
	Puisne Judges	
1.	S.R. Palnitker	February 24, 1943
2.	Q. Hasan	February 24, 1943
3.	M. Prasad	November 20, 1946
4.	M.A. Ansari	November 20, 1946
5.	S.A. Khan	January 1, 1947
6.	A. Srinivasachari	March 26, 1947
7.	V.R. Deshpande	September 10, 1949
8.	P.J. Reddy	February 16, 1952.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

	Chief Justice	
	J.N. Wazir	March 1948
	Puisne Judges	
1.	J.L. Kilam	April 1948
2.	M.A. Shahmiri	August 1948

MADHYA BHARAT

	Chief Justice	
	G.K. Shinde	January 26, 1952
	Puisne Judges	
1.	P.V. Dikshit	July 29, 1948
2.	A.H. Khan	March 21, 1951
3.	B.K. Chaturvedi	March 21, 1951
4.	V.R. Newaskar	July 14, 1952
5.	S.M. Samvatsar	July 29, 1953

MADRAS

	Chief Justice	
	P.V. Rajamannar	January 17, 1948
	Puisne Judges	
1.	P.S. Rao	July 28, 1947
2.	P.G. Menon	July 28, 1947
3.	K.S. Rao	March 22, 1948
4.	E.E. Mack	April 3, 1948
5.	P. Rajagopalan	April 5, 1948
6.	A.S.P. Ayyar	September 7, 1948
7.	N. Somasundaram	September 27, 1948
8.	P.V.B. Ayyar	January 19, 1949
9.	P.C. Reddy	July 16, 1949
10.	B. Ahmed	July 16, 1949
11.	W.S.K. Naidu	July 16, 1949
12.	P.N. Ramaswami	July 7, 1951
13.	K.R. Gounder	July 7, 1951
14.	N.R. Ayyangar	November 23, 1953
15.	K. Umamaheswaran	November 26, 1953

MYSORE

	Chief Justice	
	P. Medappa	November 20, 1948
	Puisne Judges	
1.	P. Venkataramaiya	February 25, 1946
2.	N. Balkrishnaiya	June 14, 1948
3.	T.N. Mallappa	November 24, 1948
4.	B.V. Murthy	August 10, 1950

NAGPUR

	Chief Justice	
	B.P. Sinha	February 24, 1951
	Puisne Judges	
1.	M. Hidayatullah	June 24, 1944
2.	K.T. Mangalmurti	June 21, 1948
3.	K. Rao	March 2, 1949
4.	J.R. Mudholkar	November 11, 1948
5.	V.R. Sen	January 26, 1949
6.	P.P. Deo	October 29, 1949
7.	B.K. Chaudhari	November 9, 1951
8.	G.P. Bhutt	February 14, 1953
9.	Y.S. Tambe	February 8, 1954

ORISSA

	Chief Justice	
	L. Panigrahi	March 4, 1953
	Puisne Judges	
1.	R.L. Narasinham	July 26, 1948
2.	S.P. Mahapatra	May 2, 1952
3.	J. Mohanty	April 23, 1953

PATNA

	Chief Justice	
	S.J. Imam	September 3, 1953
	Puisne Judges	
1.	S.K. Das	November 4, 1944
2.	V. Ramaswami	November 1, 1947
3.	J.K. Narayan	January 22, 1948
4.	B.P. Jamuar	July 18, 1949
5.	B.N. Rai	January 25, 1950
6.	C.P. Sinha	June 16, 1950
7.	K. Ahmad	April 23, 1951
8.	S.C. Mishra	December 11, 1952
9.	K.K. Banerjee	December 12, 1952
10.	R.K. Chaudhary	April 4, 1953
11.	K. Sahai	July 13, 1953

PEPSU

	Chief Justice	
	K.R. Passey	November 19, 1953
	Puisne Judges	
1.	G.L. Chopra	October 28, 1948
2.	G. Singh	July 21, 1950
3.	Mehar Singh	December 24, 1953

PUNJAB

	Chief Justice	
	A.N. Bhandari	December 8, 1952
	Puisne Judges	
1.	G.D. Khosla	November 1, 1944
2.	D. Falshaw	December 2, 1946
3.	H. Singh	November 8, 1948
4.	J.L. Kapur	June 6, 1949
5.	S.S. Dulat	March 13, 1953

RAJASTHAN

	Chief Justice	
	K.N. Wanchoo	January 2, 1951
	Puisne Judges	
1.	K.L. Bapna	August 29, 1949
2.	J.S. Ranawat	August 29, 1949
3.	K.K. Sharma	June 15, 1951
4.	D.S. Dave	July 12, 1952
5.	I.N. Modi	January 29, 1953

SAURASHTRA

	Chief Justice	
	M.C. Shah	April 1, 1951
	Puisne Judges	
1.	S.J. Chatpar	April 5, 1950
2.	J.A. Baxi	September 22, 1951

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

	Chief Justice	
	K.T. Koshi	January 26, 1952
	Puisne Judges	
1.	K. Sankaran	July 7, 1949
2.	K.S. Govinda Pillai	July 7, 1949
3.	P.K. Subramania Iyer	August 9, 1950
4.	V.I. Joseph	May 25, 1951
5.	G.K. Pillai	November 24, 1952
6.	M.S. Menon	January 29, 1953
7.	T.K. Joseph	July 31, 1953

Independence of High Courts

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction. The State legislature, however, has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments

which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act of 1935 to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution Act. Article 228 in the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which their books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government, within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court concerned. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the Judicial Service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the appropriate High Court. Control over district and other subordinate courts, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the Judicial Service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vest in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities. Some of these enjoy unlimited jurisdiction, a few have only appellate jurisdiction, while others are entrusted exclusively with original work. Cases of a comparatively simple character involving modest claims are tried in what are known as the small causes courts. In pursuance of an old practice, disputes between landholders and tenants, though of a civil nature, are tried by revenue courts, subject to dual control by the higher civil courts and the higher revenue authorities for specified purposes.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce and testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are in the first instance dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but

their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights, which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals, or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is also the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognizance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry. They try such cases only in the presence of a jury or of assessors.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a sessions court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In his capacity as the District Collector, the latter is subordinate to the executive administration of the State. It is in this context that the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive becomes relevant. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that in respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates—generally retired officers or other responsible citizens—and by benches of magistrates.

Panchayat Adalats

One of the Directive Principles of State Policy is that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, a number of States have passed the necessary legislation and panchayats have already started functioning in most of them.

The judicial wing of the panchayat organisation is called the *Panchayat Adalat*. The system, as it exists in Uttar Pradesh, requires the *Gaon Sabha*, which consists of the entire population of a village, to elect five trustworthy persons to act on a judicial panel of 25 to 30 persons in a unit of five or six contiguous villages. Every petty case, civil or criminal, arising in the unit is to be referred, in accordance with prescribed rules, to a tribunal of five nominated out of this panel—one or two from the village, where the parties reside and the rest from the neighbouring villages. This tribunal makes inquiries locally and decides the cases on the spot. No appeal is allowed against its decision. If gross miscarriage of justice is proved to the satisfaction of a civil judge or a magistrate, he may direct a retrial before another tribunal. Under no circumstances can he substitute the judgment of the *Panchayat Adalat* by his own.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

In pursuance of the Directive Principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), various State Governments

are taking steps to effect a change. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras, has been designed within the frame work of the Criminal Procedure Code and can be implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads: (*i*) judicial, and (*ii*) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the scheme is that the powers and functions of the executive for the preservation of law and order have been maintained intact. A third feature of the scheme is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit conditions in each particular unit, are being introduced by the other States also.

REFORM OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

On December 22, 1953, the Government of India published a Bill embodying a number of far-reaching proposals intended to reform the existing system of judicial administration in the country. The Bill is expected to be formally introduced in Parliament during the Budget Session of 1954. It seeks to amend the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) so as to make the system of judicial administration more speedy, less expensive and less cumbersome.

Among the amendments proposed are abolition of the system of trial with the aid of assessors, abolition of commitment proceedings, extension of the scope of summons cases, speeding up of warrant procedure, enlargement of the scope of offences for summary trials, prevention of frequent adjournments, summary trial for perjury, making defamation against public servants a cognizable offence, and a number of other reforms.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CONFERENCE

An important event of the year was the holding of the International Legal Conference in Delhi from December 28, 1953 to January 2, 1954. The first of its kind to be held in Asia, the Conference was sponsored by the Indian branch of the International Law Association and was attended by delegates and observers from about 25 countries. During its six-day session, the Conference did not pass any formal resolutions on the subjects discussed but a number of broad principles on international legal questions were agreed upon among the delegates. Among the subjects discussed were revision of the U.N. Charter ; human rights ; consequences of a break in the personality of a State on private rights acquired by foreign nationals; and judiciary and legal profession.

Regarding the question of revision of the U.N. Charter, the Conference felt that in view of the present political climate and the imperative necessity to preserve the U.N. any radical amendment of the Charter on the strength of a majority vote should be avoided.

Human Rights

The Conference noted with satisfaction that provisions to protect and enforce fundamental human rights had been and were being incorporated in the constitutions of several countries. It was, however, felt that uniformity in these laws was desirable. The delegates were of the view that having regard to the provisions of the Charter, the recognition and enforcement of fundamental rights and freedoms had ceased to be matters of purely domestic concern.

Judiciary and Legal Profession

The Conference was of the opinion that the quality of judges was the most important factor in the administration of justice, and due importance should be attached to the proper method of selecting judges. It was generally agreed that political considerations should not influence the selection of persons who are expected to perform judicial functions. Legal qualifications should be the most important criterion in the appointment of judges. It was also suggested that the remuneration of judges should be sufficiently high in order to attract the best men.

Consultative Committee

On the concluding day of the Conference, the Burmese delegation suggested to the Governments of Asian countries the setting up of a Consultative Committee of legal experts from the Asian countries "for an exchange of views on questions of international law and other legal matters of common concern." The suggestion was approved by the delegates from Iraq, Syria, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Ceylon and India.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

The President is empowered to appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India (Article 76). The Attorney-General advises the Government of India upon such legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by the President. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General has a right of audience in all courts in Indian territory. The present incumbents of the following offices are:

(1) *Attorney-General for India*: M.C. Setalvad

(2) *Solicitor-General for India*: C.K. Daphtary

Every State has an Advocate-General, who is appointed by the Governor of the State. An Advocate-General for the State must have the same qualifications as a judge of the High Court. In relation to the State his duties are the same as those of the Attorney-General to the Union Government.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

The Bar Councils Act of 1926 provides that every High Court should maintain a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction. One of the aims of this Act was to abolish the various grades of practitioners, who were previously divided into barristers-at-law, advocates, *vakils* and attorneys (solicitors), pleaders, *mukhtars* and revenue agents.

Under the existing system, all advocates in the Supreme Court are instructed by agents on the rolls of that Court, and no senior is permitted to appear without a junior. The High Courts admit their own barristers and advocates, who have a right to practise before a particular High Court and in all the courts subordinate to it. Pleaders practising in subordinate courts are governed by the rules framed by their respective High Courts.

All-India Bar

With the coming into existence of a unified system of law courts, with the Supreme Court of India at the apex, the need for an all-India Bar has been keenly felt. In response to popular demand, the Government of India set up a Bar Committee in December 1951 with Justice S.R. Dass of

the Supreme Court as chairman. The Committee was asked to examine and report on, among other things, the desirability and feasibility of a unified Bar for the whole of India.

The Committee submitted its report in May 1953. It recommended among other things, (*i*) the creation of an All-India Bar Council, (*ii*) retention of the dual system of counsel and solicitor (or agent) in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, (*iii*) abolition of a similar system in the Supreme Court, and (*iv*) enforcement of uniform minimum qualifications for advocates seeking enrolment.

According to the recommendations of the Committee, the proposed All-India Bar Council should consist of: (*i*) two judges of the Supreme Court, who have been advocates, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India, (*ii*) the Attorney-General for India and the Solicitor-General for India as ex-officio members, (*iii*) delegates from the State Bar Councils and (*iv*) three members to be elected by the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The All-India Bar Council should maintain a common roll of advocates; prescribe qualifications for the admission of advocates and the fees to be paid; consider cases where the State Bar Council is of the opinion that application for admission of any candidate should be refused; prescribe rules of professional conduct and etiquette; prescribe the procedure for inquiry by State Councils into cases of misconduct and hear appeals; and lay down standards of legal education.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a similar body for each State. Two or more States may, however, agree to have a Joint Commission. The Union Public Service Commission, with the approval of the President, may also agree to serve a State at the request of the head of that State.

The procedure for the setting up of these Commissions is laid down in Article 316 of the Constitution. The Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission and of Joint Commissions are appointed by the President. In the States, similar appointments are made by Governors or Rajpramukhs. Half of the members of a Commission must have served the Union or one of the States for at least ten years.

A member of the Union Public Service Commission holds office for six years or till he attains the age of 65. In the case of State or Joint Commissions, the upper age limit is 60. Only the President is competent to remove the Chairman or a member of a Commission for misbehaviour. He does so on the advice of the Supreme Court.

Article 319 of the Constitution debars the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission from further employment under the Union and State Governments. His opposite number in a State may, however, serve on the Union Public Service Commission or on another State Commission. Similarly, a member of a State Commission may serve on the Union or State Commissions but can hold no other office.

The Union and the State Commissions conduct examinations for recruitment to the Central and State services. They are empowered to interview candidates for fresh appointments and promotion. The Commissions also advise their respective Governments on all matters connected with the services, including breach of discipline by Government officials. In fact, the Union and the State Governments must consult their Commissions on such matters. Rules framed by the President or the head of a State to exempt the Government from such consultation must be approved by Parliament or the appropriate State legislature respectively.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual review of its work to the President. This report together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances in which the advice of the Commission could not be accepted by the Government in certain cases is placed by the President before Parliament. A similar provision exists in regard to the State Commissions also.

Reorganisation of Services

With the transfer of power in 1947, not only the volume of work but also the functions of the Government increased considerably. To carry out the welfare programmes and to man its diplomatic services, the country required a far larger number of trained persons than it did under the previous regime.

While India's requirements of trained personnel had increased greatly, the administrative services were seriously weakened. On the

eve of independence, most of the British officers had retired from service and the majority of the Muslim officers had opted for Pakistan. Thus, nearly 600 members of the Indian Civil Service left India, leaving only about 400 officers to shoulder the burden of responsibilities in the new State. The Indian Police Service, too, suffered a similar fate.

The impact of partition on the services gave rise to three major problems. The first was the need to fill the gap created in the services. The second was to replace the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with new all-India services. The third was to reorganise the Central Government machinery and services in consonance with the needs and functions of the new Government and to make the services an efficient instrument for the execution of its policies.

Emergency Recruitment

The Ministry of Home Affairs promptly set about the task of filling the gaps in the services. A Special Recruitment Board was set up in the middle of 1948. Its task was to survey the available administrative man-power in the country, both in and outside the ranks of the permanent services, and to select men of the requisite standard in order to make good this deficiency.

All-India Services

The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had foreseen the need for replacing the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with services controlled and fully manned by Indians. In fact, as early as October 1946 he had secured the agreement of the State Governments to the formation of two all-India services, *viz.*, the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. This laid the foundations of the future administrative structure of the country.

Three years later almost all the Princely States had been integrated and become Part B States of the Union. The I.A.S. and the I.P.S. were extended to these States also. The only exception was the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The I.A.S. is intended to serve all the purposes formerly served by the I.C.S., except for the provision of officers required for the judiciary. As an all-India service, it is under the ultimate control of the Central Government but is divided into State cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government.

I.A.S. Training School

Before World War II, I.C.S. probationers were trained for a period of one to two years in a British university. This system was discontinued during the war and a training camp was opened at Dehra Dun. With the transfer of power, the question was considered afresh, and as a permanent arrangement, the Indian Administrative Service Training School was set up at Delhi in 1947. The curriculum prescribed for the School includes criminal law, elements of civil law and Indian languages, the theory and practice of public administration with reference to the changing constitutional structure, history with special reference to the social, cultural and administrative developments in the country, and finally the basic principles of economics, particularly in so far as they relate to current economic problems.

Indian Police Service

In the past, the Indian Police Service was constituted on the model of the Indian Civil Service. It was an all-India service to which the

European element was recruited in the United Kingdom and the Indian element on a regional basis in India. Officers of the provincial services with a creditable record of work were promoted to the Indian Police Service.

World War II and the subsequent transfer of power affected the Indian Police in the same way as they did the Indian Civil Service. Large gaps were created in the provincial cadres of the Service at various age and seniority levels. The immediate solution to the problem was found, as in the case of the I.C.S. officers, by promoting officers from the provincial police service for senior posts in the States.

The conference of the State Chief Ministers, which agreed to constitute an Indian Administrative Service had also agreed to a similar plan for the Indian Police Service. The agreement provided for recruitment by the Central Government on a State-wise basis. The scales of pay were revised to suit the changed circumstances and the strength of the cadres of the different States fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Besides regular recruitment, the Special Recruitment Board was charged with the duty of selecting officers for the Indian Police Service along with those for the Indian Administrative Service.

Conditions of Service

The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are recognised in the Constitution (Article 312) as all-India services. Parliament is empowered to regulate, by law, the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to these services. Accordingly, the All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951.

The Constitution also provides for reasonable security of service and tenure to the members of the services. Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (*i*) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (*ii*) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (*iii*) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that, from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow opportunities for defence to the offender.

Recruitment

A combined competitive examination is held every year by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the following all-India services :

> Indian Administrative Service ; Indian Foreign Service; Indian Police Service; Indian Audit and Accounts Service; Military Accounts Service; Indian Railway Accounts Service; Indian Customs and Excise Service; Income-Tax Officers (Class 1) Grade II Service; Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways; Establishment Department of State Railways; Indian Postal Service; Survey of India; Indian Forest Service; Central Engineering Service; Indian Railway Service of Engineers; and Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The services to which recruitment is made by selection are:

District Medical Officers for State Railways; Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service; Special Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways; Apprentices for Training in Ordnance Factories in the Army; Probationary Superintendents in the Northern India Salt Revenue Service, Class II; Cantonment Executive Officers' Service; Zoological Survey (Central Service) Class I, and Archaeological Survey of India Class I.

Age Limits

To appear at the competitive examinations for most of these services, a candidate must be between the ages of 21 and 24. The upper age limit for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for certain categories of Government servants has, however, been fixed at 27 years.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service embraces all the posts in the Central Secretariat from an Assistant up to an Under Secretary, except those which are specifically excluded with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, it includes posts in the attached offices which the Ministries administratively concerned with such posts as well as the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs agree to include.

The scheme to constitute the Central Secretariat Service was approved by the Cabinet on October 22, 1948. Under this scheme, the Services have been reorganised into four grades: Under Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Direct recruitment is provided for in the grades of Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Twenty-five per cent of the posts of Assistant have been reserved for promotion from the cadre of clerks. The rest are to be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission. In the grade of Assistant Superintendent, 50 per cent of the posts will be filled by promotion, and the rest by direct recruitment on the basis of the combined examination for the I. A. S. and the Central Services Class I. The posts of Superintendent and of Under Secretary have been declared selection posts to be filled by promotion.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

In August 1947, the Indian Armed Forces had to face a number of complicated problems. The migration of a large number of Muslim officers and other ranks to Pakistan on a territorial-cum-optional basis and the sudden departure of a very large number of British officers to the United Kingdom created unprecedented difficulties. To these was added the task of dealing with a large-scale movement of population on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. Hardly had this stupendous task been completed, when the soldiers and the airmen were called upon to drive back the raiders from Jammu and Kashmir. Closely following in their wake came the police action in Hyderabad. The speed and effectiveness with which this was accomplished won laurels for the Indian Armed Forces.

ORGANISATION

Even while the Armed Forces were engaged in these multifarious assignments, important changes were taking place in their organisational set up. First of all, to ensure civilian control over the Armed Forces these were placed under the charge of a popular Minister. The next important change was the appointment of separate Commanders-in-Chief for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Under the new Constitution, the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the Indian Republic vests in the President, while the three Service Headquarters, under the overall control of the Ministry of Defence, are responsible for their administration and operational control. All policy decisions are normally taken by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. This Committee consists of the Prime Minister (chairman), and the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs, Finance and Transport. The three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser (Defence) also attend the meetings of the Committee.

The Army Headquarter functions directly under the Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief. Its main branches are the (1) General Staff Branch; (2) Adjutant-General's Branch; (3) Quartermaster-General's Branch; (4) Master-General of Ordnance Branch; (5) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch ; and (6) Military Secretary's Branch. These are sub-divided into directorates.

The Army is organised into Commands, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are further divided into areas, each under the command of a G.O.C. of the rank of Major-General. The areas are, in turn, sub-divided into sub-areas, each under a Brigadier.

Command of the various Naval ships and of the shore establishments vests in the Chief of Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief. He functions through four operational and administrative authorities—one afloat and three ashore.

Similarly, the Air Force units and establishments are under the Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief. In 1949, as a result of reorganisation, all frontline units were grouped under the newly created Operational Command, while the training institutions were brought under the Training Command.

Inter-Services Co-ordination

In order to ensure effective co-ordination among the three Services, a network of committees has been established at different levels. At the top is the Defence Minister's Committee which deals with the more important inter-Services problems. It consists of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser. The decisions of this Committee are final and binding on all concerned. Where important policy issues are involved, this committee submits its recommendations to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

With a view to fostering better inter-Services relations and understanding, common basic training is to be imparted to the cadet officers of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force at the National Defence Academy in Khadakvasla. Meanwhile, a Joint Services Wing has been added to the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun. A Staff College has also been established at Wellington, which offers post-graduate courses in military science, tactics and strategy.

Nationalisation

Nationalisation of India's Armed Forces was greatly accelerated after the attainment of independence. Today, only 49 British officers are serving in the Indian Army, and almost all of them are specialists working as advisers.

The policy of nationalisation is being implemented in the Navy and the Air Force as speedily as circumstances permit. Several senior appointments in the Navy are now held by Indians, and the appointment of Captain R. D. Katari as Deputy C-in-C, Indian Navy and Chief of Staff at the Naval Headquarters, and of Captain A. Chakraverti as Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, were important milestones in the progress of Indianisation in the Indian Navy. When they take up their appointments early in 1954, both these officers will be promoted to the rank of Commodore. The only two officers senior to Commodore in the Navy are the Commnder-in-Chief and the Flag Officer (Flotilla) Indian Fleet.

Since its inception, the Air Force has been manned mainly by Indian officers and men. Two Indian officers have already risen to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal. The Service has only a handful of British Officers, mostly in technical posts. In April 1954, Air Vice-Marshal Mukerjee will take over as Chief of Staff and C-in-C of the Indian Air Force.

DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

The Defence Science Organisation, established in 1948 under a Scientific Adviser, has been engaged in research work on the different aspects of defence science, *viz.*, ballistics, operational research, communications, explosives, food, training methods and military physiology.

A Board of Scientists has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Defence on all scientific matters. A Defence Science Service, which will include civilian scientists employed in the Ministry of Defence and the Services, has also been set up.

An institute of Armament Studies, the first of its kind in India, was established at Kirkee early in 1952. This Institute started its first regular course for technical staff officers in October 1953. The course will be of 18 months' duration and is intended to give officers basic training in science and technology as applied to armaments. An important function of this Institute is to maintain contacts with the universities and other civilian

research institutions and to promote, in all possible ways, the dissemination of a basic knowledge of defence science.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

On January 26, 1950, the President instituted three gallantry awards : *Param Vir Chakra*, *Mahavir Chakra* and *Vir Chakra*. All members of the Armed Forces including members of the Nursing Service and civilians working with the Armed Forces are eligible for these awards.

So far, the *Param Vir Chakra*, the highest of the gallantry awards, has been given to five members of the Armed Forces. A number of *Mahavir Chakra* and *Vir Chakra* awards have also been made, most of them for gallantry in the Kashmir operations.

In addition to these, serving personnel are mentioned in despatches for meritorious services in operations against the enemy.

The *Asoka Chakra* (in three classes) is awarded for acts of gallantry other than in combat with the enemy. Every citizen of India is eligible for this medal. Some awards of all the three classes of the *Chakra* have already been made.

In 1952-53, the Defence Services were in a position to look back with satisfaction on their achievements since the attainment of independence. Most of the difficult post-partition problems had been successfully tackled and the Services had settled down to the task of further consolidating their strength.

THE ARMY

The Army continued to impart training on modern lines commensurate with the resources of the country. In addition to a "Study-fortnight" conducted by the Director of Military Training for senior officers, an Exercise, the biggest of its kind ever to be held in India, was carried out in order to give the officers and men frontline training under conditions as close to reality as possible.

The progress of training was satisfactory. So that the officers of the Armed Forces could remain in touch with the latest techniques and theories of warfare, a number of officers were sent abroad for training. India also was able to provide training facilities to the Army personnel of other countries, such as Burma, Indonesia, Nepal, Afghanistan and Ceylon. An Indian military mission reorganised the Nepalese Army on a sound basis.

Equipment

An important step in the direction of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of arms and equipment was the opening of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath. This modern factory will meet the needs of the country to a large extent. The ordnance factories strove to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces so that the purchase of stores abroad could be reduced to the minimum. The Government of India has also entered into an agreement wih a French concern for the setting up of a wireless factory. This will be able to manufacture a wide range of articles for the three Services. The factory is expected to go into production by 1956.

Ambulance Unit

The Indian Field Ambulance Unit in Korea continued its good work during 1953 and was the recipient of admiration and praise.

Unique Mission

The Indian Army embarked on a unique assignment on August 18, 1953, when the first contingent of the Indian Custodian Force left for Korea in order to assist the U. N. and the North Korean and Chinese Commands to implement the Korean truce agreement. This was possibly the first occasion in recorded history for the troops of one country to have gone to another country on an essentially peaceful and humanitarian mission.

The tact, patience and impartiality of our officers and men in the extremely difficult and complicated circumstances obtaining in the demilitarised zone won the confidence of both the Commands besides world-wide appreciation. The interest evinced by the Indian people in the welfare of their troops in Korea showed the importance they attached to this unique mission of their *jawans*.

THE NAVY

For the Navy, the year 1953 was one of vigorous activity in the fields of training, planning and steady progress towards a fuller development. The main emphasis was on the training and consolidation of the Service. A significant event during the year was the inauguration of naval aviation in May with the commissioning of the Navy's first air station as *Garuda* and the setting up of a shore-based Fleet Requirement Unit. The primary function of the Unit is to provide air training facilities for the personnel of the fleet.

Another important event of the year was the acquisition, on loan, from the British Admiralty of three "Hunt" class destroyers—now named, *Godavari*, *Gomati* and *Ganga*—to meet the sea training requirements of the Navy. Yet another step taken in this direction was the conversion of INS *Tir* into a midshipmen training ship.

Ambassador of Goodwill

The Navy continued to act as an "Ambassador of Goodwill." Missions were sent to countries in the central and eastern Mediterranean in the West and to Burma in the East. Wherever they stopped, the ships of the fleet received a hearty welcome. Gen. Naguib, the Egyptian President, visited the ships of the Indian Navy at Alexandria on August 8, 1953.

While carrying out training exercises in the Mediterranean, three of the Indian ships, including the Flagship, *Delhi*, availed themselves of the opportunity to proceed to the United Kingdom for participation in the Coronation Naval Review held in June 1953. Ships of some of the Commonwealth Navies and of the U.S.A. and Brazil paid formal visits to India and the traditional Indian hospitality was extended to them.

Navy Day

The Navy Day in 1953 acquired a significance all its own. For the first time, the Naval Fleet was reviewed by the President. This was described by Sir C. T. M. Pizey, C-in-C., Indian Navy, as a milestone in the history of the Indian Navy.

Marine Survey

With a view to further developing the Marine Survey of India, it was decided to set up a hydrographic office in India. The function of this office is to produce and print charts for the Survey. One of the mine-sweepers has been temporarily converted for the purpose of survey duties along the Indian coast.

The first gallantry award in the Navy since August 15, 1947, was won by Laxman Topass. The award, *Asoka Chakra* (Class III), related to a jetty incident at Calcutta on January 26, 1952, when Laxman jumped into the river and rescued nine persons, including women and children.

THE AIR FORCE

The expansion, consolidation and modernisation of the Indian Air Force maintained steady progress in 1953. The strength of the Indian Air Force depends on the growth of an aircraft industry within the country. The production by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., of the first batch of trainer aircraft, HT-2, was, therefore, an important landmark in the growth of the Service. It is expected that in the near future the I.A.F. will be able to use this aircraft for basic flying training at its academies.

Para-Medical Flight

A Para-Medical Flight has been formed to rush medical aid to inaccessible areas in times of emergency. This newly formed team of flying I.A.F. doctors proved its worth by saving several lives in the thickly forested regions of Assam.

Training

In respect of training for its flying, technical and non-technical personnel, the I.A.F. achieved self-sufficiency two years ago. Since then, it has been able to open the doors of its training institutions to airmen of neighbouring Asian countries. The post-squadron training continues uninterrupted in all the frontline units. The I.A.F. maintains its own external and internal courier services, while the I.A.F. communication squadron provides transport for prominent people, such as the President and the Prime Minister.

Survey Flight

The work of the Survey Flight and the Aircrew Categorisation Team, formed in 1951, increased in scope in 1953. The I.A.F. also continued to carry out 'mercy' missions by dropping supplies to people marooned on inaccessible areas during 1952-53.

Jet Fighters

The acquisition by the I.A.F. of a fleet of Ouragan jet-fighters from France, of which the first batch of four Ouragans landed at Palam on October 24, 1953, has been a significant step in the process of strengthening India's air defences.

Awards

A signal honour was bestowed upon the I.A.F. when Flt-Lt. S. Biswas became the first recipient of one of the highest of India's awards, the *Asoka Chakra* (Class I) in 1953.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

Recruitment to the Territorial Army was inaugurated in October 1949. All able-bodied persons, from unskilled labourers to highly qualified technicians, are eligible for recruitment to this 'Citizens' Army.' The applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years. The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed in the case of ex-servicemen and those possessing the requisite technical qualifications.

The Territorial Army is responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence. It is also meant to relieve the regular Army of its internal commitments. Above all, the Territorial Army provides an opportunity to the citizens to receive part-time military training so that, if the call comes, they would be able to bear arms in defence of the country.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army is made on a zonal basis—India being divided into eight zones for the purpose. The Territorial Army which includes all the arms of the Service—Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Supply, Medical and Ordnance—has provincial units recruited in rural areas and urban units in large towns.

The provincial units are given 30 days' training, while the urban units have to put in 120 hours of training. After the initial training, the former undergo two months' training annually, while the latter receive training for at least 120 hours in a year. The training includes a camp for at least four days in a year.

Those accepted in the Territorial Army are enrolled for a period of seven years in the colours and for eight years in the reserve. Service in the colours may be extended by two years at a time.

Service in the Territorial Army is considered as part-time employment. Pay and allowances are admissible only for the duration of (1) training, (2) courses of instruction, and (3) attachment to regular Army units.

In order to enable the people's representatives to keep in close contact with the Territorial Army, a Central Advisory Committee which meets periodically, has been appointed by the Government. It reviews the progress of the Territorial Army from time to time and suggests improvements in the system of recruitment and training.

Auxiliary Territorial Army

An Auxiliary Territorial Army has also been formed to give military training to as many men as possible. This will inculcate in them a sense of discipline and make them better citizens.

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 to 40, with the exception of ex-Servicemen and ex-N.C.C. cadets, are eligible for the Auxiliary Territorial Army. Membership of the Auxiliary Territorial Army carries no liability to military service. Training camps are of two types, namely, rural and urban. In the rural camps, the training extends over a period of seven days continuously. In the urban camps, however, training is given for three hours a day for 14 working days.

The first three camps of the Auxiliary Territorial Army were held at Patna, Belgaum and at Nasirabad in November 1953. It is proposed to hold about 36 camps throughout the country by the end of March 1954.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of boys and girls from schools and colleges. They learn discipline, develop qualities of leadership and are able to face life better as a result of military training.

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, the Senior Division, the Junior Division and the Girls' Division. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Medical Corps. In addition to the normal basic training, cadets of the technical

units receive specialised training. The Naval units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, the cadets obtain 'A' flying licenses at Government expense. Various types of units have been raised in colleges and universities throughout the country.

The object of the Girls' Division is to develop the personality of the girls, to make them self-reliant, to build up their physique and to enable them, in times of national emergency, to take up some of the duties normally carried out by men.

The National Cadet Corps became popular as soon as it was formed in 1948, and large numbers of boys were keen to join this organisation. But for financial limitations, the pace of its progress would have been much quicker.

The N.C.C. has not confined itself merely to military training. Through Social Service Camps, the N.C.C. boys and girls have made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the development programmes all over the country. It is, in fact, the first organisation of the youth to come forward and work in a systematic way for the furtherance of the national cause.

Between May and November 1953, eleven Social Service Camps were held by the Corps. The magnitude of the task undertaken has varied from camp to camp. Whether it is the construction of a road, canal, houses or the cleaning of drains, the principle behind each effort is that it should benefit the people . Small wonder that the N.C.C. has become immensely popular with the public.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps

On August 26, 1953, about 30,500 students of the Delhi State participated in the new youth movement by joining the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. It consists of students from 121 boys' and 79 girls' middle, high and secondary schools. They receive compulsory training. Delhi is the first State to start this Corps on a large scale.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps will train the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. The Corps functions under the overall supervision of the Director, National Cadet Corps, Ministry of Defence. Instructors for this organisation are selected from schools and colleges. The regular army staff of the various N.C.C. units trains the instructors. It is proposed to run Auxiliary Cadet Corps as economically as possible. Its expenses are to be shared by the institutions and the students themselves.

NEW PENSION CODE

Another development during the year was the revision of the Armed Forces Pension Code. The Government has decided to enhance the rates of pension of retiring officers and men of the Armed Forces. The revised maximum rates of monthly pension for officers range from Rs. 350 for a Captain to Rs. 1,000 for a General. Identical rates will also apply to officers of the corresponding ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. In the case of other ranks, the revised rates of monthly pension vary from Rs. 153 for a Subedar-Major, Rs. 116 for a Chief Artificer of the Navy and Rs. 165 for a Master Warrant Officer of the Air Force to a minimum of Rs. 15 for a sepoy with 15 years' qualifying service.

It has also been decided to implement the Kalyanwala Committee's report on provident fund. The Committee has suggested that the Govern-

ment's contribution to the provident fund of employees in Defence installations should increase from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Also, a proportion of the appointments in each installation is to be declared permanent.

Ex-Servicemen

The resettlement of ex-Servicemen made satisfactory progress during 1953. Of the nine agricultural colonies in various parts of India, the one at Bhopal has been completed and the work of building a large colony at Manunagar in Uttar Pradesh is in progress. A number of other schemes for helping the ex-Servicemen to make a fresh start in life is also in progress.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC FINANCE

There is no single central authority in India for the raising and disbursal of public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been allocated between the Centre and the States. By and large, the sources of revenue for the Centre and the Part A and Part B States are mutually exclusive.

It will thus be seen that there is more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. It is, in fact, not proper to speak of a Consolidated Fund, for there are a number of such funds. Indeed, the decentralisation of receipts and payments by the Government is quite complex.

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

Towards the beginning of the financial year in April, the estimates of receipts and expenditure are presented to Parliament by the Central Government and before the legislatures by the State Governments, and no expenditure can be incurred without a specific grant being made for that purpose. Certain routine items of expenditure which cannot await legislative sanction are, however, non-votable. These items are chargeable to the Consolidated Fund of India or those of the State Governments concerned.

The expenditure on the non-votable items must not, however, exceed the amount provided for them in the estimates of revenue and expenditure framed at the beginning of the financial year. Moreover, in this connection distinction must be made between the expenditure on revenue account and other expenditure.

NATIONAL INCOME

In the final report of the National Income Committee submitted recently, India's national income is computed at Rs. 9,530 crore in 1950-51. The corresponding figure for 1949-50 is Rs. 9,010 crore, while the revised figure for 1948-49 is Rs. 8,650 crore. The per capita incomes at current prices thus work out at Rs. 265.2 in 1950-51, Rs. 253.9 in 1949-50 and Rs. 246.9 in 1948-49.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Central Government

Receipts and disbursements for the last four years are as follows:

TABLE XXVIII

REVENUE ACCOUNT (a)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)
1951-2 (Accounts)	515.36	387.27	+128.09
1952-3 (Revised)	418.64	422.43	—3.79
1953-4 (Budget)	437.76	438.81	+0.45

CAPITAL ACCOUNT (a)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)
1951-2 (Accounts)	169.04	293.43	—124.39
1952-3 (Revised)	130.01	208.50	—78.49
1953-4 (Budget)	317.51	348.08	—30.57

Details of the Central Government's receipts and disbursements since partition are given in statements XXXIV and XXXVI.

Receipts and Disbursements of State Governments

The consolidated revenue and expenditure position of the States for the last three years is as follows:

TABLE XXIX

PART A STATES—REVENUE ACCOUNT

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1951-2 (Accounts)	315.60	309.11	+6.49
1952-3 (Revised)	336.96	340.06	—3.10
1953-4 (Budget)	350.51	362.93	—12.42

PART A STATES—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Receipts	Disbursement	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1951-2 (Accounts)	133	147	—14
1952-3 (Revised)	154	157	—3
1953-4 (Budget)	151	161	—10

(a) For latest estimates see statement XXXV.

PART B STATES—REVENUE ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1951-2 (Accounts)	106.70	100.53	+6.17
1952-3 (Revised)	110.91	111.18	—0.27
1953-4 (Budget)	115.29	118.62	—3.33

PART B STATES—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1951-2 (Accounts)	32.00	43.00	—11.00
1952-3 (Revised)	36.80	39.25	— 3.15
1953-4 (Budget)	42.60	46.00	— 3.40

Six Part C States (Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) have separate revenue budgets as from the financial year 1952-53.

(In thousands of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1952-3 (Revised)	1,35,353	1,33,241	+2,112
1953-4 (Budget)	1,55,386	1,55,243	+ 143

The main heads of revenue and expenditure in the States are given in tables XLI to XLIII.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenues are customs duties, excises levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income-taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the mints. Besides, the railways, and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre. As much as 90 per cent of the total Central revenue is derived from customs and Union excise duties and the corporation and income-taxes. Receipts from estate duty, which came into force on October 15, 1953, will augment the Central revenue.

The main heads of revenue in the State budgets are the taxes other than the Union taxes, earnings from forests, fisheries and State enterprises and subventions and grants-in-aid from the Union. More than half of the income-tax levied by the Central Government accrues to the States. Taxes on agricultural income constitute an exclusively State subject. Other State sources include duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, estate duty in respect of agricultural land, taxes on lands and buildings, revenue from the grant of concession for the exploitation of minerals, subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament, excise duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics, sales tax, taxes on the

consumption or sale of electricity, taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, taxes on advertisements other than those published in newspapers, taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways, taxes on certain vehicles, including tramcars, taxes on animals and boats, tolls, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment, capitation taxes, stamp duties and taxes on luxuries and amusements.

A major change in respect of devolution of taxes and grants-in-aid to the State Governments took place in 1952-53 as a result of the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Appointed in November 1951 in terms of Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission recommended : (1) an increase in the States' share of the net proceeds of income-tax from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, of which four-fifths will be allocated on the basis of population and the balance on the basis of collection; (2) allocation of 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to States on a population basis; (3) an increase in grants-in-aid to Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in lieu of a share in the export duty on jute and jute products; and (4) additional general grants-in-aid to certain States which are in need of assistance, and special grants to certain less-developed States for expansion of primary education facilities.

In this connection it may be pointed out that a large proportion of the capital outlay for developmental purposes in Part A and Part B States is met by increased loans and grants from the Centre. The capital outlay for Part C States is met from the Central budget as in the past.

Taxation Enquiry

The need for examining the present taxation system had been felt for some time past. Accordingly, in April 1953 a Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up :

(1) to examine the incidence of Central, State and local taxation on various classes of people and in different States;

(2) to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation with reference to the resources required for the development programmes of the country, and the objectives of reducing inequalities of income and wealth;

(3) to examine the effect on capital formation and on maintenance and development of productive enterprise of the structure and level of taxation of income;

(4) to examine the use of taxation as a fiscal instrument in dealing with inflationary or deflationary situations; and

(5) to consider other relevant matters and to recommend modifications in the present system of taxation and to suggest fresh avenues of taxation.

The Commission consists of Dr. John Mathai as chairman, and Sri V.L. Mehta, Professor V.K.R.V. Rao, Sri K.R.K. Menon, Secretary, Finance Ministry, Sri B. Venkatappiah, formerly Finance Secretary, Bombay, and Dr. B.K. Madan, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank, as members.

Central Expenditure

The recurring deficits in the over-all budgets of the Central Government are caused by the heavy expenditure on Capital Account necessitated

by the development programmes. These programmes are being undertaken not only to enable the Indian economy to recover from the adverse effects of the war and partition but also to employ gainfully the unused resources of the country. In the current year's (1953-54) Capital Budget, receipts are estimated at Rs. 317.51 crore and disbursements at Rs. 348.08 crore. The figures for the previous years (*vide* table XXXVIII) were much smaller. Details of development expenditure are given elsewhere in this book. As already mentioned, a large part of the development expenditure of Part A and Part B States is financed by the Central Government. Some of the development projects are financed by loans and financial assistance from foreign Governments. In addition, a large part of the current releases from the sterling balances is being used for development schemes involving heavy remittances abroad. Furthermore, some schemes of development are paid for from current revenues and certain items of capital expenditure thus appear under Revenue Account.

Expenditure in States

Nearly fifty per cent or more of expenditure under the Revenue Account of the States is caused by development expenditure other than civil works.

Income-tax and Estate Duty

The rates of income-tax and estate duty are given in tables XXXIX and XL. Besides the monetary limits exempted from such taxes, quite a number of other exemptions have been allowed. For instance, income from agriculture; income derived from property held under a trust or other legal obligation for a religious or charitable purpose; income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contribution and solely devoted to religious or charitable purposes; income of a local authority except earnings made from trade or business carried outside its jurisdictional area ; capital gains and casual receipts such as prize money from crossword puzzle competitions ; lump-sum payment received as compensation for loss of office; and income from interest on certain Government loans and savings deposits are altogether omitted for the purpose of assessment of income-tax.

Large exemptions have also been provided for in the matter of estate duty. Only property changing hands on the death of a person is liable to estate duty. Hence, transfers *inter vivos*, unless otherwise deemed to pass on death, are exempt. Secondly, six categories of property have been specifically provided as not passing on death and, therefore, not liable to duty. Furthermore, six categories of property have been exempted from duty although they are to be included in the principal value of the estate for determining the rate of duty.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government of undivided India rose from Rs. 1,205.76 crore in 1938-39 to Rs. 2,308.48 crore in 1945-46. The expansion of the public debt was caused by the exigencies of the war. The expansion was, however, not in keeping with the expectations of the Government or the needs of the moment. That is why, whereas in the U.K. and the U.S.A. internal borrowing was the mainstay of war finance, in India expansion of paper currency provided the principal source of funds. This explains why inflation proved to be a more difficult problem in India than either in the U.K. or in the U.S.A. With the advent of independence, however, the response

to the Government loans turned out to be promising. The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government rose from Rs. 2,181.89 crore in 1947-48, that is, the year of partition and independence, to Rs. 2,646 crore at the end of March 1953. During the year 1952-53, internal interest-bearing obligations showed an increase of Rs. 28 crore. Receipts from small savings were higher by Rs. 45 crore, while receipts under floating debt were lower by Rs. 16 crore. During the last year, the Central Government did not float any long-term loans in the internal market though a provision of Rs. 25 crore had been made in the budget for 1952-53. The small savings drive attained considerable success in the year 1952-53. Gross receipts of small savings amounted to Rs. 142.7 crore and gross repayments to Rs. 106.4 crore, showing a net rise of Rs. 36.3 crore as against a net rise of Rs. 38.5 crore in 1951-52. National savings certificates accounted for Rs. 18.5 crore as against Rs. 17.9 crore in 1951-52. Post office savings bank deposits rose significantly by Rs. 14.1 crore as against an increase of Rs. 12.8 crore in 1951-52. Statements XLIV and XLV show the interest-bearing obligations and the debt position of the Government of India.

In August 1952, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal floated loans amounting to Rs. 3.5 crore, Rs. 5.0 crore, Rs. 2.0 crore and Rs. 2.0 crore respectively. All these loans carry 4 per cent interest and are due for repayment in 1964. Bombay and West Bengal loans were issued at par, while the U.P. loans were offered at Rs. 99/8/- and Madras loans at Rs. 99/12/-. Uttar Pradesh and Madras also allowed subscriptions through conversion. Uttar Pradesh created two further issues of Rs. 2 crore each of 4 per cent loan 1964 for sale to institutional investors. All these loans and issues were fully subscribed.

The Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of December 1947 fixed Pakistan's share of the public debt of undivided India as made up of the value of assets, physical or financial, which lay in Pakistan or were taken over by its Government in addition to 17.5 per cent of the uncovered debt represented by the excess of the liabilities over the assets of the undivided Central Government. The liabilities directly assumed by the Government of Pakistan were to be deducted from the amount. The assets taken over by the two Dominions were to be evaluated on the basis of their book values except in the case of the strategic railways, whose book value was to be written down arbitrarily by about 50 per cent. At the time of partition, the responsibility for all the liabilities of the undivided Government was temporarily assumed by the Government of India, and Pakistan was required to pay the principal and the interest to India in fifty annual equated instalments commencing from August 15, 1952. Pakistan's share of the debt was tentatively estimated by the Dominion of India at Rs. 300 crore and the rate of interest about three per cent. No payments have so far been made by Pakistan. Negotiations for the purpose of finally fixing Pakistan's share and for its realisation commenced recently.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The exigencies of war led to a phenomenal expansion of the currency and demand deposits in India, and an abnormal increase in the quantity of money in circulation created a highly inflationary situation. The index of prices rose from 100 in August 1939 to 171 in 1942-43 and to 275.4 in 1946-47. The cost of living rose to 166 in 1942-43 and 252 in 1946-47 with August 1939 as the base year.

Steps taken since the attainment of independence to combat inflation have been fairly successful. During 1952-53, the Government adap-

ted its price control policies to the changing conditions of demand and supply. Price controls in a number of consumer goods, including cloth, sugar and foodgrains, were either relaxed or removed. On the other hand, to compensate the producer for increased production costs, a rise in the prices of pig-iron, steel and rubber was permitted by the Government. Downward price adjustments were made in the case of sugarcane, sugar and certain foodgrains. In the first half of the year there was an upward trend in the working-class cost of living indices in most centres. In the second half there was, however, a general decline.

The upward trend in the first half of the year resulted from an increase in food indices, which in some cases were attributable to the Union Government's decision to withdraw food subsidies from March 1952. On the whole, increased supplies, resulting from higher production, coupled with lower prices had a restraining influence on the cost of living during the year. The all-India average working-class cost of living index (with 1944 as the base), which had moved up from 135 in March to 144 in October 1952, declined steadily and was 139 by January 1953 thus approximating to the pre-Korean war level of 137 (May 1950).

The first five years of independence indicate definite progress in the matter of combating inflation. Measures adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, such as the expansion of credit to the non-banking sector of the economy through open market operations and the control over the quantity of money in circulation were among the factors responsible for this improvement. The currency in circulation was Rs. 1,25,296 lakh in 1949-50 and Rs. 1,34,269 lakh in 1950-51. It decreased to Rs. 1,22,339 lakh in 1951-52 and was Rs. 1,20,966 lakh in 1952-53.

The Reserve Bank of India is the banker of the Central and the State Governments and is thus the country's central bank. It administers the public debt and handles the payments and receipts of the Government. Where branches of the bank do not exist, it operates through its accredited agents, the Imperial Bank of India, and through the Treasuries in the districts and sub-divisional headquarters all over the country. It also maintains a close watch over the activities of the scheduled banks and is, in addition, responsible for the management of the country's currency. Established in April 1935, the Reserve Bank was nationalised in January 1949 with a view to ensuring greater co-ordination of the monetary economy and financial policies.

In 1952-53, the number of scheduled banks declined by two to 93. An interesting development during the year was the granting of licences to the Central Bank of India Ltd., the Bank of India Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd., and the Bank of Baroda Ltd., to open branches outside India. In September 1951, the Reserve Bank of India refused licence to the Banco Nacional Ultramarino to carry on banking business in India. The Government of the country in which the Banco Nacional Ultramarino was incorporated discriminated against banking companies registered in India. The two important features of the operation of the Reserve Bank during the year were (1) a less frequent resort to the Reserve Bank by the banking system in comparison with the previous year, and (2) a comparatively small change in the Bank's investment.

INSURANCE

An indication of the growth of interest in modern investment methods is provided by the development of the insurance business, particularly in life insurance, in recent years. New life insurance business transacted in India in each of the past ten years is as follows:

V.2 N.54 N54

TABLE XXX

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Indian insurers: sum insured	Non-Indian insurers: sum insured	Total
1942	36.5	6.4	42.9
1943	62.9	9.2	72.1
1944	95.2	11.0	106.2
1945	122.8	12.6	135.4
1946	131.4	12.9	144.3
1947	114.1	12.3	126.4
1948	107.7	12.0	119.7
1949	123.1	12.2	135.3
1950	118.4	13.7	132.1
1951	116.5	16.4	132.9

On December 31, 1951, the assets of Indian insurers amounted to Rs. 24,982 lakh. These were invested as under:

TABLE XXXI

(In lakhs of rupees)

26984

Particulars	Amount
Indian Government securities	12,160
Securities of Part B States	161
British, colonial and Foreign Government securities ..	414
Municipal, port trust and improvement trust securities ..	1,374
Mortgages on property	998
Loans on policies	1,478
Loans on stocks and shares	23
Other loans	173
Holdings in Indian companies, co-operative societies, etc.	3,468
Land and house property	1,248
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums, interest, etc. ..	1,244
Deposit, cash and stamps	1,581
Miscellaneous	660

TABLE XXXII

NATIONAL INCOME OF THE INDIAN UNION

(By Industrial Origin)

Items	1950-51 Net output (Rs. abja)[a]	1949-50 Net output (Rs. abja)	1948-49 Net output (Rs. abja)
Agriculture			
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ..	47.8	43.8	41.6
2. Forestry	0.7	0.7	0.6
3. Fishery	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total of agriculture	48.9	44.9	42.4
Mining, manufacture and hand trades			
4. Mining	0.7	0.6	0.6
5. Factory establishments ..	5.5	5.4	5.5
6. Small enterprises	9.1	9.0	8.7
Total of mining, manufacturing and hand trades ..	15.3	15.0	14.8
Commerce, transport and communications			
7. Communications (post and telegraphs)	0.4	0.3	0.3
8. Railways	1.8	1.8	1.7
9. Organised banking and insurance ..	0.7	0.6	0.5
10. Other commerce and transport ..	14.0	13.9	13.5
Total of commerce, transport and communications ..	16.9	16.6	16.0
Other services			
11. Professions and liberal arts ..	4.7	4.5	4.3
12. Government services (administration)	4.3	4.1	4.0
13. Domestic service	1.3	1.2	1.2
14. House property	4.1	4.0	3.9
Total of other services ..	14.4	13.8	13.4
15. Net domestic product at factor cost ..	95.5	90.3	86.7
16. Net earned income from abroad ..	—0.2	—0.2	—0.2
17. Net national output at factor cost: National income	95.3	90.1	86.5

(a) abja = 100 crores = 1,000 million.

TABLE XXXIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Year	India		Australia		Canada		France		Union of South Africa		United Kingdom		United States	
	P	C£	P*	C	P	C	P@	C	P**	C	P	C	P	C
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 D	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	104	101	112	109	103	104	112	118	106	104	105	103	95	99
1950	109	103	132	120	109	107	121	131	113	108	120	106	99	100
1951	120	109	163	146	124	118	155	154	129	116	146	116	110	108
1952	105	111	184	170	117	121	163	171	148	126	149	126	107	110

P Wholesale prices

* Home-consumed goods in Melbourne

@ Home-consumed goods in Paris

** Home-consumed goods

C Cost of living

£ Working-class cost of living in Bombay

D September

TABLE XXXIV

IMPORTANT HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49 (a)	1949-50	1950-51 (a)	1951-52 (a)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Revenue						
Customs	126.16	124.71	157.15	231.69	177.00	170.00
Union excise duties	50.63	67.85	67.54	85.78	80.00	94.00
Corporation tax	62.26	39.53	40.49	41.41	39.83	36.62
(Excess profits tax)	(14.38)	(3.98)	(3.81)	(1.03)	(0.72)	(0.85)
Taxes on income other than corporation tax(b)	119.50	121.59	132.73	146.19	130.17	123.38
(Excess Profits Tax)	(8.11)	(3.46)	(2.49)	(2.44)	(1.81)	(1.40) (−0.82)(c)
Currency and mint	12.63	11.22	12.27	11.30	10.77	15.69
Profits of the Reserve Bank	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(7.50)	(12.50)
Net contribution to General Revenues : Railways	7.34	7.00	6.50	6.93	7.68	7.65
Posts and telegraphs	2.36	2.38	3.98	3.43	1.40	0.40 (+1.90)(c)
Total revenue collection(b)	361.73	357.28	404.52	512.85	429.11	425.34(e)
Percentage of taxes on income to total tax revenue(d)	50. 2	45. 1	42. 8	36. 6	39. 6	37. 6
Total Revenue	371.70	350.39	410.66	515.36	418.64	437.76(f) (+1.50)(c)
Expenditure						
Direct demands on revenue	8.62	13.90	12.50	16.23	31.05	32.49
Irrigation	0.06	0.08	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.19
Debt services(g)	42.53	39.43	37.36	39.00	35.03	37.17
Civil administration	35.56	39.30	48.80	53.67	56.23	71.27

(a) Accounts are provisional.
(b) Including States' share of Rs. 52.86 crore in 1951-52, Rs. 50.84 crore in 1952-53 (budget), Rs. 56.82 crore in 1952-53 (revised) and Rs. 54.90 crore (Rs. 42 lakhs being the effect of budget proposals on States' share) in 1953-54 (budget).
(c) Effect of budget proposals.
(d) Including corporation tax.
(e) Taking into account the effect of budget proposals.
(f) Including credit taken in the budget for the recovery from Pakistan of Rs. 9 crore in 1952-53 budget and Rs. 18 crore in 1953-54 (budget).
(g) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.

IMPORTANT HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—*Contd.*

	1948-49[(a)]	1949-50	1950-51[(a)]	1951-52[(a)]	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Currency and mint	2.13	2.08	2.55	2.51	3.05	2.57
Civil works, etc.	6.61	6.53	10.38	11.36	14.82	15.06
Miscellaneous	56.89	52.44	52.88	65.14	53.11	29.37
Defence services (net)	146.05	148.86	164.13	170.96	192.73	199.84
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments[(h)]	2.96	2.96	15.59	17.31	23.04	26.37
Extraordinary items	19.45	11.54	7.03	10.91	13.21	24.48[(i)]
Total expenditure met from revenue	320.86	317.12	351.44	387.27	422.43	438.81
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+50.84	+33.27	+59.22	+128.09	−3.79	+0.45

(*a*) Accounts are provisional

(*h*) Including grants-in-aid to States.

(*i*) Including provision for grants to States for (*i*) G.M.F. schemes (*ii*) relief from natural calamities, (*iii*) community development schemes, (*iv*) industrial housing schemes, and (*v*) grants to Part B States for development schemes.

TABLE XXXV

REVENUE ACCOUNT

(Final estimates as laid before Parliament on February 27, 1954)

(In crores of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1953-54 (Revised)	413.69	430.65	—16.96
1954-55 (Budget)	452.88	467.09	—14.21

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Final estimates as laid before Parliament on February 27, 1954)

(In crores of rupees)

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1953-54 (Revised)	285.28	318.10	—32.82
1954-55 (Budget)	433.06	406.62	+26.46

TABLE XXXVI

IMPORTANT HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1953-54 AND 1954-55

(Final estimates as laid before Parliament on February 27, 1954)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Revised 1953-54	Budget 1954-55
Revenue		
Customs	16,000	17,500
Union excise duties	9,355	9,260 +1,185(a)
Corporation tax	3,840	3,835
Taxes on income other than corporation tax	6,931	7,067
Estate duty	—	25
Opium	207	185
Interest	278	278
Civil administration	1,034	1,048
Currency and mint	1,541	2,042
Civil works	162	163
Other sources of revenue	1,069	792
Posts and telegraphs—net contribution to general revenues	202	150
Railways—net contribution to general revenues	750	737
Extraordinary items	—	1,021
Total Revenue	41,369	44,103(a) +1,185(a)
Expenditure		
Direct demands on revenue	3,092	3,219
Irrigation	19	16
Debt services	3,885	4,000
Civil administration	6,857	8,608
Currency and mint	256	263
Civil works and miscellaneous public improvements	1,475	1,554
Pensions	859	845
Miscellaneous :		
Expenditure on refugees	1,267	1,023
Subsidy on foodgrains	177	—
Other expenditure	998	974
Grant to States, etc.	2,636	3,248
Extraordinary items	1,576	2,397
Defence Services (net)	19,968	20,562
Total Expenditure	43,065	46,709
Surplus (+) / Deficit (—)	—1,696	—1,421

(a) Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE XXXVII

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE SINCE 1943

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Revenue from customs	Revenue from Union excise duties	Cost of collection	Revenue from taxes on income including corporation tax	Cost of collection	Revenue from salt	Cost of collection	Other tax revenue	Cost of collection	Total gross tax revenue	Transfers to Central Road Fund	States' share of divisible excise duty	Tax revenue retained by Union Govt.	Total cost of collection	Total net tax revenue
1943-44 ..	2,657	2,494	219	10,964	98	834	129	166	69	17,115	92	..	17,023	515	16,508
1944-45 ..	3,976	3,814	397	16,474	109	929	124	196	75	25,389	102	..	25,287	705	24,582
1945-46 ..	7,361	4,637	438	14,980	128	1,020	136	216	85	28,214	60	..	28,154	787	27,367
1946-47 ..	8,922	4,303	440	13,072	152	897	201	252	98	27,446	142	..	27,304	891	26,413
1947-48 ..	7,274	2,438	144	7,811	95	80	104	147	52	17,750	87	..	17,663	395	17,268
1948-49 ..	12,616	5,063	407	13,998	182	..	..	319	148	31,996	268	..	31,728	737	30,991
1949-50 ..	12,471	6,785	815	11,537	201	..	..	360	155	31,153	220	..	30,933	1,171	29,762
1950-51 ..	15,715	6,754	591	12,571	244	..	..	661	190	35,701	340	..	35,361	1,025	34,336
1951-52 ..	23,169	8,578	835	13,474	270	..	..	778	183	45,999	340	..	45,659	1,288	44,371
1952-53 (revised) ..	17,700	8,000	739	11,318	315	..	..	211	141	37,229	520	1,642	35,067	1,195	33,872
1953-54 (budget) ..	17,000	9,400	704	10,470	341	..	..	216	145	37,086	460	1,649	34,977	1,190	33,787

TABLE XXXVIII

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51(a)	1951-52(a)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Receipts				
New loans	38.09	111.30	35.79	100.79
Treasury bills(b)	16.10	—43.69	4.69	110.00
Treasury deposit receipts(b)	—7.13	11.47	—18.03	—0.15
Treasury savings deposit certificates(b)	5.47	13.10	8.00	9.00
Small savings(b)	28.05	25.38	35.98	35.93
Other unfunded debt (b)	8.30	10.16	10.37	10.74
Railway funds(b)	17.55	20.04	—11.78	—10.09
Other reserve funds (b)	0.16	0.26	—0.45	—0.71
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt(b)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
E.P.T. and income-tax deposits (b)	—33.21	—39.27	—32.94	—10.92
Repayment of loans by States	8.08	12.22	16.55	17.57
Special Developmental Fund(c)	—	51.02	40.22	29.72
Contingency Fund	15.00	—	—	—
Other items	19.09	—7.95	36.61	20.63
Total receipts	120.55	169.04	130.01	317.51
Disbursements				
Capital outlay:				
Railways	25.41	23.21	14.12	18.97
Civil works	7.72	10.15	15.93	17.81
Defence capital outlay	4.19	10.17	8.71	15.00
Posts and telegraphs	7.07	4.96	5.39	7.60
Industrial development	8.90	8.34	1.95	6.75
Multipurpose river schemes	2.50	3.77	4.15	3.80
Schemes of Government trading	—2.26	12.63	—0.20	3.52
Civil aviation	1.82	1.51	1.77	2.32
Ports	0.70	0.90	2.13	3.25
Sterling pensions	—7.37	—7.31	—7.26	—7.16
Special development fund (d)	—	46.97	26.57	—
Other heads	22.35	2.88	2.60	4.78
Total capital outlay	71.03	118.18	75.86	76.64
Discharge of permanent debt	45.85	87.94	6.19	119.62
Advances to States	61.46	60.77	90.00	93.75
Advances to States from special development fund	—	14.94	27.12	37.45
Other loans and advances (b)	4.25	11.60	9.33	20.62
Total disbursements	182.59	293.43	208.50	348.08
Deficit on capital account	62.04	124.39	78.49	30.57

(a) Accounts are provisional.

(b) Figures are net.

(c) Receipts in the Special Development Fund on account of sale proceeds of (i) U.S. (loan) wheat and (ii) wheat received under the Colombo Plan, and assistance under (i) the Colombo Plan and (ii) Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement.

(d) Transfer of the sale proceeds of the U.S. (loan) wheat.

TABLE XXXIX

RATES OF INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Relating to individuals, firms, Hindu undivided families and other associations of persons :

Income-tax	*Rates*	*Surcharge*
(1) On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income	Nil	Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 3,500 ,, ,, ,,	Nine pies in the rupee	1/20 of the rate specified in the preceding column
(3) On the next Rs. 5,000 ,, ,, ,,	One anna and nine pies in the rupee	,,
(4) On the next Rs. 5,000 ,, ,, ,,	Three annas in the rupee	,,
(5) On the balance of income	Four annas in the rupee	,,

Note : No surcharge is payable on total income of Rs. 7,200/- or less

Super-tax	*Rates*	*Surcharge*
(1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, ,,	Three annas in the rupee	1/20th of the rate specified in the preceding column
(3) On the next Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, ,,	Four annas in the rupee	,,
(4) On the next Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, ,,	Six annas in the rupee	,,
(5) On the next Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, ,,	Seven annas in the rupee	,,
(6) On the next Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, ,,	Seven and a half annas in the rupee	,,
(7) On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,, ,,	Eight annas in the rupee	,,
(8) On the balance of total income, *i.e.*, over Rs. 1.5 lakh	Eight and a half annas in the rupee	,,

TABLE XL

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara*, *Marumakkhattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law :

	Rate of Duty
(1) On the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,,	5 per cent
(3) On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,,	7½ ,,
(4) On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,,	10 ,,
(5) On the next Rs. 1,00,000 ,, ,,	12½ ,,
(6) On the next Rs. 2,00,000 ,, ,,	15 ,,
(7) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 ,, ,,	20 ,,
(8) On the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,, ,,	25 ,,
(9) On the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,, ,,	30 ,,
(10) On the next Rs. 20,00,000 ,, ,,	35 ,,
(11) On the balance of the principal value of the estate	40 ,,

PART II

In the case of property of any other kind :

		Rate of Duty
(1)	On the first Rs. 1,00,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2)	On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,,	7½ per cent
(3)	On the next Rs. 50,000 ,, ,,	10 ,,
(4)	On the next Rs. 1,00,000 ,, ,,	12½ ,,
(5)	On the next Rs. 2,00,000 ,, ,,	15 ,,
(6)	On the next Rs. 5,00,000 ,, ,,	20 ,,
(7)	On the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,, ,,	25 ,,
(8)	On the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,, ,,	30 ,,
(9)	On the next Rs. 20,00,000 ,, ,,	35 ,,
(10)	On the balance of the principal value of the estate	40 ,,

PART III

In the case of shares held by a deceased member in a company incorporated outside India which carries on business in the territory to which this Act extends :

		Rate of Duty
(1)	If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2)	If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs. 5,000	7½ per cent

TABLE

BUDGETARY POSITION OF

(On Revenue

REVENUE

States	Income tax	Land revenue	Sales tax	Excise	Stamps	Other tax revenue	Total tax revenue
Assam							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	248	181	76	121	29	76	731
1952-53 (Revised) ..	235	172	81	148	27	72	735
1953-54 (Budget) ..	190	166	71	158	28	72	685
Bihar							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	710	145	409	519	224	142	2,149
1952-53 (Revised) ..	636	350	321	653	197	156	2,313
1953-54 (Budget) ..	608	331	270	655	207	173	2,244
Bombay							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	1,099	614	1,188	92	414	1,048	4,455
1952-53 (Revised) ..	1,067	626	1,060	279	412	1,087	4,531
1953-54 (Budget) ..	1,031	667	1,400	295	420	1,107	4,920
Madhya Pradesh							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	314	439	232	256	107	147	1,495
1952-53 (Revised) ..	319	504	225	339	103	149	1,639
1953-54 (Budget) ..	308	544	212	339	103	151	1,657
Madras							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	915	657	1,559	41	454	863	4,489
1952-53 (Revised) ..	926	739	1,400	327	498	920	4,810
1953-54 (Budget) ..	895	736	1,400	332	548	1,008	4,919
Orissa							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	170	103	111	200	69	44	697
1952-53 (Revised) ..	222	114	100	256	76	46	814
1953-54 (Budget) ..	215	119	100	232	78	46	790
Punjab							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	288	198	168	278	59	106	1,097
1952-53 (Revised) ..	195	202	167	298	58	121	1,041
1953-54 (Budget) ..	189	232	178	295	58	154	1,106
Uttar Pradesh							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	1,042	758	480	632	234	527	3,673
1952-53 (Revised) ..	1,026	1,373	475	889	238	477	4,478
1953-54 (Budget) ..	972	1,852	524	871	255	613	5,087
West Bengal ..							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	770	210	562	672	293	528	3,035
1952-53 (Revised) ..	747	210	558	699	287	560	3,061
1953-54 (Budget) ..	727	210	558	687	287	560	3,029
Total							
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	5,556	3,305	4,785	2,811	1,883	3,481	21,821
1952-53 (Revised) ..	5,373	4,290	4,387	3,888	1,896	3,588	23,422
1953-54 (Budget) ..	5,135	4,857	4,713	3,864	1,984	3,884	24,437

XLI

PART A STATES

Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

		EXPENDITURE						
Non-tax revenue[a]	Total revenue	Direct demands on revenue	Debt services[b]	Civil administration[c]	Civil works	Developmental expenditure other than civil works[d]	Total expenditure	Surplus(+) Deficit (—)
398	1,129	97	9	232	204	358	1,093	+36
537	1,272	103	8	206	349	408	1,268	+4
616	1,301	121	12	224	385	544	1,497	—196
1,281	3,430	176	—9	894	650	1,284	3,282	+148
1,264	3,577	283	23	815	530	1,242	1,136	+441
1,056	3,300	337	27	820	574	1,329	3,334	—34
1,815	6,270	543	188	2,007	300	2,578	6,258	+12
1,903	6,434	659	209	2,025	412	2,860	6,824	—390
1,864	6,784	711	238	1,967	525	2,753	6,776	+8
865	2,360	247	41	508	244	600	1,822	+538
751	2,390	264	87	513	311	741	2,120	+270
849	2,506	299	79	592	331	922	2,453	+53
1,454	5,943	594	—86	1,793	763	2,934	6,444	—501
1,526	6,336	595	—53	1,717	890	3,351	6,875	—539
1,656	6,575	614	—88	1,703	602	3,349	6,575	—
499	1,196	85	34	303	174	433	1,086	+110
546	1,360	109	23	319	189	522	1,240	+120
567	1,357	128	35	338	260	588	1,446	—89
720	1,817	147	58	511	139	545	1,645	+172
815	1,856	172	—11	528	147	576	1,689	+167
868	1,974	218	12	531	220	722	2,005	—31
1,883[e]	5,556[e]	547	142	1,495	321	1,949	5,550[e]	+6
2,163[e]	6,641[e]	592	196	1,652	395	2,237	6,641[e]	—
2,351[e]	7,438[e]	661	690	1,680	438	2,420	7,880[e]	—442
824	3,859	189	18	1,044	402	1,251	3,731	+128
769	3,830	189	34	1,086	455	1,512	4,213	—383
787	3,816	202	52	1,094	511	1,548	4,327	—511
9,739	31,560	2,623	395	8,787	3,197	11,932	30,911	+649
10,274	33,696	2,966	516	8,861	3,677	13,449	34,006	—310
10,614	35,051	3,291	1,057	8,949	3,846	14,175	36,293	—1,242

(*a*) Including grants-in-aid, extraordinary items, superannuation, transfers from revenue reserve funds, etc.

(*b*) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.

(*c*) Includes General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, Police and Miscellaneous Departments (excluding developmental heads).

(*d*) Including Scientific Departments, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Rural Development, Labour Welfare, Aviation, Broadcasting, Electricity Schemes and Community Development Projects.

(*e*) Revenue and Expenditure include gross receipts and expenditure on account of State transport services.

TABLE

BUDGETARY POSITION OF

(On Revenue

REVENUE

States	Inter-State transit duties	Income tax	Land revenue	Sales tax	Excise	Stamps	Other tax revenue	Total tax revenue
Hyderabad								
1951-52 (Accounts)	403	10	482	106	1,016	51	22	2,090
1952-53 (Revised)	223	254	492	193	1,036	51	36	2,285
1953-54 (Budget)	171	245	502	197	1,038	51	54	2,258
Madhya Bharat								
1951-52 (Accounts)	127	6	253	91	185	41	17	720
1952-53 (Revised)	100	96	341	108	199	39	17	900
1953-54 (Budget)	85	93	346	138	220	40	18	940
Mysore								
1951-52 (Accounts)	—	—	131	137	207	46	109	630
1952-53 (Revised)	—	—	134	121	177	47	113	592
1953-54 (Budget)	—	—	121	98	172	48	115	554
PEPSU								
1951-52 (Accounts)	—	15	90	46	235	19	40	445
1952-53 (Revised)	—	40	100	45	186	19	37	427
1953-54 (Budget)	—	40	131	45	176	20	36	448
Rajasthan								
1951-52 (Accounts)	419	13	315	—	299	47	30	1,123
1952-53 (Revised)	351	192	380	—	323	53	34	1,333
1953-54 (Budget)	349	200	425	—	348	54	39	1,415
Saurashtra								
1951-52 (Accounts)	40	—	152	16	17	23	43	291
1952-53 (Revised)	14	—	280	16	10	21	36	377
1953-54 (Budget)	11	—	279	58	9	22	38	417

XLII

PART B STATES

Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

		EXPENDITURE						
Non-tax revenue[a]	Total revenue	Direct demands on revenue	Debt services[b]	Civil admn.[c]	Civil works	Developmental expenditure other than civil works[d]	Total expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
897	2,987	306	215	901	152	836	2,819	+ 168
506	2,791	332	271	654	178	818	2,682	+ 109
544	2,802	322	322	554	203	892	2,822	— 20
429	1,149	102	—	366	102	407	1,131	+ 18
401	1,301	109	5	316	136	467	1,273	+ 28
490	1,430	116	3	300	164	570	1,449	— 19
1,201	1,831	91	128	212	213	1,040	1,835	— 4
1,375	1,967	93	132	241	246	1,177	2,021	— 54
1,508	2,062	100	129	242	237	1,379	2,220	— 158
164	609	48	—	164	67	126	466	+ 143
198	625	73	1	172	72	184	579	+ 46
187	635	83	41	174	114	239	704	— 69
428	1,551	203	20	517	88	522	1,576	— 25
417	1,750	238	7	524	125	645	1,714	+ 36
529	1,944	263	25	552	169	767	1,944	—
461	752	57	2	259	91	329	863	— 111
607	984	142	13	247	130	520	1,166	— 182
525	942	127	10	209	147	419	995	— 53

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*): See page 116 for explanation.

BUDGETARY POSITION OF

(On Revenue

REVE-

States	Inter-State transit duties	Income tax	Land revenue	Sales tax	Excise	Stamps	Other tax revenue	Total tax revenue
Travancore-Cochin								
1951-52 (Accounts)	—	99	71	244	240	89	127	870
1952-53 (Revised)	—	85	72	227	260	90	106	840
1953-54 (Budget)	—	75	87	212	240	90	107	811
Total								
1951-52 (Accounts)	989	143	1,494	640	2,199	316	388	6,169
1952-53 (Revised)	688	667	1,799	710	2,191	320	379	6,754
1953-54 (Budget)	616	653	1,891	748	2,203	325	407	6,843

PART B STATES—*Contd.*

Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

NUE		EXPENDITURE						
Non-tax revenue(a)	Total revenue	Direct demands on revenue	Debt services(b)	Civil admn.(c)	Civil works	Developmental expenditure other than civil works(d)	Total expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
921	1,791	125	88	180	182	523	1,363	+ 428
833	1,673	136	53	196	220	669	1,683	— 10
903	1,714	142	5	221	244	778	1,728	— 14
4,501	10,670	932	453	2,599	895	3,783	10,053	+ 617
4,337	11,091	1,123	482	2,350	1,107	4,480	11,118	— 27
4,686	11,529	1,153	535	2,252	1,278	5,044	11,862	— 333

(a) Including grants-in-aid, extraordinary items, superannuation and transfers from revenue reserve funds.

(b) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.

(c) Including General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, Police and Miscellaneous Departments.

(d) Including Scientific Departments, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Rural Development, Labour Welfare, Aviation, Broadcasting, Electricity Schemes and Community Development Projects.

TABLE XLIII

BUDGETARY POSITION OF PART C STATES[a]

(On Revenue Account)

(In thousands of rupees)

States	REVENUE								EXPENDITURE					
	Land revenue	State excise	Stamps	Sales tax	Other tax revenue	Total tax revenue	Non-tax revenue	Total revenue	Direct demands on revenue	Civil adminis-tration[b]	Civil works	Develop-ment expendi-ture[c] (exclud-ing civil works)	Total expendi-ture	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
Ajmer														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	299	3,272	412	—	70	4,053	18,576	22,629	971	4,299	860	16,068	22,269	+360
1953-54 (Budget) ..	335	2,777	433	1,000	395	4,940	13,936	18,876	1,191	4,385	1,651	11,451	18,876	—
Bhopal														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	4,179	1,500	264	—	418	6,361	14,311	20,672	1,565	4,883	3,681	9,047	20,232	+440
1953-54 (Budget) ..	4,328	1,561	274	—	441	6,604	16,700	23,304	1,690	4,526	4,384	11,938	23,259	+45
Delhi														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	622	6,892	4,030	10,500	4,725	26,769	9,484	36,253	2,455	4,819	2,056	26,793	36,253	—
1953-54 (Budget)	648	7,562	4,030	12,500	5,453	30,193	12,370	42,563	2,668	5,142	2,860	31,394	42,563	—
Himachal Pradesh														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	1,941	1,499	349	—	219	4,008	19,961	23,969	4,371	4,406	3,717	10,306	23,694	+275
1953-54 (Budget) ..	1,916	1,653	440	—	209	4,218	22,465	26,683	3,768	4,606	4,766	12,414	26,596	+87
Vindhya Pradesh														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	8,147	3,360	530	1,600	550	14,187	17,643	31,830	4,034	8,367	4,800	12,184	30,793	+1,037
1953-54 (Budget)	8,251	3,000	530	1,796	1,033	14,610	29,350	43,960	5,591	10,399	7,221	19,165	43,949	+11
Total														
1952-53 (Revised) ..	15,188	16,523	5,585	12,100	5,982	55,378	79,975	1,35,353	13,396	26,774	15,114	74,398	1,33,241	+2,112
1953-54 (Budget) ..	15,478	16,553	5,707	15,296	7,531	60,565	94,821	1,55,386	14,908	29,058	20,882	86,362	1,55,243	+143

(*a*) Excluding Coorg.
(*b*) Including General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, and Miscellaneous Departments.
(*c*) Including Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries and Supplies.

TABLE XLIV

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1938-39	1946-47 Revised	1947-48 Revised	1948-49 Revised	1949-50 Revised	1950-51 Revised	1951-52 Revised	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget
I. Interest-bearing obligations									
In India:									
1. Loans	43,787	1,52,975	1,51,709	1,47,839	1,45,215	1,43,846	1,40,210	1,40,558	1,38,958
2. Treasury Bills, Ways and Means Advances and Treasury Deposit Receipts	4,630	7,920	8,684	37,333	36,148	37,320	33,501	31,919	42,904
3. Small savings	14,145	27,320	23,310	27,173	29,380	32,625	37,257	41,764	46,257
4. Depreciation and Reserve Funds ..	2,734	14,397	11,215	11,677	12,615	15,556	17,147	17,018	15,940
5. Others	8,368	29,703	18,341	17,274	22,275	20,726	19,302	18,914	19,413
Total	73,664	2,32,315	2,13,259	2,41,296	2,45,633	2,50,073	2,47,417	2,50,173	2,63,462
In England:									
6. Loans	39,650	1,222	580	339	273	135	124	120	115
7. Others	7,262	4,652	4,360	3,945	3,710	3,482	3,224	2,903	2,784
Total	46,912	5,874	4,940	4,284	3,983	3,617	3,348	3,023	2,899
8. Dollar loans	—	—	—	—	1,677	2,460	11,204	11,374	11,276
Total interest-bearing obligations ..	1,20,576	2,38,189	2,18,199	2,45,580	2,51,293	2,56,150	2,61,969	2,64,570	2,77,637
II. Interest-yielding assets									
9. Capital advanced to railways ..	72,524	80,816	67,587	69,247	72,380	81,413	83,363	86,423	88,320
10. Capital advanced to other commercial departments	2,742	4,863	4,386	4,885	6,897	9,011	11,295	8,125	9,034
11. Capital advanced to States and other interest-bearing loans	14,399	7,378	7,315	11,044	15,892	21,697	28,432	37,747	47,379
12. Debt due from Burma and Pakistan ..	4,973	4,815	34,815	34,815	34,815	34,815	34,815	34,815	34,815
13. Deposits with U.K. Government for redemption of railway annuities ..	—	2,244	1,965	1,553	1,329	1,096	853	544	433
14. Purchase of Annuities for Sterling pensions	—	—	—	21,568	20,826	20,089	19,358	18,632	17,916
15. Total interest-yielding assets ..	94,638	1,00,116	1,16,068	1,43,112	1,52,139	1,68,121	1,78,116	1,86,286	1,97,897
16. Cash and securities held on Treasury Account	3,030	51,376	24,612	23,581	17,299	14,197	19,870	13,618	10,653
17. Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by the above ..	22,908	86,697	77,519	78,887	81,855	73,832	63,983	64,466	68,887

TABLE XLV

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Rupee Debt

(In crores of rupees)

End of March	Un-dated	Per-cent-age to total	Over 10 years	Per-cent-age to total	Bet-ween 5 and 10 years	Per-cent-age to total	Under 5 years	Per-cent-age to total	Treasury bills	Per-cent-age to total	Small savings(a)	Per-cent-age to total	Other obliga-tions(b)	Per-cent-age to total	Total	Percentage increase (+) decrease (—)	External Debt(c)
1939	128.46	18.1	113.80	16.0	124.71	17.6	70.89	9.9	46.30	6.5	141.46	19.8	84.34	11.8	709.96	+ 2.4	469.10
1945	284.03	18.1	396.17	25.2	282.44	18.0	249.50	15.9	86.71	5.5	159.18	10.1	113.39	7.2	1,571.42	+17.0	38.13
1946	284.04	14.7	663.80	34.3	222.75	11.5	321.59	16.6	83.33	4.3	221.52	11.4	139.92	7.2	1,936.95	+23.3	37.69
1947	257.47	12.1	752.62	35.5	171.09	8.1	343.18	16.2	77.59	3.6	268.30	12.6	251.68	11.9	2,121.93	+ 9.6	36.52
1948(d)	257.74	12.1	682.42	31.9	285.62	13.3	287.23	13.4	98.68	4.6	283.90(f)	13.3	244.42	11.4	2,140.01	+ 0.9	29.83
1949(d)	257.85	10.8	711.59	29.9	196.90	8.3	309.80	13.0	354.36 (e)	14.9	313.27(f)	13.2	234.34	9.9	2,378.11	+11.1	27.36
1950(d)	257.86	10.5	597.93	24.3	303.08	12.3	291.08	11.8	355.70 (e)	14.4	339.15(f)	13.8	317.91	12.9	2,462.71	+ 3.6	43.38(g)
1951(d)	257.85	10.4	519.33	21.0	342.51	13.9	318.77	12.9	364.72 (e)	14.8	326.25	13.2	342.81	13.9	2,472.24	+ 2.3	49.81(g)
1952(d)	257.85	10.5	463.47	18.8	450.14	18.3	232.05	9.4	332.51 (e)	13.5	372.57	15.2	351.24	14.3	2,459.83	— 0.9	136.99(g)
1953(d)	257.85	10.3	387.60	15.6	411.67	16.5	346.46	13.9	315.44 (e)	12.7	411.78	16.5	361.82	14.5	2,492.62	+ 0.6	138.53(g)

(a) Including ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates since 1950-51.

(b) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balance of special loans, (3) balances of State Provident Funds, Pension Funds, and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, etc., and (4) the amount of three-year interest-free bonds and five-year interest-free prize bonds.

(c) Consisting of only Sterling Debt till the end of March 1949 and excluding Railway Annuities since 1942-43, but including dollar loans thereafter.

(d) Preliminary.

(e) Including Treasury Deposits Receipts.

(f) Including Pakistan's share of the liabilities as on August 14, 1947.

(g) Including dollar loans of Rs. 16.77 crore, Rs. 24.60 crore, Rs. 112.04 crore and Rs. 113.74 crore at the end of March 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively.

TABLE XLVI

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Circulation(a)			Increase (+) or Deorease (—) in Circulation(b)			
	Notes(c)	Rupee coin(d)	Total (1+2)	Notes(e)	Rupee coin	Small coin	Total (4+5+6)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNDIVIDED INDIA							
1938-39 ..	17,836	..	..	+7	—1,339	+7	—1,325
1945-46 ..	1,21,877	16,573	1,38,450	+13,389	+1,835	+998	+16,222
1946-47 ..	1,24,203	16,767	1,40,970	+2,326	+194	+591	+3,111
1947-48 ..	1,30,436	15,533	1,45,969	+6,233	—1,234	+398	+5,397
INDIAN UNION							
1948-49 ..	..	..	..	—784	—431	+24	—1,191
1949-50 ..	1,12,035	13,261	1,25,296	—584	+178	—216	—622
1950-51 ..	1,20,424	13,845	1,34,269	+8,389	+584	—320	+8,653
1951-52 ..	1,09,794	12,545	1,22,339	—10,021	—1,300	—305	—11,626
1952-53 ..	1,08,995	11,971	1,20,966	—799	—574	—409	—1,782

(a) At the end of period.

(b) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency. For instance, it is known that in 1951-52 and 1952-53 there was considerable repatriation of Indian currency from the Middle Eastern countries. No adjustments have also been made in regard to the issue, from January 26, 1950, of Indian currency in Hyderabad.

(c) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 have been revised and are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crore from circulation in Pakistan, awaiting adjustment.

(d) Estimated circulation of rupee coin in the Indian Union at the end of March 1948 (since when Indian rupee coin started being withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan) has been assumed to be Rs. 135·14 crore, being, as in the case of notes, 87 per cent of the total circulation of rupee coin in undivided India at the end of March 1948. This assumption has to be made, as not all Indian coin in circulation in Pakistan were returnable by the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of Section 3 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended). Subsequent figures are based on the data regarding net issues or returns in the Indian Union.

(e) Figures from October 1951 to February 1952 are net of adjustments made in respect of Indian notes returned from circulation in Aden.

TABLE XLVII
CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Average of Friday figures	Number of reporting banks at the end of period	Demand liabilities	Percentage of (2) to (6)	Time liabilities	Savings deposits(a)	Total demand and time liabilities	Inter-bank borrowings(c)			Net liabilities	Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Cash
							Demand	Time	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								UNDIVIDED INDIA				
1938-39 ..	51	12,381	54.5	10,330	..	22,711	..	..	..	..	..	638
1945-46 ..	91	65,453	71.6	25,952	12,156	91,405	..	..	..	..	..	3,480
1946-47 ..	96	72,554	69.2	32,311	13,304	1,04,865	..	..	..	..	..	4,111
1947-48 ..	101	70,665	67.3	34,389	14,971	1,05,054	..	..	..	..	..	3,992
								INDIAN UNION				
1948-49 ..	94	67,456	68.9	30,388	14,039	97,844	2,659(b)	49(b)	2,708(b)	95,136	333	3,751
1949-50 ..	94	59,779	68.7	27,259	13,395	87,038	2,606	48	2,654	84,384	743	3,447
1950-51 ..	93	59,913	68.3	27,845	13,785	87,759	2,075	101	2,176	85,583	446	3,468
1951-52 ..	94	59,373	67.1	29,082	13,566	88,455	2,320	61	2,381	86,074	1,382	3,733
1952-53 ..	91	54,623	63.8	30,926	13,805	85,549	1,304	343	1,646	83,903	1,120	3,333

Note.—Data are exclusive of Burma.

(a) Annual figures for savings deposits are as on the last Friday of March and monthly figures as on the last Friday of the month. For the purpose of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, savings deposits are classified under demand or time liabilities according to the rules of the various scheduled banks in respect of withdrawal of these deposits.

(b) For nine months ending March 1949.

(c) Excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and with effect from April 18, 1952 those from the Imperial Bank of India.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS—*Contd.*

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Average of Friday figures	Balances with Reserve Bank	Excess of (13) over the statutory minimum	Total cash and balances with Reserve Bank	Percentage of (15) to (6)	Balances with other banks in current account	Investments in Government securities(d)	Percentage of (18) to (6)	Money at call and short notice(e)	Inland bills discounted(e)	Advances(e)	Total scheduled bank credit (20+21+22)	Percentage of (23) to (6)
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
UNDIVIDED INDIA												
1938-39 ..	1,588	762	2,226	9.80	..	..	..	..	460	11,134	11,594	51.05
1945-46 ..	8,991	5,199	12,471	13.64	..	..	..	..	1,605	28,507	30,112	32.94
1946-47 ..	8,125	3,851	12,236	11.67	..	..	..	..	2,132	40,639	42,771	40.79
1947-48 ..	10,081	5,860	14,073	13.40	..	..	..	..	1,682	42,754	44,436	42.30
INDIAN UNION												
1948-49 ..	7,663	3,682	11,414	11.67	..	..	..	..	1,644	42,485	44,129	45.10
1949-50 ..	6,585	3,051	10,032	11.53	..	..	..	..	1,535	42,674	44,209	50.79
1950-51 ..	6,078	2,525	9,546	10.88	..	..	..	..	1,187	44,703	45,890	52.29
1951-52 ..	5,729	2,179	9,462	10.70	1,191(f)	30,348(f)	34.31	1,140(f)	2,281	52,359	55,120	62.32
1952-53 ..	5,182	1,832	8,515	9.95	1,157	30,634	35.81	1,726	3,847	46,164	51,737	60.48

(d) At book value; including Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts.
(e) Advances exclude 'Money at Call and Short Notice' and 'Inland Bills Purchased' from November 1951, the latter being included under 'Inland Bills Discounted' as from that month.
(f) Average of weeks from November 1951.

SCHEDULED INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS, 1951

No.	Name of Bank	Date of establishment
1.	Ajodhia Bank, Fyzabad	11-9-1894
2.	Allahabad Bank, Calcutta	17-4-1865
3.	Andhra Bank, Machilipatnam	20-11-1923
4.	Bank of Assam, Shillong	29-4-1936
5.	Bank of Baroda, Baroda	20-7-1908
6.	Bank of Behar, Patna	1-4-1911
7.	Bank of Bikaner, Bikaner	30-12-1944
8.	Bank of India, Bombay	7-9-1906
9.	Bank of Indore, Indore	23-3-1920
10.	Bank of Jaipur, Jaipur	8-2-1943
11.	Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	16-9-1935
12.	Bank of Mysore, Bangalore	19-5-1913
13.	Bank of Nagpur,Wardha	13-11-1937
14.	Bank of Poona, P oona	19-7-1945
15.	Bank of Rajasthan, Udaipur	7-5-1943
16.	Bareilly Corporatin (Bank), Bareilly	19-7-1928
17.	Belgaum Bank, Belogaum	11-1-1930
18.	Benares State Bank, Ramnagar	12-9-1946
19.	Bharatha LakshmiBank, Machilipatnam	22-4-1929
20.	Calcutta National Bank, Calcutta	9-5-1935
21.	Canara Bank, Mangalore	1-7-1906
22.	Canara Banking Corporation, Udipi	28-5-1906
23.	Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, Udipi	20-10-1925
24.	Central Bank of India Bombay	21-12-1911
25.	Devkaran Nanjee Banking, Company, Bombay	26-5-1938
26.	Dinajpore Bank, Calcutta	28-3-1914
27.	Gadodia Bank, Bombay	11-8-1943
28.	Hind Bank, Calcutta	2-2-1943
29.	Hindustan Commercial Bank, Kanpur	14-5-1943
30.	Hindustan Mercantile Bank, Calcutta	5-2-1944
31.	Hyderabad State Bank, Hyderabad (Dn.)	25-8-1941
32.	Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta	27-1-1921
33.	Indian Bank, Madras	5-3-1907
34.	Indian Overseas Bank, Madras	20-11-1936
35.	Indo-Commercial Bank, Mayuram	20-11-1932
36.	Indo-Mercantile Bank, Cochin	2-9-1937
37.	Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Jodhpur	16-6-1944
38.	Karnani Industrial Bank, Calcutta	26-9-1919
39.	Kumbakonam Bank, Kumbakonam	31-10-1904
40.	Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Delhi	3-4-1939
41.	Laxmi Bank, Akola	26-2-1938
42.	Mahaluxmi Bank, Calcutta	22-11-1910
43.	Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Dn.)	6-2-1947
44.	Metropolitan Bank, Calcutta	16-9-1936
45.	Miraj State Bank, Miraj	30-4-1929
46.	Nadar Bank, Tuticorin	11-5-1921
47.	Narang Bank of India, Amritsar	24-12-1942
48.	National Bank of Lahore, Delhi	28-8-1942

No.	Name of Bank	Date of establishment
49.	National Savings Bank, Bombay	28- 5-1941
50.	Nedungadi Bank, Kozhikode	29 5-1913
51.	New Bank of India, Amritsar	21-12-1936
52.	New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay	31- 7-1937
53.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Delhi	19- 2-1943
54.	Oudh Commercial Bank, Fyzabad	3- 5-1881
55.	Palai Central Bank, Palai	10- 1-1927
56.	Pandyan Bank, Tirumangalam	11-12-1946
57.	Prabhat Bank, Delhi	1- 2-1943
58.	Pratap Bank, Delhi	17-12-1943
59.	Presidency Industrial Bank, Poona	19-11-1936
60.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Amritsar	4- 6-1908
61.	Punjab Co-operative Bank, Amritsar	31-10-1904
62.	Punjab National Bank, New Delhi	19- 5-1894
63.	Sangli Bank, Sangli	5-10-1916
64.	Southern Bank, Calcutta	10-10-1934
65.	South India Bank, Tirunelveli	12- 1-1903
66.	South Indian Bank, Trichur	25- 1-1929
67.	Tanjore Permanent Bank, Tanjore	6- 7-1901
68.	Trader's Bank, Delhi	28- 7-1933
69.	Travancore Bank, Trivandrum	12- 9-1945
70.	Travancore Forward Bank, Kottayam	7- 2-1929
71.	Union Bank of India, Bombay	11-11-1919
72.	United Bank of India, Calcutta	12-10-1950
73.	United Commercial Bank, Delhi	6- 1-1943
74.	United Industrial Bank, Calcutta	21- 2-1940
75.	United Western Bank, Satara City	17-10-1936
76.	Universal Bank of India, Dalmianagar	4- 1-1937
77.	Vysya Bank, Bangalore City	29- 3-1930

SCHEDULED FOREIGN BANKS

No.	Name of Bank
1.	American Express Co. Inc.
2.	Bank of China
3.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
4.	Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris
5.	Eastern Bank
6.	Faridpur Banking Corporation
7.	Grindlays Bank
8.	Habib Bank
9.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
10.	Lloyds Bank
11.	Mercantile Bank of India
12.	National Bank of India
13.	National Bank of Pakistan
14.	National City Bank of New York
15.	Nationale Handelsbank N. V.
16.	Netherlands Trading Society

LIST OF INDIAN INSURERS

L stands for Life, F for Fire, M for Marine and Misc. for Miscellaneous

1. Adarsha Bima Company (1935) L, Allahabad
2. Advance Insurance Company (1942) L, F, M, Misc., Bombay
3. Ajai Mutual Bima Corporation (1945) L, Agra
4. Alco Insurance Company (1944) F, Misc., Bombay
5. All India Co-operative Fire and General Assurance Society (1949) F, Misc., Bombay
6. All India General Insurance Company (1944) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
7. All India Motor Transport Mutual Insurance Company (1946) Misc., Poona
8. Anand Insurance Company (1942) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
9. Andhra Insurance Company (1925) L,F,M, Misc., Masulipatam
10. Argus Insurance Company (1919) L, Ahmedabad
11. Arunodaya Marine Insurance Company (1949) M (Country Craft), Bombay
12. Aryan Champion Insurance Company (1934) L, Bombay
13. Aryasthan Insurance Company (1933) L, Calcutta
14. Aryya Insurance Company (1910) L, Calcutta
15. Asian Assurance Company (1910) L,F, Misc., Bombay
16. Asiatic Government Security Life and General Assurance Company (1913) L,F,M, Misc., Bangalore City
17. Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio (1885) L, Bombay
18. Associated Insurance (1931)[1] L, Nagpur
19. Aundh Mutual Life Assurance Society (1941) L, Poona
20. Bangalakshmi Insurance (1931) L, Calcutta
21. Behar United Insurance (1933) L, Patna
22. Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund (1859) L, Calcutta
23. Bengal Insurance and Real Property Company (1920) L, Calcutta
24. Bengal Secretariat Co-operative Insurance Society (1929) L, Calcutta
25. Bhabha Marine Insurance Company (1951) M, (Country Craft), Porbandar, Saurashtra State
26. Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance (1931) L, Calcutta
27. Bharat Fire and General Insurance (1942) F,M, Misc., New Delhi
28. Bharat Insurance Company (1896) L, Misc., Delhi
29. Bhaskar Insurance Company (1936) L, Gauhati, Assam
30. B.B. and C.I. Railway Zoroastrian Co-operative Death Benefit Association (1888)[2], L, Bombay
31. Bombay Alliance Assurance Company (1937) L, Bombay
32. Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society (1930) L, Bombay
33. Bombay Family Pension Fund of Government Servants (1848) L, Bombay
34. Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company (1935) F,M, Misc., Bombay
35. Bombay Life Assurance Company (1908) L, Bombay
36. Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society (1871) L, Bombay
37. Bombay Postal Employees' Co-operative Insurance Fund (1935) L, Bombay
38. Bombay Zoroastrian Co-operative Life Assurance Society (1889)[3] L, Bombay

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1. Registration cancelled under section 3 (4) (g) of the Act.
2. Formerly known as B.B. and C.I. Railway Zoroastrian Association Death Benefit Fund.
3. Formerly known as Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund.

39. British India General Insurance Company (1919) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
40. Calcutta Customs Co-operative Benefit Society (1931) L, Calcutta
41. Calcutta Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits Association (1948) Misc., Calcutta
42. Calcutta Insurance (1924) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
43. Calcutta Postal and R.M.S. Co-operative Mutual Benefit Society (1930) L, Calcutta
44. Canara Motor and General Insurance Company (1945) Misc., Kodialbail, South Kanara
45. Canara Mutual Assurance Company (1935) L, Udipi, South India
46. Central India Insurance Company[1] (1946) L,F, Misc., Indore City
47. Central Mercantile Assurance Company (1941) L, Bombay
48. Central Mutual Life Insurance Company (1943) L, Bombay
49. Central Railway Employees' Assurance Fund[2] (1916) L, Bombay
50. Chandragupta Mutual Life Assurance Company[3] (1944) L, Bombay
51. Citizens of India Mutual Insurance Company (1945) L, Bharatpur
52. Clive Insurance Company (1917) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
53. Commercial Insurance Company (1932) M,L, Bombay
54. Commonwealth Assurance Company (1928) L,F, Misc., Poona City
55. Concord of India Insurance Company (1931) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
56. Continental Mutual Assurance Company (1946) L, Poona
57. Co-operative Assurance Company (1906) L,F,M, Misc., Amritsar
58. Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society (1941) F, Misc., Madras
59. Co-orperative General Insurance Society F, Misc. Hyderabad, Deccan
60. Corporation Co-operative Insurance Society (1931) L, Calcutta
61. Crescent Insurance Company (1919) L, Bombay
68. Deepak General Insurance Company (1943) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
69. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Insurance Company (1945) L, Delhi
70. Depositors Benefit Insurance Company (1932) L, Bombay
71. Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Company (1941) L,F, Misc., Bombay
72. Dharamshi Morarji Marine Insurance Company (1951) M (Country Craft), Porbandar
73. Digvijay Insurance Company (1941) L, Bombay
74. Dominion Insurance Company (1930) L, Calcutta
75. East and West Insurance Company (1913) L, F,M, Misc., Bombay
76. East India Insurance Company (1929) L, Calcutta
77. Eastern Life Assurance Company (1941) L, Bombay
78. Eastern Mutual Insurance Company (1943) L, Calcutta
79. Empire of India Life Assurance Company[4] (1897) L, Bombay
80. Famous Life Insurance Company[5] (1942) L, Bombay
81. Fire and General Insurance Company (1942) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
82. Free India General Insurance Company (1934) L,F,M, Misc., Kanpur

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1. Formerly known as Glory Insurance Company.
2. Formerly known as G.I.P. Rly. Employees' Assurance Fund.
3. Registration cancelled under sec. 3 (4) (f) of the Act. Petition for winding up filed.
4. Administrator appointed under Section 52A of the Act.
5. Registration cancelled under section 3(4) (*f*) of the Act and Administrator appointed under section 52-A of the Act.

83. General Assurance Society (1908) L,F,M, Misc., Ajmer
84. General Family Pension Fund (1870) L, Calcutta
85. Good-will Assurance Company (1935) L, Bombay
86. Gordhandas Maganlal Bhaba (1936)[1] M (Country Craft), Bombay
87. Great Pyramid Insurance Company (1945) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
88. Great Social Life and General Assurance (1933) L,M, Bombay
89. Gujarat Parsi Mutual Life Insurance Society (1891) L, Surat
90. Happy India Insurance Company (1936) L, Calcutta
91. Harilal Jethabhai Vimawala (1946)[2] M (Country Craft), Bombay
91A. Harilal Jethabhai Vimawala Ltd. (1951) M (Country Craft), Bombay
92. Hercules Insurance Company (1935) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
93. Hindu Family Annuity Fund (1872) L, Misc., Calcutta
94. Hindu Mutual Life Assurance (1891) L, Calcutta
95. Hindustan Mutual Assurance Company (1935) L, Agra
96. Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society (1907) L, Misc., Calcutta
97. Hindusthan General Insurance Society (1944) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
98. Hindusthan Ideal Insurance Company (1935) L,F, Misc., Masulipatam
99. Home Security Assurance Company (1944) L, Bombay
100. Howrah Insurance Company (1942) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
101. Hukumchand Insurance Company (1929) F, Misc., Calcutta
102. Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Society (1935) L, Hyderabad, Deccan
103. Hyderabad United Insurance Company (1947) F,M, Misc., Hyderabad, Deccan
104. Ideal Mutual Insurance Company (1941) L, Calcutta
105. India Equitable Insurance Company (1908) L, Calcutta
106. India Life and General Assurance Society[3] (1927) L, Misc. Coimbatore
107. India Oriol Assurance Company (1931) L, Amritsar
108. Indian Circar Insurance Company (1935) L, Madras
109. Indian Economic Insurance Company (1934) L, Calcutta
110. Indian Globe Insurance Company (1929) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
111. Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Company (1922) F, Misc., Bombay
112. Indian Insurance (1934)[4] L, Delhi
113. Indian Mercantile Insurance Company (1907) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
114. Indian Merchants' Marine Insurance (1941) M (Country Craft), Bombay
115. Indian Mutual General Insurance Society (1946) F, Misc., Madras
116. Indian Mutual Insurance Company (1928) L, Delhi
117. Indian Mutual Life Association (1926) L, Madras
118. Indian Ocean Ins. Co. (1944) M (Country Craft), Bombay
119. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Co-opr. Insurance Society (1921)[5] L, Madras
120. Indian Progressive Insurance Company (1935) L, Poona
121. India Trade and General Insurance Company (1944) F,M, Misc., Calcutta

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1. Registration cancelled with effect from 25-7-51.
2. Registration cancelled for non-renewal.
3. Formerly known as India Life Benefit Assurance Society.
4. Registration cancelled under section 3 (4) (*f*) of the Act.
5. Formerly known as Postal and R.M.S. Co-opr. Benefit Fund.

122. Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company (1913) L, Bombay
123. Insurance of India (1936) L, Calcutta
124. Investment, Trustee and Insurance Corporation (1936) Misc., Belgaum
125. Jayabharat Insurance Company (1943) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
126. Jupiter General Insurance Company[1] (1919) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
127. Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Company (1935) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
128. Kalyan Marine Insurance Company (1951) M (Country Craft), Porbandar
129. Laxmi Insurance Company (1924) L, Delhi
130. Liberty Insurance Company[2] (1947) F,M, Misc., New Delhi
131. Long Life Insurance Company (1933) L, Poona
132. Madhya Pradesh Mutual Insurance (1927)[3] L, Nagpur
133. Madras Life Assurance Company (1934) L, Kancheepuram
134. Madras Motor Insurance Company (1950) Misc., Madras
135. Madura Insurance Company (1943) F, Misc., Mathurai
136. Maha Gujrat Co-operative Ins. Society (1938) L, Baroda
137. Mahabir Insurance Company (1935) L, Calcutta
138. Mangalore Roman Catholic Pioneer Fund (1888) L, Mangalore
139. Marine and General Insurance Company (1944) F,M, Misc., Bombay
140. Merchants' General Insurance Company (1944) M (Country Craft), Bombay
141. Methodist Annuitant Society for India, Burma and Ceylon, (1911) L, Madras
142. Metropolitan Insurance Company (1930) L, Calcutta
143. Midland Insurance Company (1935) L, Misc., Madras
144. Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association (1924) Misc., Bombay
145. Modern Mutual Life Assurance Company (1945)[4] L, Calcutta
146. Mother India Fire and General Insurance Co. (1943) F,M, Misc., Mathurai
147. Mother India Life Assurance Company (1936) L, Mathurai
148. Motor and General Insurance Company (1947) Misc., Calcutta
149. Motor-owners' Mutual Insurance Company (1940) Misc., Belgaum
150. Mutual Help Association, Simla (1899) L, New Delhi
151. Mysore Insurance Company (1933) L, Bangalore
152. Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company (1921) L, Bombay
153. Naranji Bhanabhai and Company Limited (1951) M (Country Craft), Bhavnagar
154. Narhari Marine Insurance Company Limited (1952) M (Country Craft) Bombay
155. National City Insurance (1940) L, Calcutta
156. National Fire and General Insurance Company (1931) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
157. National Indian Life Insurance Company (1906) L, Calcutta
158. National Insurance Company (1906) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
159. National Mercantile Insurance Company (India)[5] (1933) L, Calcutta
160. National Security Assurance Company (1940) F,M, Misc., Simla
161. National Star Assurance Company (1928) L, Madras

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1. Administrator appointed under Section 52-A of the Act.
2. Formerly known as Khanewal Insurance Company.
3. Formerly known as C.P. and Berar Teachers' Mutual Benefit Fund.
4. Registration cancelled under sec 3(4)(*a*) of the Act.
5. Registration cancelled under section 3(4)(*f*) of the Act and Administrator appointed under section 52-A of the Act.

162. Neptune Assurance Company (1930) L,F, Misc., Bombay
163. New Asiatic Insurance Company (1933) L,F,M, Misc., New Delhi
164. New Great Insurance Company of India (1943) L,F,M, Misc., Baroda
165. New Guardian of India Life Insurance Company (1934) L, Madras
166. New India Assurance Company (1919) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
167. New Insurance (1933) L, Banaras.
168. New Merchants' Insurance Company (1936) M (Country Craft), Porbandar
169. New Metro Insurance Company (1941) L, Bombay
170. New Swastik Life Assurance Company (1936) L, Bombay
171. Northern India Motor Owners' Mutual Insurance Company (1946) Misc., Jullundur City
172. Northern India Transporters' Insurance Company (1948) Misc., Jullundur City
173. Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company (1947) F,M, Misc., Bombay
174. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (1874) L, Bombay
175. Orissa Co-operative Insurance Society (1946) F, Misc., Cuttack
176. Palladium Assurance Company (1936) L, Calcutta
177. Pandyan Insurance Company (1933) F,M, Misc., Mathurai
178. Peerless Life Assurance Company[1] (1942) L, Calcutta
179. People's Insurance Company (1926) L, Delhi
180. Pioneer Fire and General Insurance Company (1942) L,F,M, Misc., Coimbatore
181. Police Co-operative Life Insurance Society (1926) L, Calcutta
182. Policy-holders' Assurance (1939) L, Delhi
183. Popular Insurance Company (1929) L, Mangalore (South India)
184. Porbandar Insurance Company (1951) M (Country Craft) Porbandar
185. Prabartak Insurance Company (1931) L, Calcutta
186. Prachi Insurance Company (1947) F, Misc., Cuttack
187. Premier Life and General Insurance Company (1934) L,F,M, Misc., Madras
188. Presidency Life Insurance Company (1930) L, Bombay
189. Prithvi Insurance Company (1943) L,F,M, Misc., Madras
190. Punjab National Insurance Company (1941) L, Delhi
191. Radical Insurance Company (1931) L, Calcutta
192. Railway Employees' Co-operative Insurance Society[2] (1931) L, Calcutta
193. Rajasthan Agriculture Livestock and General Insurance Company (1948) Misc., Jaipur
194. Rajasthan Insurance Company (1937) L, Calcutta
195. Reliance Assurance Society (1931) L, Baroda
196. Ruby General Insurance Company (1936) L,F,M, Misc., Delhi
197. Sahyadri Insurance Company (1936) L, Nasik City
198. Saraswati Insurance Company (1934) L,F, Misc., Delhi
199. Sentinel Assurance Company (1934) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
200. Servants of India Insurance Company (1932) L, New Delhi
201. Shah Narottamdas Harjivandas and Co.[3] (1933) M (Country Craft), Bombay
202. Shree Mahasagar Vima Company (1951) M (Country Craft), Porbandar

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1. Registration cancelled under section 3(4)(*a*) of the Act.
2. Formerly known as B and A Railway Employees' Co-operative Benefit Society.
3. Registration cancelled for non-renewal.

203. Shree Vijayasagar Insurance Co. Ltd. (1951) M (Country Craft), Veraval
204. South India Co-operative Insurance Society (1932) L, Madras
205. South India Insurance Company[1] (1934) F,M, Misc., Bombay
206. South Indian Teachers' Union Protection Fund (1928) L, Madras
207. Standard General Assurance Company (1943) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
208. Sterling General Insurance Company (1944) L,F,M, Misc., New Delhi
209. Sunlight of India Insurance Company (1932) L, New Delhi
210. Sunshine Insurance Company (1933) L, Bombay
211. Supreme Mutual Assurance Company (1941) L, Poona
212. Sushil Life and General Insurance Co.[2] (1939) L, New Delhi
213. Swadeshi Bima Company[3] (1931) L, Misc., Agra
214. Swaraj Life Insurance Company (1933) L, Dharwar
215. Sylvan Star Insurance Trust (1936) L, Delhi
217. Tarun Assurance Company (1931) L, Bombay
218. Tilak Insurance Company (1936) L, New Delhi
219. Tinnevelly Diocesan Mutual Insurance Company[4] (1849) L, Palamcottah (S. India)
220. Trinity Mutual Assurance Co.[5] (1942) L, Bombay
221. Triton Insurance Company (1850) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
222. Tropical Insurance Company[6] (1927) L,M, Misc., New Delhi
223. Trust of India Assurance Company (1935) L, Poona
224. Union Life and General Insurance Company[7] (1939) L, Bombay
225. Unique Motor and General Insurance Company (1940) M, Misc. Bombay
226. United General Assurance Trust (India) (1928) F,M, Misc., Bombay
227. United India Fire and General Insurance Company (1938) F,M, Misc., Madras
228. United India Life Assurance Company (1906) L, Madras
229. United Karnatak Insurance Company[8] (1929) L, Dharwar
230. Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. (1919) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
231. Vanguard Fire and General Insurance Company (1944) F,M, Misc., Madras
232. Vanguard Insurance Company (1937) L, Misc., Madras
233. Vasant Insurance Company (1941) L, Bombay
234. Vikram General Assurance (1937) L, Bombay
235. Vishal Bharat Bima Company[9] (1934) L, Agra
236. Vishwabharati Insurance Company (1942) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
237. Vulcan Insurance Company (1919) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay
238. Warden Insurance Company (1933) L,F, Misc., Bombay
239. Western India Life Insurance Company (1913) L, Satara City
240. Western Railway Co-operative Life Assurance Society (1932) L, Bombay Central[10]
241. White Star Mutual Insurance Company (1944) L, Calcutta
242. Yashwant Mutual Insurance Company (1943) L, Poona
243. Zenith Assurance Company (1916) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay

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1. Formerly known as South India Fire and General Insurance Company.
2. Registration cancelled under sec. 3(4)(*f*) of the Act; winding up petition filed.
3. Registration cancelled under sec. 3(4) (*f*) of the Act.
4. Formerly known as Tinnevelly Diocesan Council Widows' Fund.
5. Registration cancelled under sec. 3 (4) (*f*) of the Act; winding up ordered by Bombay High Court.
6. Administrator appointed under sec. 52-A of the Act.
7. Registration cancelled for Fire, Marine and Misc. business; Administrator appointed under sec. 52-A of the Act.
8. Registration cancelled under sec. 3(4) (*f*) of the Act.
9. Registration cancelled under section 3(4) (*f*) of the Act.
10. Formerly known as B.B. & C.I. Railway Co-operative Life Assurance Society.

LIST OF NON-INDIAN INSURERS

L stands for Life, F for Fire, M for Marine and Misc. for Miscellaneous

CONSTITUTED IN AFRICA

Jubilee Insurance Company (1937) L,F, Bombay
Societe Nord Africaine de Reassurances (1941) F, Bombay

CONSTITUTED IN AUSTRALIA

Bankers and Traders Insurance Company (1921) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Insurance Office of Australia (1910) F, Calcutta
National Insurance Company of New Zealand (1873) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
New Zealand Insurance Company (1859) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Queensland Insurance Company (1886) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
South British Insurance Company (1872) F,M, Misc., Calcutta

CONSTITUTED IN CANADA

Crown Life Insurance Company (1900) L, Bombay
Mercantile Insurance Company (1927) F, Calcutta
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (1865) L, Misc., Bombay
Western Assurance Company (1851) F,M, Misc., Calcutta

CONSTITUTED IN FRANCE

L'union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company[1] F,M, Bombay

CONSTITUTED IN HONG KONG

British Traders' Insurance Company (1865) F,M, Calcutta
Canton Insurance Office (1836) M, Calcutta
China Fire Insurance Company[2] (1870) F., Calcutta
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company (1868) F, Calcutta
North China Insurance Company (1863) M, Calcutta
Union Insurance Society of Canton (1835) F,M, Misc., Calcutta

CONSTITUTED IN INDONESIA

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company (1861) F,M, Calcutta

CONSTITUTED IN ITALY

Adriatic Insurance Company (1838) F,M, Bombay

CONSTITUTED IN PAKISTAN

Christian Mutual Insurance Company (1847) L, Misc., Guntur[3]
Eastern Federal Union Insurance Company (1932) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Indian Life Assurance Company (1892) L, Bombay
Karachi Mutual Assurance Company (1946)[4] L, Ajmer

CONSTITUTED IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Eastern United Assurance Corporation (1913) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Overseas Assurance Corporation (1920) F, Calcutta

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1. Year of establishment not available.
2. Registration cancelled for non-renewal; voluntary winding up resolution passed on 1-10-51.
3. Registration cancelled under section 3(4)(*f*) of the Act.
4. Registration cancelled under Section 3(4)(a) of the Act.

CONSTITUTED IN SWITZERLAND

Baloise Fire Insurance Company (1863) F, Bombay
Halvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company (1861) F, Bombay
Winterthur Swiss Life Assurance Company (1923) L, Bombay

CONSTITUTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Alliance Assurance Company (1824) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Atlas Assurance Company (1808) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Aviation and General Insurance Company (1935) Misc., Calcutta
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (1863) M, Calcutta
British Aviation Insurance Company (1930) Misc., Calcutta
British Commonwealth Insurance Company (1946) F, Bombay
British Crown Assurance Corporation (1919) F,M, Bombay
British Equitable Assurance Company (1854) F, Calcutta
British Fire Insurance Company (1908) F,Misc. Calcutta
British General Insurance Company (1904) F, Calcutta
Caledonian Insurance Company (1805) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Central Insurance Company (1907) F, Misc., Calcutta
Century Insurance Company (1885) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Commercial Union Assurance Company (1861) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Crusader Insurance Company (1899) F,M, Bombay
Eagle Star Insurance Company (1904) F,M, Misc., Bombay
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (1880) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
English and American Insurance Company (1929) F,M, Bombay
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society (1802) F, Misc., Calcutta
Fine Art and General Insurance Company (1890) Misc., Calcutta
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation (1885) F, M, Misc., Bombay
Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society (1910) F,M, Bombay
Gresham Life Assurance Society (1848) L, Bombay
Guardian Assurance Company (1821) F, M, Misc., Calcutta
Indemnity Marine Assurance Company (1824) M, Bombay
Law Union and Rock Insurance Company (1806) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Legal and General Assurance Society (1836) F, M, Misc., Bombay
Licenses and General Insurance Company (1890) F,M, Bombay
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company (1836) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
London Assurance (1720) F,M, Calcutta
London Guarantee and Accident Company (1869) F, Calcutta
London and Lancashire Insurance Company (1862) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company (1898) M, Bombay
London and Scottish Assurance Corporation (1862) F, Calcutta
Maritime Insurance Company (1864) M, Bombay
Motor Union Insurance Company (1906) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association (1914), F, Misc., Bombay
National Guarantee and Suretyship Association (1863) Misc., Calcutta
National Insurance Company of Great Britain (1897) F, Misc., Calcutta
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company (1809) L,F, Misc., Calcutta
Northern Assurance Company (1836) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (1797) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society (1808) L, Misc., Bombay
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation (1871) Misc., Calcutta
Ocean Marine Insurance Company (1888) M, Calcutta
Palatine Insurance Company (1886) F, Calcutta

Pearl Assurance Company (1864) L,F, Misc., Calcutta
Phoenix Assurance Company (1782) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Provincial Insurance Company (1903) F,M, Bombay
Prudential Assurance Company (1848) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company (1849) Misc., Calcutta
Reliance Marine Insurance Company (1881) F,M, Calcutta
Royal Exchange Assurance (1720) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Royal Insurance Company (1845) L,F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company[1] (1824) L, F, Misc., Calcutta
Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool (1875) F,M, Misc., Bombay
State Assurance Company (1891) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Sun Insurance Office (1710) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company (1860) M, Calcuta
Union Assurance Society (1907) F, Misc., Calcutta
Union Marine and General Insurance Company (1863) M, Calcutta
United Scottish Insurance Company (1912) F,M, Misc., Calcutta
West of Scotland Insurance Office (1886) F, Calcutta
World Marine and General Insurance Company (1894) M, Calcutta
Yorkshire Insurance Company (1824) L,F,M, Misc., Bombay

INSURER HOLDING STANDING CONTRACT WITH LLOYDS

Bloodstock Sales and Services (1948) Misc., Bombay

CONSTITUTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Insurance Company (1846) F, Calcutta
Great American Insurance Company (1872) F,M, Calcutta
Hanover Fire Insurance Company (1852) F,M, Bombay
Hartford Fire Insurance Company (1810) F, Calcutta
Home Insurance Company (1853) F,M, Calcutta
Insurance Company of North America (1946) M, Bombay
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company (1869) F,M, Bombay
Orient Insurance Company (1867) F, Calcutta
Queen Insurance Company of America (1891) F, Calcutta

1. Registration for marine insurance cancelled for non-renewal.

CHAPTER IX

FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission, set up by the Government of India in March 1950, was charged with the immediate task of preparing a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon at short notice to prepare a six-year plan for the economic development of the country to be placed before the Commonwealth Consultative Committee. This plan was incorporated into the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.

In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the first Five Year Plan for the "widest possible public discussion." This draft outline, consisting of two parts, envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 1,793 crore on development, mainly in the public sector, over the period 1951-56. The first part of the Plan involved an expenditure of Rs. 1,493 crore to be raised mainly from internal sources. The implementation of the second part of the Plan, which was intended to ensure a slightly higher rate of development at an additional cost of Rs. 300 crore, was to depend on the availability of external finance. It was in December 1952, however, that the final version of India's first Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Unlike the draft outline, the final Plan is a unified one, no part of it being conditional on external assistance. The Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crore[1] during 1951-56. The increase in the outlay in the final Plan over that of the draft outline can be ascribed both to the inclusion of new projects and expansion in the scope of existing ones.

The distribution of expenditure in the development programme of the public sector is summarised below:

TABLE XLVIII

(In crores of rupees)

	Outlay during 1951-56	Percentage of total
Agriculture and community development ..	361	17·5
Irrigation	168	8·1
Multipurpose irrigation and power projects ..	266	12·9
Power	127	6·1
Transport and communications	497	24·0
Industry	173	8·4
Social services	340	16·4
Rehabilitation	85	4·1
Miscellaneous	52	2·5
Total	2,069	100.0

1. It was later decided in October 1953 to increase this expenditure by Rs. 150 to 175 crore for financing specific schemes for the creation of fresh employment potential and for arresting the growth of unemployment in the country.

In the Plan, agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, has the highest precedence. The development of transport and communications also receives high priority. This inevitably limits the investment by the public authorities on industries. Industrial expansion in the five-year period will, therefore, depend largely on private initiative and resources.

The significance of the outlay of Rs. 2,069 crore from the point of view of the additions it will make to the productive equipment in the public and private sectors and to the production potential of the community in the larger sense of the term is shown below:

TABLE XLIX

(In crores of rupees)

(1) Outlay which will add to the stock of productive capital owned by the Central and State Governments	1,199
(2) Outlay which will contribute to building up of productive capital in the private sector:	
(*i*) Expenditure on agriculture and rural development (excluding Community Projects and provision for scarcity affected areas) ..	244
(*ii*) Loans for transport and industry ..	47
(*iii*) Provision for stimulating local development (Community Projects and local works) ..	105
(3) Outlay on social capital	425
(4) Outlay on unclassified items (including provision for scarcity affected areas)	49
Total ..	2,069

A break-down of the development expenditure by major developmental heads and the distribution between the Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) are shown in the statement below:

TABLE L

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre	Part A States	Part B States	Part C States
Agriculture and community development	186.3	127.3	37.6	8.7
Irrigation and power	265.9	206.1	81.5	3.5
Transport and communications ..	409.5	56.5	17.4	8.8
Industry	146.7	17.9	7.1	0.5
Social services including rehabilitation	191.4	192.3	28.9	10.4
Miscellaneous	40.7	10.0	0.7	..
Total	1,240.5	610.1	173.2	31.9

The financial basis of the Plan is summarised below:

TABLE LI

(In crores of rupees)

	Central Government	States (including Jammu and Kashmir)	Total
Planned outlay on development ..	1,241	828	2,069
Budgetary resources:			
(*i*) Savings from current revenues ..	330	408	738
(*ii*) Capital receipts (excluding withdrawals from reserves) ..	396	124	520
(*iii*) Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (*i.e.*, Central assistance) ..	(—)229(a)	229(a)	..
	497	761	1,258
External resources already received ..	156	..	156
Total	653	761	1,414

The balance of Rs. 655 crore necessary for the public development programme will have to be found from further external resources that may be forthcoming or from internal taxation and borrowing as far as possible and by deficit financing.

The results of the Plan in terms of certain selected targets and indices are shown in the following statement:

TABLE LII

	1950-51	1955-56
I. *Agriculture*		
Foodgrains(b) (million tons) ..	52.7	61.6
Cotton (lakh bales)	29.7	42.2
Jute (lakh bales)	33.0	53.9
Sugarcane (million tons) ..	5.6	6.3
Oilseeds (million tons) ..	5.1	5.5
II. *Irrigation and Power*		
Major irrigation (million acres) } Minor irrigation (million acres) }	50.0	69.7
Electrical energy (installed capacity in million kw.)	2.3	3.5
III. *Industry*		
Iron and steel		
Pig iron for foundries (lakh tons)	3.5	6.6

(*a*) Includes Rs. 4 crore by way of statutory grants for Scheduled Tribes which will be available for part of the development expenditure on Scheduled Tribes in the Assam State plan.

(*b*) Including gram and pulses. Output in 1949-50 (used as the base for fixing the target for 1955-56) was 54 million tons.

	Finished steel (lakh tons) ..	9.8	13.7
	Cement .. ,, ..	26.9	48.0
	Aluminium (thousand tons) ..	3.7	12.0
	Fertilisers ..		
	Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46.3	450.0
	Superphosphate ,, ..	55.1	180.0
	Locomotives (Nos.)	—	150.0
	Machine tools (Nos. in thousand)	1.1	4.6
	Petroleum refining—		
	Liquid petroleum (million gallons)	—	403.0
	Bitumen (thousand tons) ..	—	37.5
	Cotton manufactures		
	Yarn (million lb.)	1,179	1,640
	Mill cloth (million yards) ..	3,718	4,700
	Handloom (million yards) ..	810	1,700
	Jute manufactures (thousand tons)	892	1,200
	Agricultural machinery		
	Pumps, power-driven (thousand) ..	34.3	85.0
	Diesel engines (thousand) ..	5.5	50.0
	Bicycles (thousand)	101.0	530.0
	Power alcohol (million gallons) ..	4.7	18.0
IV.	*Transport*		
	Shipping (tonnage)		
	Coastal (GRT thousand) ..	211.0	315.0
	Overseas (GRT thousand) ..	173.5	283.0
	Roads		
	National Highways (thousand miles)	11.9	12.5
	State roads (thousand miles) ..	17.6	20.6
V.	*Education*[(a)]		
	Pupils in :		
	Primary schools (lakh) ..	151.1	187.9
	Junior basic schools (lakh) ..	29.0	52.8
	Secondary schools (lakh) ..	43.9	57.8
	Industrial schools (thousand) ..	14.8	21.8
	Other technical and vocational training schools (thousand) ..	26.7	43.6
VI.	*Health*		
	Hospitals (beds in thousand) ..	106.5	117.2
	Dispensaries (number)		
	Urban	1358	1615
	Rural	5229	5840
VII.	*Developmental Institutions*		
	Panchayats (thousand) ..	55.1	69.1
	Co-operative societies[(b)]		
	Credit (thousand) ..	87.8	112.5
	Sale and marketing (thousand) ..	14.7	20.7
	Multipurpose (thousand) ..	31.5	40.5
	Lift irrigation (Nos.)	192.0	514.0
	Co-operative farming (Nos.) ..	352.0	975.0
	Others (thousand)	27.3	35.8
	Total (thousand)	161.9	211.1

(*a*) These estimates do not cover (except in respect of industrial schools), Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh. In some cases, data for a few States (*e.g.*, Uttar Pradesh in respect of primary schools and Madhya Pradesh in the case of junior basic and secondary schools) are also not covered in these estimates.

(*b*) The estimates here exclude data for Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, PEPSU and most of the Part C States.

The manner of financing the Plan during 1951-52 to 1953-54 is shown below against the total estimates for the Plan period:

TABLE LIII

FINANCING OF THE PLAN: 1951-52 TO 1953-54

(*In crores of rupees*)

	CENTRE				STATES			
	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five Year Plan)	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five Year Plan)
Outlay on the Plan	133.5	165.4	236.9	2,240.5	128.0	157.2	176.1	828.2
Budgetary Resources	127.1	56.5	71.3	497.2	79.6	99.5	128.3	760.3
Savings of public authorities								
(*a*) from current revenues	121.1	4.2	29.5	160.0	68.8	57.1	63.0	411.7
(*b*) from railways	37.7	20.7	20.4	170.0	..	..	..	..
Private Savings absorbed through								
(*a*) loans from the public	—34.2	—1.2	—16.7	36.0	11.5	15.1	14.1	79.0
(*b*) small savings and other unfunded debt (excluding floating debt) ..	48.6	54.4	55.7	270.0	..	..	..	..
(*c*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources[a]	—14.8	25.8	30.8	90.0	—34.0	—17.5	—2.3	40.8

(*a*) The changes in the receipts under this head are partly accounted for by State trading transactions. The net investment in State trading at the Centre and the States in each year is as follows:

	Centre	*States*
	(*In crores of rupees*)	
1951-52 (Accounts)	11.3	29.9
1952-53 (Revised)	—3.2	—7.1
1953-54 (Budget)	3.2	—7.8

FINANCING OF THE PLAN: 1951-52 TO 1953-54—*Contd.*

(In crores of rupees)

	CENTRE				STATES			
	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five Year Plan)	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five Year Plan)
Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (*i.e.*, Central assistance")[(b)]	—31.4	—46.8	—48.4	—228.8	33.3	44.8	53.5	228.8
Gap in resources	6.4	108.9	165.6	743.3	48.5	57.7	47.8	67.9
External assistance	61.7	44.4	27.6	..	..	..	..	..
Grants	4.1	13.6	29.7	..	..	..	..	..
Loans (net)[(c)]	57.6	30.8	—2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Deficit	—55.3	64.5	138.0	..	48.5	57.7	47.8	67.9
Covered by (*a*) increase in floating debt[(d)] ..	—32.2	—13.3	109.9	..	—0.3	20.8	20.8	..
(*b*) Sale of securities held in reserve (net)	—22.2	—5.0	..	..	34.2	32.0	22.0 }	67.9
(*c*) withdrawal from cash reserves ..	—0.9	82.9	28.1	..	14.6	4.9	5.0 }	

(*b*) "Central assistance" as calculated from the Central budget is slightly at variance with that calculated from the State budgets. For 1951-52 and 1952-53 taken together the difference is, however, negligible. In the case of all Part C States, it has been assumed for the present that their development expenditure has in effect been entirely met from grants and loans from the Centre. This assumption needs to be checked in the case of those Part C States which, since 1952-53, have separate revenue budgets.

(*c*) The entries here are net of small repayments on account of earlier liabilities.

(*d*) In the case of States, this is accounted for mainly by advances from commercial banks.

Out of Rs. 726 crore which the Centre is to raise over the five years by way of savings from revenue, railway surpluses, loans from the public, small savings deposits and other miscellaneous sources, it has found during 1951-53 about Rs. 262 crore. In the case of the States, however, Rs. 101 crore only were found, against Rs. 532 crore estimated for the Plan period. The progress of development expenditure by the Central and State Governments is shown below:

TABLE LIV

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN: CENTRE AND STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				STATES			
	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)		1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
I. Agriculture and Community Development								
Agriculture	171.0	439.0	1,458.0	5,922.0	2,059.5	2,232.0	2,203.4	12,490.0
Animal husbandry including dairying ..	..	..	1.0	412.0	248.3	217.9	286.0	1,816.5
Forests	..	..	..	200.0	81.2	114.3	164.5	969.4
Co-operation	..	..	15.0	50.0	82.0	93.6	106.3	660.2
Fisheries	..	4.0	8.0	51.0	48.9	48.4	69.1	412.6
Rural development	..	..	..	..	115.4	156.7	197.1	1,047.1
Community projects(a)	..	475.0	1,733.0	9,000.0	..	..	..	..
Local works	..	..	300.0	1,500.0	..	..	..	..
Programme for scarcity affected areas ..	..	..	400.0	1,500.0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	171.0	918.0	3,915.0	18,635.0	2,635.3	2,862.0	3,026.4	17,395.8
II. Irrigation and Power								
Multipurpose projects	3,544.0	4,578.0	5,038.0	26,590.0	..	..	..	..
Irrigation projects	..	..	..	..	2,605.1	3,481.7	3,699.6	16,769.7
Power projects	..	..	..	..	2,148.4	2,560.1	3,022.3	12,754.0
Total ..	3,544.0	4,578.0	5,038.0	26,590.0	4,753.5	6,041.8	6,721.9	29,523.7

(a) Expenditure on community projects is shown under the Centre. Figures of expenditure for 1952-53 (revised) and 1953-54 (budget) do not, however, include expenditure in the States met from State resources, details of which are being ascertained.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN: CENTRE AND STATES—*Contd.*

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Head of development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				STATES			
	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)		1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
III. Transport and Communications								
Railways(b)	4,085.0	4,670.0	4,961.0	25,000.0	..	..	..	..
Roads	310.0	702.0	805.0	3,124.0	1,135.7	1,620.4	1,948.8	7,763.6
Road transport(c)	20.0	35.0	45.0	..	78.0	262.2	121.1	896.9
Shipping	158.0	124.0	441.0	1,806.0	..	..	..	..
Civil aviation	209.0	247.0	400.0	2,287.0	..	..	..	..
Ports and harbours	113.0	230.0	875.0	3,206.0	6.2	12.1	27.0	102.4
Inland water transport	2.0	2.0	4.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Posts and telegraphs	553.0	602.0	1,017.0	5,000.0	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting	39.0	43.0	71.0	352.0	..	..	..	..
Overseas communications	7.0	20.0	34.0	100.0	..	..	..	..
Meteorological department	..	7.0	7.0	62.0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,496.0	6,682.0	8,660.0	40,947.0	..	..	..	..
IV. Industry								
Large-scale industries	695.0	674.0	1,041.0	12,604.0	249.3	414.7	448.9	1,434.6
Cottage and small-scale industries ..	13.0	18.0	100.0	1,500.0	118.7	142.8	218.3	1,181.5
Scientific and industrial research ..	85.0	108.0	78.0	461.0	..	..	..	..
Mineral development	1.0	8.0	23.0	106.0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	794.0	808.0	1,242.0	14,671.0	368.0	557.5	667.2	2,616.1

(b) Does not include expenditure to cover the depreciation of existing assets.

(c) Expenditure on road transport in Delhi State is shown under the Central Ministry of Transport. The allocation under the Plan is Rs. 2.16 crore.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN: CENTRE AND STATES—*Contd.*

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Head of development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				STATES			
	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)		1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
V. **Social Services**								
Education	150.0	333.0	486.0	3,902.0	1,892.7	2,052.3	2,386.1	11,637.7
Health	9.0	75.0	334.0	1,787.0	1,182.0	1,235.6	1,484.1	8,224.3
Housing	168.0	200.0	984.0	3,850.0	111.6	348.4	274.0	1,031.6
Labour and labour welfare	46.0	80.0	78.0	397.0	30.2	38.8	35.8	294·3
Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Tribes(a) ..	..	..	170.0	700.0	339.0	434.4	518.0	2,186.5
Total ..	373.0	688.0	2,052.0	10,636.0	3,555.5	4,109.5	4,698.0	23,374.4
VI. **Rehabilitation**	2,866.0	2,638.0	2,270.0	8,500.0	..	..	..	..
VII. **Works and buildings** ..	22.0	106.0	203.0	1,102.0	..	..	..	..
VIII. **Finance Ministry schemes** ..	76.0	103.0	174.0	490.0	..	..	..	..
IX. **North-East Frontier Agency**(b) ..	10.0	18.0	40.0	300.0	..	..	..	..
X. **Andamans**	..	..	94.0	383.0	..	..	..	..
XI. **Loans to corporations** ..	..	..	..	1,200.0	..	..	..	..
XII. **Miscellaneous**	..	..	..	600.0	267.9	258.4	402.9	1,148.3
Grand Total ..	13,352.0	16,539.0	23,688.0	1,24,054.0	12,800.1	15,724.8	17,613.3	82,821.2

(*a*) This is in addition to grants under Article 275 (i) of the Constitution amounting to Rs. 9 crore in the period 1951-56 which are not shown as part of the Plan.

(*b*) Expenditure on roads in the North-East Frontier Agency is shown under roads.

The progress of development expenditure in the States on different sectors of the national economy is shown below:

TABLE LV

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of development	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
Agriculture	2,059.5	2,232.0	2,203.4	12,490.0
Animal husbandry	124.8	144.1	180.7	1,035.5
Dairying and milk supply ..	123.5	73.8	105.3	781.0
Forests	81.2	114.3	164.5	969.4
Co-operation	82.0	93.6	106.3	660.2
Fisheries	48.9	48.4	69.1	412.6
Rural development ..	115.4	156.7	197.1	1,047.1
Total ..	2,635.3	2,862.9	3,026.4	17,395.8
Irrigation projects ..	2,605.1	3,481.7	3,699.6	16,769.7
Power projects	2,148.4	2,560.1	3,022.3	12,754.0
Total ..	4,753.5	6,041.8	6,721.9	29,523.7
Cottage industries	118.7	142.8	218.3	1,181.5
Other industries	249.3	414.7	448.9	1,434.6
Total ..	368.0	557.5	667.2	2,616.1
Roads	1,135.7	1,620.4	1,948.8	7,763.6
Road transport	78.0	262.2	121.1	896.9
Ports and harbours	6.2	12.1	27.0	102.4
Total ..	1,219.9	1,894.7	2,096.9	8,762.9
Education	1,892.7	2,052.3	2,386.1	11,637.7
Medical..	688.4	649.9	803.4	4,274.7
Public health	493.6	585.7	680.7	3,949.6
Housing	111.6	348.4	274.0	1,031.6
Labour and labour welfare ..	30.2	38.8	35.8	294.3
Welfare of Backward Classes ..	339.0	434.4	518.0	2,186.5
Total ..	3,555.5	4,109.5	4,698.0	23,374.4
Miscellaneous	267.9	258.4	402.9	1,148.3
Grand Total ..	12,800.1	15,724.8	17,613.3	82,821.2

The State-wise progress of the development expenditure is as follows :

TABLE LVI

(In lakhs of rupees)

State	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
Part A States				
Assam	118.4	234.2	378.0	1,749.2
Bihar	1,372.2	1,197.4	1,356.4	5,729.1
Bombay	2,304.7	2,905.9	3,085.9	14,643.3
Madhya Pradesh ..	705.7	849.1	1,038.6	4,308.2
Madras	2,699.5	2,826.8	2,431.5	14,084.1
Orissa	279.1	325.0	427.3	1,784.2
Punjab	275.3	502.8	628.3	2,020.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,599.3	2,152.4	2,426.1	9,782.3
West Bengal	1,015.6	1,407.8	1,473.5	6,909.7
Total ..	10,369.8	12,401.4	13,245.6	61,010.8
Part B States				
Hyderabad	658.9	748.4	781.8	4,155.0
Madhya Bharat ..	163.2	267.0	404.0	2,240.0
Mysore	527.1	611.3	580.9	3,660.2
PEPSU	59.1	104.8	252.6	814.6
Rajasthan	213.2	239.8	357.7	1,681.4
Saurashtra	192.5	337.8	446.9	2,040.9
Travancore-Cochin ..	407.5	525.1	554.8	2,731.9
Total ..	2,221.5	2,834.2	3,378.7	17,324.0
Jammu and Kashmir ..	75.9	128.9	270.2	1,300.0
Part C States				
Ajmer	10.5	14.8	30.7	157.2
Bhopal	32.2	66.8	128.6	389.9
Bilaspur	2.1	10.8	25.2	57.1
Coorg	6.2	4.3	20.8	73.0
Delhi	32.2	48.3	62.1	748.0
Himachal Pradesh ..	10.0	42.5	149.5	454.6
Kutch	10.6	61.4	89.6	305.3
Manipur	..	16.8	43.3	154.8
Tripura	5.0	14.7	50.3	207.3
Vindhya Pradesh ..	24.1	79.9	118.7	639.2
Total ..	132.9	360.3	718.8	3,186.4
Grand Total ..	12,800.1	15,724.8	17,613.3	82,821.2

The following statement shows the target of Central assistance to Part A and Part B States and the assistance actually taken credit for by them during 1951-53:

TABLE LVII

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-53	1951-56 (Five Year Plan)
Part A States		
Assam	0.8	15.0
Bihar	5.7	15.0
Bombay	7.0	16.0
Madhya Pradesh	5.8	12.0
Madras	16.4	20.0
Orissa	3.5	10.0
Punjab	1.8	11.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.4	15.0
West Bengal	7.3	26.5
Total	55.7	140.5
Part B States		
Hyderabad	5.9	10.0
Madhya Bharat	1.0	4.0
Mysore	4.8	8.0
PEPSU	1.2	2.5
Rajasthan	1.2	9.0
Saurashtra	1.8	6.0
Travancore-Cochin	0.1	7.0
Total	16.0	46.5
Grand Total	71.7	187.0

Against a gap in the financial resources of the order of Rs. 521 crore to be made good from external assistance and by additional measures of taxation and borrowing or by further deficit financing, foreign grants and loans received by India during 1951-53 amounted to Rs. 189 crore, as detailed below:

TABLE LVIII

(In crores of rupees)

International Bank:	
Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre-Plan period	9.0
Steel project loan (December 1952)	15.2
Loan for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953)	9.5
U.S. Food Loan	90.4
Grants under the Colombo Plan:	
From Canada	13.3
From Australia	6 1
From New Zealand	0.9
U.S. Technical Co-operation Assistance:	
Technical Co-operation Agreement (January 1952) Supplementary Technial Co-operation Agreement, (November 1952)	23.8
Other Aid(a)	2.8
Total	189.0

(a) This covers aid from Norway and from the Ford Foundation.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is India's principal industry. It is the means of livelihood for 70 per cent of the people and accounts for nearly 48 per cent of the national income. Besides supplying raw materials for some of the major industries, such as sugar and textiles, it provides the bulk of the country's export. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac and leads the world in the production of ground-nut and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, tobacco and cotton.

AREA AND SOIL

The total area cultivated annually is about 266 million acres, of which only 36 million acres or 13 per cent bears crops more than once. Further, the existence of about 11.6 million acres of culturable land and 58 million acres of fallow land points to the fact that there is great scope for more extensive and intensive cultivation. Statement LX gives details of land utilisation during 1939-40, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

The four main types of soil are (*i*) alluvial, (*ii*) black, (*iii*) red, and (*iv*) laterite. The first three are rich in potash and lime, but are deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus. The laterite soil possesses plenty of humus, but lacks most of the other chemical ingredients. The alluvial soil is the most fertile and easily worked and covers almost the entire Indo-Gangetic plain and the narrow coastal strips that girdle peninsular India. Highly retentive of moisture and sticky, the black soil covers the western portion of the Deccan plateau, while the red soil covers its eastern part. The laterite soil is found in central India, Assam and along the Eastern and Western Ghats.

RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION

Indian agriculture has to contend with a notoriously capricious nature. Droughts alternating with devastating floods in one part of the country or another are a common occurrence. Moreover, agriculture in India suffers from the impoverishment of soil and the fragmentation of holdings. All these drawbacks account for the poverty of the peasant and rural indebtedness.

Of the total area under cultivation, about 19 per cent is irrigated by major and minor works, the rest being dependent on rainfall. A complete or partial failure of the monsoon results in famine conditions in some parts of the country.

The following statement gives the area under different systems of irrigation during the period 1947-50:

TABLE LIX

(*In thousand acres*)

Year	From canals			From tanks	From wells	From other sources	Total
	State	Private	Total				
1947-48 ..	15,304	4,448	19,752	7,991	12,550	6,342	46,635
1948-49 ..	15,929	4,524	20,453	7,658	12,643	6,133	46,887
1949-50 ..	16,961	2,856	19,817	8,174	12,881	7,780	48,652

TABLE LX

DETAILS OF LAND USE

(In thousand acres)

Year	Total area	CLASSIFICATION OF AREA					Net area according to village papers for which returns exist	Area sown more than once	Gross area sown	Culturable area included in other uncultivated land excluding current fallows
		Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Area actually sown				
1939-40 ..	8,10,809	81,835	93,936	19,106	51,093	2,37,159	5,55,204(a)	30,548	2,67,707	10,610
1948-49(b) ..	8,10,809	86,787	94,897	93,364	62,891	2,43,963	5,82,888(c)	33,347	2,77,310	7,521
1949-50(d) ..	8,10,809	93,143	96,024	48,400	58,171	2,66,372	6,14,610(e)	35,514	3,01,886	11,554

(a) Includes 75,000 acres for which the details of classification are not available.
(b) Includes 9,86,000 acres for which the details of classification are not available.
(c) Includes 25,00,000 acres for which the details of classification are not available.
(d) Provisional.
(e) The figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50 are not strictly comparable with those of 1939-40 due to extension of coverage in the former years.

There is considerable disparity between the yield of crops on irrigated land and that on unirrigated land. Irrigation normally raises production to twice to four times the original amount.

Appropriately, therefore, the greatest emphasis has been laid in the Five Year Plan on the extension of irrigation. By 1955-56, the schemes included in the Plan will add 19.7 million acres to the 49 million acres already under irrigation.

The major irrigation projects already in progress are expected to irrigate an additional area of 8.5 million acres by the last year of the Plan, and 16.9 million acres on their completion and full development. In addition, minor irrigation works are being executed by the State Governments as well as by private bodies. They are likely to irrigate 11.2 million additional acres. In fact, minor irrigation schemes constitute the main plank of the Grow More Food Campaign and have been discussed under that section.

LAND TENURE

There are three main systems of land tenure in India. Under the *zamindari* or landlord tenure, one or more persons jointly own a large estate and are responsible for the payment of land revenue. The system prevails largely in West Bengal, Bihar and parts of Assam, Orissa, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. Under the *mahalwari* or joint village tenure, estates are held by co-sharing bodies or village communities, the members being jointly and severally liable for the payment of land revenue, as in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and parts of Uttar Pradesh. According to the *ryotwari* or peasant proprietory tenure, the individual owners are severally responsible for the payment of land revenue, as in Bombay and Madras.

The existence of intermediaries between the State and the tillers of the soil has retarded the development of agriculture. The State Governments have, therefore, decided to abolish the *zamindari* rights. Legislation for the abolition of the rights of the *zamindars* and other intermediaries has been enacted in all Part A States (except West Bengal) and in Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU and Saurashtra and is under consideration in a number of other States. In fact, it is being enforced in many of these States. The rights of the intermediaries have, for instance, been abolished in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Jammu and Kashmir. Madras has also taken over most of the estates, while Hyderabad has abolished all *jagirs* and *sarf-i-khas*. Similar action is being taken in Bihar, Bombay and Saurashtra. In 1952-53, the process of eliminating landlordism was initiated in Part C States also.

BHOODAN YAGNA

Including their dependents, there are about 4.5 million landless labourers in the country. Whereas the abolition of intermediary rights conferred certain rights and privileges on cultivating tenants, it did not benefit the landless labourers. The Land Gift Movement (*Bhoodan Yagna*), initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave two years ago, holds out hope for the landless. In keeping with the spiritual traditions of the country, he has appealed to the nobler instincts of land owners to donate land for the landless. Notable success has attended the efforts of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and his band of selfless workers. The movement has received considerable support from political parties and the State Governments. Legislative measures and executive instructions have been promulgated in some of the States for the proper allotment and management of the donated land. By

the first week of September 1953, over two million acres had been received as gifts. Bihar with 10,75,217 acres headed the list followed by Uttar Pradesh (5,11,417 acres), Rajasthan (2,17,886 acres) and Hyderabad (63,982 acres).

To help the impecunious donees in the proper utilisation of the endowed land, the scope of the movement has been extended and gifts are now accepted for the sinking of wells (*koopdan*) and for procuring agricultural implements and draught animals (*sampattidan*).

LAND REVENUE

Under British rule, revenue was fixed on a permanent basis mostly in West Bengal, Bihar and Parts of Assam, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Permanent Settlement has terminated or will terminate shortly with the abolition of *zamindari*. Temporary settlements, which are subject to periodic revision, generally obtain in the rest of the country. The basis of land revenue, however, differs from State to State. In Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bihar, it is assessed empirically while in other temporarily settled areas whether *ryotwari*, *mahalwari* or *zamindari*, it represents a share of the net produce, net assets or net income. It is statutorily fixed at 25 per cent of the net assets in the Punjab and 40 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In Madras it is 50 per cent of the net produce.

HOLDINGS

The average holding in India is only about 5 acres, though the size varies from State to State. According to the report of the Famine Enquiry Commission, it was 11.7 acres in Bombay, 10 in the Punjab, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 4.5 in Bengal and 4.4 in Madras. The average size is about 12 acres in Hyderabad. A large number of holdings is substantially smaller than the average size. The results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1949-50 in certain villages of Madras, Bihar and West Bengal indicate that the majority of holdings is below two acres.

A greater evil than sub-division is the fragmentation of holdings. It is the biggest single obstacle to economic cultivation, leading to increased overhead costs and to under-employment of human, cattle and material resources.

Both the voluntary method for the consolidation of holdings under the aegis of co-operative societies and the compulsory method under bureaucratic management have been tried since 1912 to check sub-division and fragmentation. The Punjab had led the way in voluntary consolidation. In 1950-51, it had 361 co-operative societies for the consolidation of holdings with membership of 1,86,057. An area of 7.07 lakh acres has thus been consolidated by the Co-operative Department and about 3.5 lakh acres by the Consolidation Department. The progress of voluntary co-operation has inevitably been slow. Legislation, involving varying degrees of compulsion, has, therefore, been enacted and revised from time to time in the States. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to try consolidation through legislation in 1928. Other States where legislation has been enacted are Uttar Pradesh (1939), Bombay (1947), Punjab (1936 and 1948), Delhi (1936 and 1948), Jammu and Kashmir (1996 *Bikrami*), and PEPSU (2007 *Bikrami*).

Efforts have been made to organise co-operative farming. Special encouragement is given to the movement in the form of financial and technical assistance, allotment of land, supply of agricultural requisites and concession in land revenue. In Assam, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, legal pressure can be exerted on a recalcitrant minority if a certain proportion of farmers holding a specified area in a locality comes forward to form a

co-operative farming society. There are 326 such co-operative farming societies in Bombay and 52 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1950-51, there were 194 farming societies in the Punjab and 41 in Madras.

The trend of legislation and land policy in recent years has been to prevent the growth of small and uneconomic holdings and the concentration of land in a few hands. A number of States, such as Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, the Punjab and PEPSU, have either already prescribed or are taking steps to prescribe the minima regulating the division of land and the maxima for the acquisition of land in the future.

EQUIPMENT AND ORGANISATION

Of the country's total agricultural population (249 millions) about two-thirds are peasant proprietors, 13 per cent tenants and 18 per cent landless labourers. About 2 per cent are non-working landlords who either lease out the land to tenants for a rent in cash or *batai* (share of the produce) or hire labour to cultivate the land. To ensure fair working conditions for the tenants and landless labourers legislation was passed in the States from time to time, but it met with little success. One of the most important measures undertaken in recent years is the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948. Tenancy reforms in some other States, such as Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Mysore are on similar lines. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Act is a comprehensive measure and contains provisions for the protection of tenants. With a view to fixing a minimum wage for landless labourers, an inquiry into their conditions was carried out. Minimum wages for agricultural workers have so far been fixed in the Punjab, Delhi, Kutch, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer and in the Patna district of Bihar.

The area actually sown in 1949-50 was 266 million acres. This works out to a little more than one acre per head of the total agricultural population. Intensive cultivation, which can make up for the paucity of land, is at present restricted by the inadequacy of fertilisers and the insufficiency of water. The extension of irrigation envisaged in the development plans, and the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Sindri are expected to make good these deficiencies.

The Indian peasant uses primitive implements which are cheap and easy to make and to repair locally. Recently, however, improved implements like iron ploughs, harrows, hoes, drills, fodder-cutters, sugarcane crushers, pumping sets and water lifts have been introduced. In recent years, tractors and other heavy implements have also come into use in some places.

CROP PRODUCTION

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. There is hardly a crop of the tropical, sub-tropical or temperate zone which is not grown in this country. Food crops occupy about 85 per cent of the total sown area.

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (i) *kharif*, and (ii) *rabi*. The major *kharif* crops include rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and ground-nut; the major *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard.

India's average yields are low due mainly to the gradual depletion of the soil, the inadequacy of irrigation and the constant recurrence of drought, floods and to pests.

TABLE LXI

CULTIVATED AREA

(In thousand acres)

Year	PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS								PRINCIPAL NON-FOOD CROPS				
	Rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Gram	Ground-nut	Sugar-cane	Tea	Coffee	Cotton	Jute	Other oilseeds	Tobacco	Rubber
1947 ..	64,692	25,007	89,159	16,971	10,267	3,528	765	212	11,671	652	12,652	845	159
1948 ..	64,415	20,843	86,943	19,336	10,079	4,056	768	215	10,655	841	13,986	827	162
1949 ..	72,485	22,342	91,976	20,497	9,165	3,752	712	218	11,293	1,163	14,421	803	168
1950 ..	75,414	24,114	95,969	20,497	9,832	3,624	777	223	12,173	1,454	15,053	860	171
1951 ..	75,975	24,134	92,930	18,709	11,130	4,214	—	224	14,556	1,951	15,551	902	171
1952 ..	73,665	23,450	95,124	16,857	11,798	4,792	—	—	16,198	1,834	16,590	712	173
1953 ..	74,674	24,041	1,01,081	17,267	11,862	4,376	—	—	15,678	—	15,649	798	—

TABLE LXII

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Year	FOOD CROPS								NON-FOOD CROPS				
	Rice (thousand tons)	Wheat (thousand tons)	Other cereals (thousand tons)	Gram (thousand tons)	Ground-nut shell (thousand tons)	Sugar-cane, raw sugar, gur (thousand tons)	Tea (million lb.)	Coffee (million lb.)	Cotton (thousand bales)	Jute (thousand bales of 400 lb.)	Oilseeds (thousand tons)	Tobacco (thou-sand tons)	Rubber (million lb.)
1947 ..	21,669	4,971	15,904	3,599	3,588	4,913	562	41	2,168	1,658	1,560	270	37
1948 ..	21,247	5,570	16,924	4,503	3,411	5,817	576	35	2,188	2,055	1,706	234	35
1949 ..	22,597	5,650	15,067	4,535	2,901	4,869	585	35	1,767	3,089	1,601	255	35
1950 ..	23,170	6,290	16,558	3,667	3,379	4,938	607	48	2,628	3,301	1,763	264	35
1951 ..	20,295	6,374	15,117	3,593	3,437	5,616	—	54	2,971	4,678	1,666	263	38
1952 ..	20,741	6,039	15,660	3,293	3,045	6,068	—	—	3,133	4,695	1,775	205	44
1953 ..	23,424	6,762	17,398	3,771	2,894	5,260	—	—	3,050	—	1,741	205	—

Owing largely to the scarcity conditions in Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Saurashtra and the Rayalaseema district of Andhra, there was no appreciable increase in the production of foodgrains in 1951-52. An increase of about 6 million acres (about 5.5 per cent) in the area under *kharif* cereals was, however, reported in 1952-53. Though complete data were unavailable, it was believed that there had been an appreciable increase in production also. Final estimates for rice, *jowar*, *bajra* and maize from a number of States indicate an increase in production as shown in the following statement:

TABLE LXIII

Crop	Production (million tons)		States for which estimates are not included
	1951-52	1952-53	
Rice	15.5	16.3	Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin.
Jowar	3.4	3.6	Bombay, Punjab, Madras and Rajasthan.
Bajra	1.7	1.8	Bombay, Punjab and PEPSU.
Maize	1.5	1.7	Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

There was considerable extension of the area under sugarcane in 1951-52, while production registered an increase of about 0.3 million tons. Provisional figures for 1952-53 indicate a decline which is mainly due to marketing difficulties. A slight fall in the production of oilseeds was also recorded. This was caused by unfavourable climatic conditions.

The steady progress made by the country in the production of cotton and jute can be seen from the statement below. The decline in the output of cotton in 1952-53 was the result of adverse climatic conditions.

TABLE LXIV

Year	Cotton (lakh bales of 392 lb. each)	Jute (lakh bales of 400 lb. each)
1948-49	17.7	20.6
1949-50	26.3	30.9
1950-51	29.7	33.0
1951-52	31.3	46.8
1952-53	30.5	46.9

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Although India is primarily an agricultural country, for some years past it has not been producing enough food for the people. In the mid-

thirties, the production of food was outstripped by the growth of population. In 1937, the separation of Burma, with its enormous surplus of rice, widened the gap between the supplies and requirements. The acute food shortage was brought home with a rude shock by the catastrophic Bengal famine in 1943. The partition of the country four years later, and the consequent separation from India of the canal-irrigated areas of Sind and the Punjab and the lowlands of East Bengal not only aggravated the food shortage but also created an acute deficiency in jute and in long and medium staple cotton.

The Grow More Food Campaign was initiated in 1943. During the first four years, grants and loans were given by the Centre to the States to enable them to increase production. Central assistance is, however, now given only for specific programmes. The campaign covers two types of schemes, *viz.*, works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tube-wells and the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, etc. Also included in this category are contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste lands. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers and manures and improved seeds. The campaign was reorientated during the year 1951-52 so as to make its scope intensive rather than extensive.

Without affecting the programme for increased food production in any way, the Integrated Production Programme was formulated in 1950-51 for the achievement of relative self-sufficiency in food, cotton, jute and sugar. The year following it became part of the first Five Year Plan which has, in turn, been integrated into the ten-year programme of Land Transformation. Most of the Central assistance envisaged in the Plan for agricultural development has been made available to the States out of the allotments made for the Grow More Food Campaign. The new policy governing the allocation of G. M. F. funds envisages:

(i) greater emphasis on productive schemes of a permanent nature such as irrigation and land development works;

(ii) the execution of special tube-well programmes on a fairly large scale;

(iii) the supply of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers in compact areas with assured rainfall or irrigation;

(iv) assistance to schemes for the improvement of livestock, fisheries and horticulture; and

(v) the adoption of the principle that Central assistance for schemes should be mainly in the form of loans and that the element of subsidy should be progressively reduced.

The total expenditure on agricultural development in the States was Rs. 20.6 crore[1] in 1951-52 and Rs. 22.3 crore in 1952-53. The Centre's contribution to these amounts was Rs. 17.4 crore (loans Rs. 10.4 crore and grants Rs. 7.0 crore) in 1951-52 and Rs. 21.0 crore

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[1]These figures of expenditure relate to agricultural schemes only and pertain to the financial years, whereas the G.M.F. includes some schemes contained in the irrigation programme and the finances provided under G.M.F. are available for the agricultural year. The two sets of figures are, therefore, strictly not comparable.

(loans Rs. 14.5 crore and grants Rs. 6.5 crore) in 1952-53. Details of Central assistance are as follows:

TABLE LXV

(In crores of rupees)

Scheme	1951-52		1952-53	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Irrigation	10.9	62	13.7	65
Land improvement	1.5	9	1.6	8
Seeds, manures and fertilisers	2.7	16	3.3	16
Other schemes (plant protection, etc.)	2.3	13	2.4	11
Total	17.4	100	21.0	100

Minor Irrigation Programme

More than 60 per cent of the Central assistance made available to the States, during 1951-52 and 1952-53, was granted for minor irrigation schemes such as the construction and repair of wells and tanks, installation of pumps and construction and improvement of dams and channels. As a result of these schemes an additional area of 2.05 million acres was brought under irrigation in 1951-52.

TABLE LXVI

(In million acres)

Scheme	Target for five years	Additional area irrigated in 1951-52
1. Construction and repair of wells	1.65	0.36
2. Tube-wells	0.66	0.14
3. Pumping installations, including Persian wheels	0.75	0.34
4. Dams, channels, etc.	5.22	1.21
Total	8.28	2.05

The States where large numbers of wells were sunk or repaired in 1951-52 were Uttar Pradesh (8,687), Madras (7,288), Madhya Bharat (3,297) and the Punjab (2,001).

Power and oil-driven water-lifting appliances, such as pumping sets, are becoming increasingly popular and the following statement shows the number installed in some of the major States in 1951-52:

TABLE LXVII

State	Engines and pumping sets supplied to farmers
Madras	
(a) Oil engines	833
(b) Electric engines	156
Madhya Pradesh	138
West Bengal	310
Punjab	76
Hyderabad	842
Madhya Bharat	286
Total	2,641

In addition, the Departments of Agriculture in Madras and Uttar Pradesh have installed at convenient places 200 and 739 pumping sets, respectively, to provide irrigation for private farms. The Bombay Government is encouraging the establishment of co-operative lift-irrigation societies and 250 of these are already in existence.

Out of Rs. 30 crore allotted in the Five Year Plan for additional minor irrigation, a considerable amount is being utilised for financing 2,650 tube-wells under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. These tube-wells are to be concentrated in four States, *viz.*, Bihar, U.P., the Punjab and PEPSU.

In addition, a programme for the installation of about 1,365 tube-wells has been undertaken in the States of U.P., Bihar, the Punjab and Bombay. The statement below shows the progress of this scheme :

TABLE LXVIII

State	Number of tube-wells to be installed	Number of tube-wells completed
Uttar Pradesh	440	221
Punjab	225	138
Bihar	300	96
Bombay	400	26
Total	1,365	481

In eastern and southern India, schemes for the repair of tanks, the construction of channels and the execution of small drainage works have been undertaken. In 1951-52, West Bengal undertook 975 such projects at a cost of Rs. 27.42 lakh and also spent a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakh on the repair of tanks. In Assam, 650 projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 36.51 lakh. In Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 12 lakh were spent on a drainage scheme which benefited 9,700 acres. Madras spent Rs. 1.62 crore on tank improvement schemes and Rs. 1.34 crore on other small irrigation works.

Land Reclamation and Development

The Central Tractor Organisation was founded in 1947 with about 200 tractors abandoned by the U. S. Army. Since its inception, it has carried out some of the largest reclamation operations in Asia. Concentrating mainly on the reclamation of land infested with *kans*, a deep-rooted weed, it also undertakes tree-felling and jungle-clearance operations. A fleet of 240 new tractors was purchased in 1951 with a loan obtained by the Government from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The figures below show the area reclaimed during the four-year period ending 1952:

Year	Acreage reclaimed
1948-49	71,497
1949-50	79,346
1950-51	2,81,962
1951-52	1,55,367

Besides the Central Tractor Organisation, several State Governments maintain fleets of tractors for land reclamation as well as for the mechanical cultivation of land on behalf of private parties. In Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat follow-up cultivation in areas reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation is carried out. The statement below shows the number of tractors in the States which maintain fairly large fleets:

TABLE LXIX

State	Number of tractors
Madras	299
Bombay	256
U.P.	492
Punjab	89
Madhya Pradesh	100
Assam	40
Hyderabad	51
Madhya Bharat	27

Soil Conservation

A special provision of Rs. 2 crore has been made in the Five Year Plan for soil conservation. A desert afforestation research station has been established at Jodhpur to deal with the problems created by the insidious advance of the Rajputana desert, and a soil conservation branch has been opened at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Contour bunding has been carried out on an extensive scale in Bombay where about 50,000 acres were bunded in 1951-52 at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh. In Uttar Ptadesh and Madhya Pradesh Rs. 6.67 lakh and Rs. 10 lakh, respectively, were spent on bunding and embankment operations in 6,300 and 10,000 acres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the 1951 livestock census, there are 155 million cattle, 43 million buffaloes and 39 million sheep in the country. Bullocks are the principal motive power for agricultural operations, and for a large number of people milk and milk products are the main source of animal protein. India's 39 million sheep supply wool and (together with 47 million goats) they constitute an important source of meat. The following statement gives livestock statistics for 1940, 1945 and 1951 :

TABLE LXX(a)

(In thousands)

Livestock	1940	1945	1951
Cattle	1,37,929	1,36,739	1,55,099(b)
Buffaloes	40,125	40,732	43,351
Sheep	41,506	37,728	38,829
Goats	50,253	46,302	47,077
Horses and ponies	1,780	1,398	1,514
Mules	50	45	60
Donkeys	1,186	1,131	1,239
Camels	617	656	629
Pigs	2,702	3,709	4,420
Total livestock	2,76,148	2,68,440	2,92,218
Poultry :			
Fowls	55,062	54,666	67,135
Ducks	2,346	3,581	6,264

Among the best cows in India are Sahiwal (Punjab) and Gir (Saurashtra). The important breeds of bullocks are Hissar and Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U. P.), Dangi and Nimar (Bombay) and Hariana (Punjab). Kankrej and Gir are among the best for draught as well as milk purposes. The best breeds of buffaloes are Murrah (Punjab), Jafferabadi (Saurashtra) and Mehasana, Surati and Pandharpuri (Bombay).

Promiscuous breeding and inadequate nourishment largely account for the poor quality of Indian cattle. The average yield of milk per cow per annum is 413 lb., and this figure is the lowest in the world. In most other countries it ranges between 2,000 to over 7,000 lb.

(a) The data for 1940 and 1945 are not comparable as the number of participating States in the two censuses was not uniform.
(b) Includes 1,000 for which details are not available.

Improvement Schemes

A number of schemes for the improvement of livestock form part of the Five Year Plan. These include the 'key village' scheme, the establishment of *gosadans*, the campaign against rinderpest and the opening of more veterinary dispensaries.

Key Village Scheme

The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres, each consisting of three or four villages, where breeding will be confined to a few superior bulls of known pedigree and all other bulls removed or castrated. To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required the technique of artificial insemination is being employed. The scheme was initiated in 1951-52 and has made good progress. Ninety-six centres were to be opened in the first two years. In all 600 key villages and 150 artificial insemination centres will be established during the period of the Plan.

Gosadan Scheme

While the key village scheme aims at the improvement of existing cattle and the introduction of improved breeds, the *gosadan* scheme aims at the segregation of old and unproductive stock. Of the 160 *gosadans* to be established under the Plan, 18 were sanctioned during the year 1952-53.

The Central Council of *Gosamvardhan*, set up by the Central Government to deal with various aspects of cattle development, was registered as a society in August 1952.

A pilot project was undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to provide milk of good quality at reasonable rates to the citizens of Delhi. A dairy equipped with a pasteurising plant has been established. Its products are distributed through 40 sales depots in the city.

Rinderpest

Arrangements have been made at Izzatnagar for the large-scale manufacture of the newly evolved lapinised vaccine for the eradication of rinderpest. The necessary equipment has been obtained through the F.A.O. and by direct purchase.

FORESTRY

Though a beginning in forest conservancy was made in South India during 1850-57, the scientific management and administration of forests commenced with the appointment of the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863. The vague forest policy formulated in 1894 was replaced by a comprehensive National Forest Policy in 1951.

Forests play an important part in the country's economy. Besides supplying large quantities of fuel and timber, they yield a variety of minor products such as bamboo, commercial grasses, lac, gum, resins, dyes and tans which are useful for domestic and industrial purposes. Forests help in the conservation of soil fertility by protecting hilly areas against excessive soil-erosion and flat lands against dessication caused by winds. Lastly, they provide grazing for cattle.

Forest Area

Indian forests cover an area of 2,65,932 sq. miles which works out to about 21 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Compared with the forest area in most other countries this is a low proportion. The

Forest Policy Resolution of May 12, 1952, suggested, therefore, that India as a whole should aim at maintaining one-third of its total land area under forests, the proportion being 60 per cent in the Himalayas, Deccan and other mountainous tracts and 20 per cent in the plains. A long-term plan to extend the area under forests has been formulated. In the first Five Year Plan, however, stress has been laid on the rehabilitation and development of about 40 million acres of *zamindari* forests which now vest in the State Governments. The other measures envisaged in the Plan for the development of forests are:

(1) renovation of areas which were exploited during the war years;
(2) afforestation of badly eroded areas;
(3) development of forest communications;
(4) development of village plantations to ease the shortage of fuel; and
(5) increased use of non-conventional species after proper seasoning and treatment by chemical methods.

The following statement gives the classification of the forest area in 1949-50:

	(*In sq. miles*)
1. Geographical area of India	12,66,890
2. Forest area in the country	2,65,932
(A) **By Ownership**	
(i) Forest departments and civil authorities	2,05,272
(ii) Co-operative bodies	850
(iii) Private individuals	59,810
(B) **By Types of Forests**[(a)]	
(i) Merchantable	1,55,136
(ii) Inaccessible	54,353
(C) **By Legal Status**[(b)]	
(i) Reserved	1,23,665
(ii) Protected	37,944
(iii) Unclassed	87,371
(D) **By Composition**[(c)]	
(i) Conifers	13,983
(ii) Sal	40,932
(iii) Teak	16,874
(iv) Miscellaneous	1,47,898

Forest Produce

To meet war requirements, forests were ruthlessly exploited during the forties. This resulted in considerable over-felling of trees and destruction

(*a*) Excludes 56,443 sq. miles for which details are not available.
(*b*) Excludes 16,952 sq. miles for which details are not available.
(*c*) Excludes 46,245 sq. miles for which details are not available.

of forestes. Efforts are now being made to conserve the forests, and the production of timber has been curtailed to 1.8 million tons per annum.

About 7,500 tons of hard and soft wood has been extracted and exported to the mainland from the North Andaman forests. An expedition to the Nicobar Islands has disclosed that India can obtain about 30,000 tons of timber annually from this place.

The following table shows the quantities and the value of timber and other major forest produce during 1949-50:

TABLE LXXI

Forest produce	Quantity (in thousand cu. ft.)	Value (in thousand rupees)
1. Timber	85,208	1,11,045
2. Roundwood	22,822	10,038
3. Pulpwood	95	(d)
4. Firewood	3,72,048	32,145
5. Charcoal	28,571	1,398
	5,34,528(e)	1,71,648(f)

The statement given below shows the value of minor forest produce during 1949-50:

TABLE LXXII

Minor forest produce	Value (in thousand rupees)
Animal products	129
Bamboos and canes	10,037
Drugs	502
Spices	37
Fibre and flosses	45
Fodder and grazing	15,094
Grass other than fodder	2,882
Gums and resins	3,272
Lac	5,600
Rubber and latex	567
Incense and perfume wood	650
Tanstuffs and dyestuffs	1,916
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	120
Other minor produce	15,941

FISHERIES

The importance of fisheries was fully realised during World War II when the country became short of food. Schemes for the development of marine and inland fisheries were thus included in the Grow More Food Campaign and technical and financial assistance was given to the

(d) Included under "Timber".
(e) Includes 25,784 thousands cu. feet for which details are not available.
(f) Includes 17,022,000 rupees for which details are not available.

States. The survey and stocking of inland culturable waters and pilot fishing in off-shore and deep-sea water with modern vessels also formed part of these schemes.

The construction of two large cold storage and ice plants at Calicut and Bangalore is nearing completion. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of equipment and the recruitment of four experts from Japan for bull-trawling operations. This scheme, which forms part of the Five Year Plan, is to be financed under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. In addition, the services of a British technician have been obtained by the Government of India for exploratory and experimental fishing operations with various types of gear. A project for the development of fisheries has been sanctioned as part of the Norwegian Aid Programme for Travancore-Cochin at a cost of Rs. 38 lakh.

Fish-curing is an important industry. The two methods commonly employed are sun-drying and salt-curing. Sardine and shark liver oil are now produced on a commercial basis in India.

The figures for the production and utilisation of fish during the year 1949 are given below:

	(In lakh mds.)
1. Production	
Sea fish	100.8
Fresh-water fish	41.3
Total	142.1
2. Utilisation	
Consumed as fresh fish	60.76
Converted into sun-dried fish	36.78
Converted into salted fish	35.22
Converted into fish manure	9.36

MARKETING

The office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser (now the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was created by the Government of India in 1935. It has conducted nation-wide marketing surveys for various commodities and published 60 reports. With the help of subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, similar organisations have been established by some of the State Governments. In Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Hyderabad and Mysore, these organisations have been set up on a permanent basis.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act was passed in 1937. It applies to fruits and fruit products, vegetables, eggs, dairy products, tobacco, coffee, rice, *bura*, wheat, *atta*, *gur*, oilseeds, vegetable oil, cotton, lac, san hemp, myrobalans, hides and skins, wool and goat hair. Wood, bristles, rosin, turpentine and areca-nuts have recently been added to the list. The value of the produce graded during the years 1948 to 1952 is given below:

Year	*(In crores of rupees)*
1948	11.9
1949	12.3
1950	14.0
1951	13.0
1952	18.0

The principle of compulsory grading of agricultural produce for purposes of export has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It has recommended that grading should be introduced in stages over a period of five years beginning from 1951-52.

The marketing of certain commodities is regulated by law in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and the Punjab and in certain parts of PEPSU and Madhya Bharat.

RESEARCH

The Central Department of Agriculture with allied departments in the provinces was established in 1894 on the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880. Earlier in 1889, Dr Voelker was deputed by the Secretary of State for India to advise the Government on the applicability of modern science to agriculture in India. His report, published in 1891, became the basis of the Government's policy on agriculture. The establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa and the All-India Board of Agriculture in 1905 was another landmark in the progress of agricultural research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was created in 1929 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The Council's Advisory Board consists of experts representing the States, the universities and scientific bodies, while its Governing Body is composed of the State Ministers of Agriculture and the representatives of Parliament and commercial interests. The Governing Body is assisted by a Board of Research and a Board of Extension.

The Council co-ordinates research work at different centres in the country, suggests programmes of research, gives financial assistance for approved schemes and undertakes other schemes of its own.

The Council was completely reorganised in 1951 to enable it to discharge its responsibilities more effectively, especially in the field of extension work. Steps were taken to set up an extension service on a national basis to bridge the gulf between research workers and farmers. Central Committees for important commodities like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, coco-nut, and areca-nut have also been established in order to promote improved production and marketing of these commodities.

Besides co-ordinating and guiding research, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture maintains a number of research institutes. The research and extension activities of the Ministry are carried out through the agencies of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Central Research Institutes and the Central Commodity Committees. During the year 1952-53, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to co-ordinate research activities at the various Central and State research institutes, universities and other institutions in the country. More than 300 schemes were sponsored. A sum of nearly Rs. 40 lakh was earmarked for new schemes and for the extension of certain old schemes. Important among these schemes was the one relating to the Japanese method of rice cultivation which was tried out in Bombay State. The experiment was a success and the yield higher than that obtained by the traditional method. The Council has now arranged for planned experiments at Government farms in different States so that the economics of this system *vis-a-vis* the method of cultivation prevalent in the country can be worked out.

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi conducts research in basic problems of all-India importance, such as soil fertility and improved varieties of seed which can resist drought, disease, insects and pests and adapt themselves to different types of soil and climate. The research activities at the Institute were intensified in 1952-53 and new projects taken in hand under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. Under this agreement, the establishment of a Central laboratory for developing a co-ordinated soil testing service for the farmer is proposed. Six zonal centres for determining the fertility of different types of soil and the value of different fertilisers are also to be set up. The Institute also provides post-graduate training courses.

The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack carries out field trials and research on the agronomy, mycology, entomology, botany and chemistry of rice. The multiplication of improved varieties of rice and experiments in green manuring and in new methods of transplantation are some of its other functions. A five-year scheme for hybridisation between the Japonica and Indica varieties of rice, financed by the F.A.O. for the benefit of member countries of the International Rice Commission in South-East Asia is in progress. The Institute has been selected by the F.A.O. as the venue for an international rice breeding course. A three-month course for 24 trainees from the member countries was completed in December 1952.

The Central Potato Research Institute is engaged in evolving improved varieties of potatoes capable of giving high yields. Under a five-year scheme for the co-ordinated development of potatoes, it is proposed to form a Central Pool of disease-free potato seeds which will be maintained and multiplied in suitable places in the hills and the plains. The target for multiplication is 30 lakh maunds of potato seeds. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.5 lakh and will eventually be self-sufficient financially.

The Central Vegetable Breeding Station at Kulu continued its investigations on self-fertilised seeds and the manipulation of agricultural practices to secure increased production.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was opened in 1914 and is engaged in research on silviculture, botany, entomology, the seasoning and preservation of wood, timber mechanics, cellulose and paper chemistry, and on minor forest products. The Institute also provides training for forest officers. In recent years the work of the Institute has been directed mainly towards the better utilisation of forest products at present considered useless or of low economic value.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izzatnagar was established in 1890 as a small bacteriological laboratory. It has six main research divisions and four auxiliary sections. In addition to research, the Institute undertakes the manufacture of vaccines and provides training for students. The Biological Products Division has recently been remodelled and is to be re-equipped on the advice of an expert from the U.S.A. under the Point Four Programme. The Institute has been recognised by the F.A.O. as an international training centre.

The Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore trains students for a diploma course in dairying, and conducts research on dairy problems. It is also engaged in the development of pedigree herds of Red Sindhi and Gir cows. There are also two cattle farms at Karnal and Coimbatore and a creamery at Anand.

At the Indian Lac Research Institute in Namkum, fundamental and applied research on the entomology and chemistry of lac is carried out.

COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The Indian Central Committees for cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, coco-nut, areca-nut and tobacco operate and subsidise a number of research schemes at various research stations and sub-stations.

Cotton Committee

With a view to meeting the deficiency in long-staple cotton, the Indian Central Cotton Committee is concentrating on evolving suitable strains of this variety and on popularising it in the country. At the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, which is jointly financed by the Committee and the Madhya Pradesh Government, important research work in the botany, physiology, breeding and genetics of cotton is undertaken.

Jute Committee

Research and extension work on jute on behalf of the Indian Central Jute Committee is undertaken by (i) the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, (ii) the Technological Research Laboratories, (iii) the Economic Research Section and (iv) the Publicity Section. The Committee also sponsors schemes of fundamental research at the University of Calcutta, the Bose Research Institute and Presidency College, Calcutta.

Oilseed Committee

An important scheme sponsored by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee aims at finding out the relative nutritive values of oil cakes obtained by the expeller and *ghani* processes. The scheme is in progress at Izzatnagar.

Sugarcane Committee

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology at Kanpur was established in 1936 and is now maintained by the Indian Central Surgarcane Committee. It conducts research in sugar technology, renders technical assistance to factories and trains students. During recent years, the Institute has tried to find out whether the use of sulphur can be eliminated in the production of white sugar.

Coco-nut Committee

The Indian Central Coco-nut Committee has two research stations, one each at Kasaragod and Kayangulam, and four regional stations (three in Travancore-Cochin and one in Orissa) which conduct research on coco-nut. The Kasaragod research station has a nursery with an annual target of 10,000 seedlings.

Areca-nut Committee

The Indian Central Areca-nut Committee subsidises a number of research schemes on areca-nuts. Three regional areca-nut research stations in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and south Kanara have been started with the help of the Committee.

Among the other important research stations are: the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi, and three Fisheries Research Stations at Barrackpore, Mandapam and Bombay.

Besides these institutions, there are 22 agricultural colleges affiliated to the various universities. Some of these have well-equipped research sections.

EXTENSION

The beginning of an extension organisation for bridging the gap between research workers and farmers was made in 1952. A delegation consisting of Joint or Deputy Directors of Extension from the States together with two officers of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited the U.S.A. and Japan to study the extension services in these countries. An agreement concluded between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India in January 1952 provided for the setting up of five Extension Training Centres and 15 Intensive Development Blocks in different States of India. Each training centre was intended to provide training for 50 workers and each intensive development block extended over an area of 100 villages. Twenty-five additional training centres are to be set up for the training of multi-purpose village level workers and the supervisory staff required for manning rural-cum-urban community projects.

TABLE LXXIII

CROP SEASONS

Name of crop	Duration
Kharif crop	November 1 to October 31
Rabi crop	May 1 to April 30
Rice	November 1 to October 31
Wheat	May 1 to April 30
Sugarcane	November 1 to October 31
Cotton	September 1 to August 31
Jute	July 1 to June 30
Kharif oilseeds	November 1 to October 31
Rabi oilseeds	April 1 to March 31
Tea	January 1 to December 31
Coffee	July 1 to June 30

Note:—The beginning of the period generally denotes the time when the crops arrive at the market.

TABLE LXXIV

CROP CALENDAR

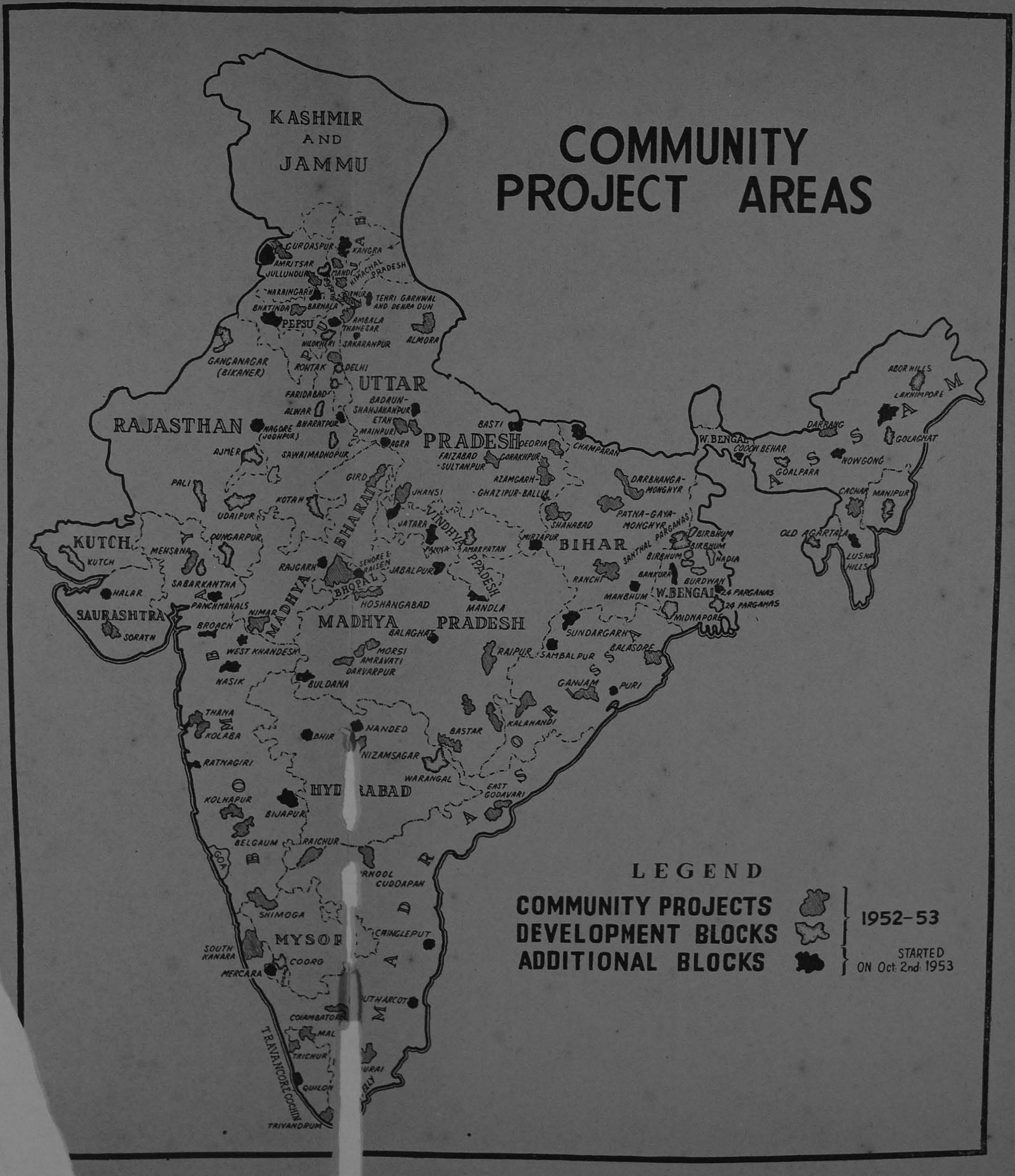
Principal crops : season and duration

Crop	Season	Duration[a]
Rice[b]	Winter Autumn Summer	5½-6 months 4-4½ ,, 2-3 ,,
Wheat	*Rabi*	5-5½ ,,
Jowar	*Kharif* *Rabi* *Zaid Kharif*	4½-5½ ,, 4½-5 ,, 2½ ,,
Bajra	*Kharif*	4½ ,,
Maize	*Kharif*	4-4½ ,,
Ragi	*Kharif*	3½ ,,
Barley	*Rabi*	5-5½ ,,
Gram	*Rabi*	6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial	12-15 ,,
Sesamum	*Kharif* *Rabi*	3½-4 ,, 5 ,,
Ground-nut	*Kharif*	Early 4-4½ ,, Late 4½-5 ,,
Rape and mustard	*Rabi* *Zaid Rabi*	4-5 ,, 4 ,,
Linseed	*Rabi*	5-5½ ,,
Castor	*Kharif*	Early 6 ,, Others 8 ,,
Cotton	*Kharif*	Early 6-7 ,, Late 7-8 ,,
Jute	*Kharif*	6-7 ,,

(*a*) Denotes the number of months for which the crop is on the land.

(*b*) Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below :

Assam	— Autumn or *Ahu* or *Aus* Winter or *Sali* or *Bao* Spring or *Borro*	Bombay	Early Middle Late
W. Bengal	— Autumn or *Bhadoi* or *Aus* Winter or *Aman* Summer or *Baro*	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar	— Autumn or *Bhadoi* Winter or *Aghani*	Madras	First crop Second crop
Orissa	— Autumn or *Bhadoi* Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late


COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS
KASHMIR AND JAMMU
GURDASPUR
KANGRA
AMRITSAR
JULLUNDUR
MANDI
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NARAINGARH
SIRMUR
TEHRI GARHWAL AND DEHRA DUN
BHATINDA
BARNALA
PEPSU
AMBALA
THANESAR
NILOKHERI
SAHARANPUR
ALMORA
GANGANAGAR (BIKANER)
ROHTAK
DELHI
UTTAR
FARIDABAD
BADAUN-SHAHJAHANPUR
ALWAR
ETAH
BHARATPUR
MAINPURI
RAJASTHAN
NAGORE (JODHPUR)
AGRA
PRADESH
BASTI
DEORIA
CHAMPARAN
W. BENGAL
COOCH BEHAR
DARRANG
ABOR HILLS
LAKHIMPORE
GOLAGHAT
NOWGONG
GOALPARA
ASSAM
CACHAR
MANIPUR
OLD AGARTALA
LUSHAI HILLS
AJMER
SAWAIMADHOPUR
FAIZABAD-SULTANPUR
GORAKHPUR
AZAMGARH-GHAZIPUR-BALLIA
DARBHANGA-MONGHYR
PATNA-GAYA-MONGHYR
SANTHAL PARGANAS
BIRBHUM
NADIA
PALI
GIRD
JHANSI
KOTAH
UDAIPUR
SHAHABAD
JATARA
VINDHYA PRADESH
BHARAT
KUTCH
MEHSANA
DUNGARPUR
PANNA
AMARPATAN
MIRZAPUR
BIHAR
RAJGARH
SEHORE E. RAISEN
JABALPUR
BHOPAL
RANCHI
BANKURA
BURDWAN
MANBHUM
24 PARGANAS
HALAR
SABARKANTHA
HOSHANGABAD
MANDLA
MIDNAPORE
SAURASHTRA
PANCHMAHALS
NIMAR
MADHYA
MADHYA PRADESH
SORATH
BROACH
BALAGHAT
SUNDARGARH
BALASORE
WEST KHANDESH
MORSI
AMRAVATI
DARVARPUR
RAIPUR
SAMBALPUR
NASIK
BULDANA
GANJAM
PURI
ORISSA
BOMBAY
THANA
KOLABA
BHIR
NANDED
BASTAR
KALAHANDI
NIZAMSAGAR
RATNAGIRI
WARANGAL
EAST GODAVARI
HYDERABAD
KOLNAPUR
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA
KURNOOL
CUDDAPAH
MADRAS
SHIMOGA
MYSORE
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
MERCARA
SOUTH ARCOT
COIMBATORE
MALABAR
TRICHUR
MADURAI
QUILON
TRAVANCORE COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
LEGEND
COMMUNITY PROJECTS
DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS
1952–53
ADDITIONAL BLOCKS
STARTED ON Oct. 2nd. 1953

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Since 1946, experiments on intensive rural development have been carried out at Sevagram in Madhya Pradesh, at the Sarvodaya centres in Bombay, under the *firka* development scheme in Madras and at the pilot projects at Etawah and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. It was largely the success of these undertakings that encouraged the Planning Commission to draw up the Community Development Programme as an integral part of the Five Year Plan. The Commission has accordingly provided a sum of Rs. 90 crore in the Plan for the setting up of a number of community projects, and envisages the establishment of a network of extension services throughout the country in the course of the next ten years. Only areas with assured rainfall and facilities for irrigation and with soil capable of yielding quick returns have been selected for intensive development.

To begin with, 55 projects were launched in various States on October 2, 1952. Each project area comprises about 300 villages, covering an area of 450 to 500 square miles with a population of about 2,00,000 and a cultivated area of about 1,50,000 acres. The project area is divided into three development blocks. Each group of five villages is served by a *gram sevak* (village level worker). The Community Project Programme includes two types of projects. In addition to those dealing exclusively with rural extension, there are projects of the composite type, which envisage, among other activities, the development of medium and small-scale industries and town-planning.

Objectives

The basic aims of the community development projects are to (1) increase agricultural output by every possible means; (2) tackle the problem of unemployment in the rural areas; (3) improve village communications; (4) foster primary education, public health and recreation in the villages; (5) improve housing; and (6) promote indigenous handicrafts and small-scale industries. The success of the Community Development Programme will depend on the ability of the villagers to improve their lot through their own voluntary effort. At best the Government can offer guidance and some measure of assistance in the execution of development work.

Finance

For each project area, the programme prescribes a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in the form of money as well as labour. In so far as the State offers material assistance in the execution of these projects, its expenses are to be shared by the Central and the State Governments, the proportion being three to one in the case of non-recurring items. The recurring expenditure is to be shared equally between them. At the end of three years, however, it is expected that the expenses of the community blocks will be borne entirely by the State Governments. The estimated expenditure on a basic type of community project (which does not include urban units) is Rs. 65 lakh, spread over a period of three years, of which Rs. 6.53 lakh will be dollar expenditure. The estimated cost of an urban unit is about Rs. 111 lakh, of which Rs. 45 lakh will be in dollars.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The formulation of the National Extension Service Scheme in April 1953 was a major development in the sphere of rural welfare in India. Inaugurated in all the States on October 2, 1953, the Scheme will cover one-fourth of the total rural population of the country in the course of the period of the Plan, and the entire country in ten years. Since the basic idea underlying both the Community Projects and the National Extension Service is the same, the two have been integrated under one agency at the Centre as well as in the States. The purpose of the extension scheme is to carry modern methods of agriculture to the farmer's doorstep, besides reorientating his outlook in other spheres.

Extension work and the Community Programme will run concurrently, with the difference that the scope of the latter will be relatively larger and more money will be invested in it. During the period 1951-56, the Development Programme will cover one-fourth of the country or 1,200 development blocks, each consisting of 100 villages with a population of about 66,000. Of these, nearly 300 blocks will be included in the Community Development Programme which is already in operation. The remaining 900 will be covered by the National Extension Service, under which 180 blocks will be taken up in 1953-54, 270 the following year and 450 in the last year of the Plan. Of these, about 400 will be taken up for intensive development on the model of the community projects, thus bringing the total population under the Community Programme to about 4.62 crores. The selection of places to be brought under the National Extension Scheme will depend on the available resources, both internal and external, and the response of the people. For purposes of administrative convenience and efficiency, the blocks are selected in such a manner that each constitutes a compact unit under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer or a Sub-Collector.

Financial Arrangements

The total expenditure on the scheme amounts to Rs. 101 crore, for which provision has already been made in the Five Year Plan. The Central Government will bear 75 per cent of the non-recurring cost and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. The rest of the expenditure will be borne by the State Governments. The Central Government will also bear 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the staff which will continue to function even after the completion of the programme. In this manner about 85,000 persons, mostly technicians and trained workers, will be provided with employment.

Training of Workers

The successful implementation of the extension programme presupposes the availability of trained personnel. Already 35 training centres are training multipurpose *gram sevaks* in various parts of the country. In addition to these, five training centres for social education organisers were opened in August, 1953, at Allahabad, Gandhidham, Hyderabad, Nilokheri and Santiniketan. People selected by the State Governments are sent to these centres for training. On completing their training, the organisers take up field work in their respective States. The Central Ministry of Education is also taking steps to open training centres for basic education teachers as also for training multipurpose overseers for the rural areas.

The basic principle of the whole scheme is to secure from the people themselves the necessary labour and a good part of the finance necessary for individual projects. This is possible only when their co-operation is

voluntary, and springs from a sincere desire to contribute individually and collectively for the common good. This will again depend largely on the reorientation of their present outlook. The Community Development and National Extension Schemes are only the means by which such a change is sought to be brought about quickly and effectively.

Organisation

In the execution of the Development Programme, a large share of the responsibility devolves on the State Governments. Generally, each State has a single authority responsible for the implementation, both of the extension scheme and the community projects. This body, known as the State Development Committee, consists of the Chief Minister, Minister of Development and non-officials. It lays down broad principles of policy. The Development Commissioner is the secretary of this committee, and he co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments. In view of the difficult nature of the work entrusted to him, the Development Commissioner has the rank of a Secretary to the Government with sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development.

The Collector is the chairman of the District Planning or Development Committee, and an extension officer known as the District Planning Officer or the District Development Officer is the secretary of the committee. All the heads of development departments in the district are represented on the committee which includes the chairman and vice-chairman of the District Board.

In the sub-division, the Divisional Revenue Officer has been relieved of his routine duties by a special assistant so that he can function as an extension officer. While this remains the general pattern of organisation in the States, minor adjustments to suit local conditions may be made so as to ensure efficient and smooth working.

In securing the co-operation of the villagers, the *Bharat Sevak Samaj*, a voluntary non-political organisation of welfare workers which seeks to co-ordinate the voluntary work of the villagers in the various project areas, is expected to play an important role.

TABLE LXXV

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Villages, population and area covered

State	Name of project	Number of villages	Population in thousands	Area in sq. miles
PART A STATES				
1. **Assam**	1. Cachar (Sonai-Silchar) etc.	508	313	513
	2. Darrang (Mouzas Dakua)	413	101	424
	3. Garo Hills (Goalpara area)	72	20	50
	4. Golaghat-Mikir Hill area	95	36	—
2. **Bihar**	1. Pusa-Samastipur-Begu-sarai area	612	516.5	450
	2. Dehri-Bhabua-Mohanai area	538	196	450
	3. Ormanhji Ranchi Mandi area	343	207	450
	4. Jahanabad-Ekangarsarai Bihar-Barbigha area	600	460	500

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—*Contd.*

Villages, population and area covered

State	Name of project	Number of villages	Population in thousand	Area in sq. miles
	5. Santhal Parganas Raneshwar Block	160	37	100
3. **Bombay**	1. Mehsana District (Vijapur-Kalol Teh)	204	442	627
	2. Kolhapur District (Karveer-Penhala Tehsils)	209	363	477
	3. Thana Kolaba District (Kalyan Karjat Dhalapur Tehsil)	520	468	550
	4. Belgaum District (Hukeri-Gokak Tehsil)	209	377	965
	5. Sabarkantha District	120	69.4	—
4. **Madhya Pradesh**	1. Rice zone (Raipur Dhamtari)	302	106.9 Population of III Development Blocks	500
	2. Wheat zone (Hoshangabad-Sohagpur)	293	175	600
	3. Juar zone-Amaravati-Morsi-Daryapur	270	221	525
	4. Bastar District	—	—	—
5. **Madras**	1. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal area	179	595.8	851
	2. Coimbatore (Gobi-Erode. Bhavani Dharapuram Tehsils)	188	551	323
	3. Malabar (Palghat)	123	586	496
	4. East Godavari (Kakinada-Peddampuram)	242	758	561
	5. South Kanara (Karaikal-Mangalore)	442	622	745
	6. Madurai (Nilakottai-Malur-Madurai)	279	327.8	943
6. **Orissa**	1. Bhadrak	553	173.6	460
	2. Kalahandi District (Dharamgarh Sub-Division)	338	171.6	637
	3. Ganjam District (Ghumsur Tehsil)	307	140	493
7. **Punjab**	1. Gurdaspur District (Batala Tehsil)	495	339	472
	2. Ambala District (Jagadhri Tehsil)	384	208	488
	3. Jullundur District (Nawanshehar Tehsil)	292	222.3	299
	4. Sonepat Tehsil	241	253.5	—
	5. Faridabad	—	23.15	—
	6. Nilokheri	123	—	
8. **Uttar Pradesh**	1. Gorakhpur District (Maharajganj Sadar Tehsils)	257	166	155
	2. Azamgarh District (Ghosi-Mohammadabad-Gohana Tehsils)	386	206.9	178

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—*Contd.*

Villages, population and area covered

State	Name of project	Number of villages	Population in thousands	Area in sq. miles
	3. Faizabad District (Bikapur Tehsil)	177	126	177
	4. Mainpuri Tehsil	177	159	180
	5. Jhansi District (Garautha. Mauranipur Tehsils)	339	200	1,000
	6. Almora Tehsil	756	107	700
9. **West Bengal**	1. Jhargram District	295	30.7	50
	2. Saktigar	127	66	101
	3. Guskara	110	74	50
	4. Nalhati	82	61.6	50
	5. Mohammadbazar	125	33.8	50
	6. Ahmedpur	104	32	50
	7. Fulia	96	49.3	82
	8. Baruipur	100	78.6	50
PART B STATES				
10. **Hyderabad**	1. Nizamsagar	—		
	2. Raichur District (Kophal-Gangavati-Sindhoor)	63	80	460
	3. Warrangal District	—		
11. **Madhya Bharat**	1. Gird District (Ghatigaon-Pichhore Tehsils)	247	97.2	453
	2. Nimar District (Rajpur Kasraward Tehsils)	307	153	690
12. **Mysore**	1. Shimoga District (Shikari-pur-Sorab area)	480	130	795
13. **PEPSU**	1. Dhuri Tehsil	107	111	276
14. **Rajasthan**	1. Bikaner (Ganganagar District (Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh Tehsil)	58	83	340
	2. Sawai Madhopur District (Hinduan Tehsils)	103	79.8	176
	3. Alwar (Alwar Distt.)	100	—	
	4. Kotah (Kotah Distt.-Baran Tehsil)	103	62.5	239
	5. Jodhpur-Pali District (Jodhpur)		—	
	6. Udaipur. Udaipur District (Rajsamand and Relmagra Tehsil)	100	68.6	190
	7. Bhil area Dungarpur District (Scheduled Tribes)		—	
15. **Saurashtra**	1. Sorath District (Manavadar-Vanthali Tehsils)	106	144	378
16. **Travancore-Cochin**	1. Kunnathunad Chalakudi area (Trichur District)	229	—	458
	2. Neyattinkara-Vilavancode area (Trivandrum District)	334	656	399
PART C STATES				
17. **Ajmer**	1. Ajmer Sub-Division	106	116.8	441
18. **Bilaspur**	1. Sadar Tehsil	342	40	154

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—*Contd.*

Villages, population and area covered

State	Name of project	Number of villages	Population in thousands	Area in sq. miles
19. **Bhopal**	1. Sehore and Raisen Districts (Goharganj-Husoor-Sehore-Ichhawar Tehsils)	354	247	671
20. **Coorg**	1. Shanivarsanthe Hobli-Somwarpet Nad Fraserpet, Hobli-Notified areas	105	229	—
21. **Delhi**	1. Alipur area	100	360	574
22. **Himachal Pradesh**	1. Sirmur Paonta Tehsils	121	30	68
	1. Mandi-Sadar-Sarbaghat Chachiot-Sundernagar	626	69	168
	3. Mahasiv District (Kunihar)	108	14	—
23. **Kutch**	1. Nakhatrana-Bhuj Tehsils	118	85	540
24. **Manipur**	1. Thoubal Tehsil	127	77	200
25. **Tripura**	1. Nutanhaveli and old Agartala	270	48	166
26. **Vindhya Pradesh**	1. Amarpatan Tehsil	108	—	216
27. **North-East Frontier Agency**	1. Abhor District Pasighat	37	13.5	—

TABLE LXXVI

COST OF DEVELOPMENT

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Cost	Share of Centre	Share of States	Short-term loans
1. Cost of 900 National Extension Service development blocks	38.3	16.6	6.4	15.3
2. Provision for training schemes, etc. ..	(*a*)	5	(*a*)	—
3. Cost of existing 55 community projects and 55 additional development blocks under the TCA Programme No. 8 (including dollar cost) ..	46.7	37.9	8.8	—
4. Cost of 400 intensive development blocks on the lines of the Community Development Programme ..	16.6	13.8	2.8	—
Total cost during Plan period ..	101.6	73.3	18.0	15.3
Expenditure after Plan period (29.2+25.4)	54.6	33.9	9.0	11.7
Total cost of the Programme ..	156.2	107.2	27.0	27.0

(*a*) The question of apportioning cost is under examination, but it is assumed that the share of the Centre may be Rs. 5 crore.

TABLE LXXVII

RESOURCES ASSUMED AVAILABLE DURING 1951-56

(In crores of rupees)

1.	Allotment made in the Plan for community projects ..	90
2.	Medium and long-term loan for agriculture (half the provision of Rs. 10 crore in the Plan under 'Agriculture')	5
3.	Education : (about one-third of the total provision of Rs. 20 crore for social and basic education)	7
4.	Provision made in the Plan for National Extension Service ..	3
5.	Animal husbandry and key village schemes (one-fourth of Rs. 4.1 crore provided in the Plan)	1
	Total	106

Note :—These resources will be in addition to the other resources available to the State Governments under the G.M.F. scheme, minor irrigation schemes, schemes relating to education, health, communications, etc., which are included in the State Governments' Five Year Plans.

CHAPTER XII

POWER AND IRRIGATION

POWER

The first hydro-electric plant was installed in India at Darjeeling in 1897-98. This was followed by a hydro-electric station on the river Cauvery, at Sivasamudram in 1903. It supplies electricity to Mysore, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold-fields. The progress of electricity generation in the country had been very slow up to the mid-twenties, the aggregate installed generating capacity in 1925 amounting only to 1,62,341 kw. By 1935 the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The statement below shows the progress of electricity supply in 1945 and 1951 with 1939 as the base year (=100):

TABLE LXXVIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Item	1939	1945	1951
Installed generating capacity			
Steam plant	100	126.2	203.0
Oil plant	100	106.9	187.4
Hydro plant	100	107.3	130.1
Total	100	116.8	171.6
Generation of electricity			
Steam plant	100	170.1	267.8
Oil plant	100	126.9	226.4
Hydro plant	100	160.9	218.7
Total	100	163.5	239.9
Coal consumption	100	164.4	262.7
Fuel oil consumption	100	121.1	201.1
Aggregate maximum demand	100	146.2	209.3
Electricity sold			
Domestic or residential	100	159.2	363.5
Commercial and small power	100	212.4	378.0
Industrial	100	174.0	225.5
Traction	100	125.2	153.4
Irrigation	100	145.2	315.5
Public lighting	100	71.1	145.7
Water works	100	152.6	206.2
Total	100	164.4	235.6

The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in January 1953 was 20,61,755 kw., an increase of nearly 51 per cent in the past five years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 4,073 to 6,120 million kw., an increase of 50 per cent. A significant feature of the growth of power during this period was that while the capacity of steam-power stations rose by 54.5 per cent, the increase in the case of hydro-electric stations was only 41 per cent. The reason for this uneven development is that the hydro-electric schemes take a longer time to execute than steam power stations. In many parts of the country, the demand for power increased considerably. Thermal stations had, therefore, to be installed to meet immediate requirements.

TABLE LXXIX

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 1939-1951

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year	Energy generated (kwh.)	Energy generated per kw. of average capacity	Energy sold (kwh.)	Average load factor based on columns (6) and (7)	Average demand factor based on columns (5) and (6)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Millions	Kwh.	Millions	per cent	per cent
1939 ..	5,40,760	86,790	4,42,169	10,69,719	5,75,801	2,442.415	2,283	2,034.636	48.42	53.8
1940 ..	5,71,250	89,691	4,59,369	11,20,310	6,28,630	2,702.056	2,412	2,249.971	49.07	56.1
1941 ..	5,97,900	90,845	4,59,369	11,48,114	6,64,270	3,120.817	2,718	2,663.415	53.63	57.8
1942 ..	5,82,028	89,542	4,59,369	11,30,939	6,95,802	3,160.187	2,794	2,662.628	51.85	61.5
1943 ..	6,34,580	89,337	4,58,129	11,82,046	7,12,525	3,445.195	2,933	2,899.716	55.66	60.3
1944 ..	6,51,235	90,171	4,69,419	12,10,825	7,87,848	3,719.841	3,072	3,131.415	53.90	65.1
1945 ..	6,82,220	92,815	4,74,419	12,49,454	8,41,682	3,992.843	3,196	3,344.803	54.15	67.4
1946 ..	7,25,185	91,920	4,84,419	13,01,524	8,19,182	3,892.276	2,991	3,257.802	52.24	62.9
1947 ..	7,57,457	97,679	5,08,129	13,63,265	8,82,853	4,073.318	2,988	3,356.794	52.67	64.8
1948 ..	7,88,393	1,07,019	5,15,554	14,10,966	9,65,780	4,575.466	3,243	3,721.464	51.08	68.4
1949 ..	8,52,639	1,25,468	5,59,079	15,37,186	10,08,000	4,909.289	3,194	4,004.716	55.60	65.6
1950 ..	10,04,434	1,48,796	5,59,285	17,12,515	10,98,014	5,106.700	2,981	4,156.657	53.08	64.1
1951 ..	10,97,567	1,62,680	5,75,179	18,35,426	12,05,194	5,858.403	3,192	4,793.344	55.49	65.7

TABLE LXXX

PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

	Number of stations		Installed capacity (kw.)		Maximum demand (kw.)		Energy generated (million kw.)		Total energy sold (million kw.)		Capacity of industrial plants (kw.)	Capacity of railway plants (kw.)
	1947(a)	1953(a)	1947(a)	1953(a)	1946	1952	1946	1952	1946	1952	1952	1952
Part A States												
Assam ..	8	9	2,708	3,525	1,678	2,690	4.380	7.350	3.364	6.254	2,096	2,154
Bihar ..	17	22	31,822	48,542	19,193	27,529	81.831	123.385	73.689	133.376	3,09,213	10,596
Bombay ..	95	124	3,40,445	4,96,506	2,60,395	3,75,253	1,321.827	1,793.617	1,121.451	1,547.537	81,478	5,516
Madras ..	26	30	1,53,067	2,11,913	1,00,500	1,84,217	404.110	798.887	324.435	618.594	13,115	1,396
Madhya Pradesh	27	34	24,393	58,108	11,607	30,029	40.363	119.261	33.689	78.340	26,604	128
Orissa ..	6	20	1,570	8,180	851	5,144	2.456	8.263	1.983	6.026	13,933	36
Punjab ..	23	29	55,989	72,006	33,545	44,630	158.152	195.223	129.637	102.592	6,586	568
Uttar Pradesh ..	28	46	1,68,130	2,11,823	90,064	1,25,373	429.036	603.795	351.470	484.908	27,648	9,175
West Bengal ..	15	26	3,55,115	5,46,378	1,88,820	2,84,974	837.743	1,289.611	727.518	1,146.024	1,56,150	13,110
Part B States												
Jammu and Kashmir ..	3	6	4,270	6,479	3,961	4,228	22.967	26.715	15.718	17.164	—	—
Hyderabad ..	7	10	20,551	26,800	7,916	11,771	31.579	55.547	28.070	40.886	28,669	—
Madhya Bharat	16	29	8,474	14,995	4,840	8,100	20.727	31.574	15.088	25.805	12,702	15
PEPSU ..	6	10	3,313	6,896	1,396	2,244	4.971	6.760	3.568	13.135	9,235	85
Rajasthan ..	16	30	12,543	30,897	7,182	14,628	31.802	63.145	23.265	47.591	15,943	198
Saurashtra ..	17	33	8,883	25,550	4,583	12,667	18.525	43.852	15.780	36.191	3,324	82
Travancore-Cochin ..	6	7	19,866	42,186	12,132	33,423	79.740	185.581	72.698	150.469	1,014	—
Mysore ..	2	3	59,200	1,79,200	56,500	1,09,200	304.779	598.959	238.765	413.860	2,980	—
Part C States												
Delhi ..	3	5	29,285	62,613	19,681	30,030	90.241	151.607	76.841	123.235	10,804	—
Others ..	15	22	4,267	9,158	2,453	4,521	9.519	17.215	7.419	13.695	5,067	2,150

(a) As on January 1.

TABLE LXXXI

POWER DEVELOPMENT (1952)

State	Installed capacity (kw.)			Energy generated (kwh.)			Annual per capita consumption (kwh.)
	Total	Per 1000 of population	Per sq. mile	Total (in millions)	Per 1000 of population	Per sq. mile	
Assam	3,525	0.367	0.041	7.350	765	86	0.65
West Bengal	5,46,378	22.022	17.752	1,289.611	51,980	41,899	46.10
Bihar	48,542	1.207	0.690	123.386	3,068	1,754	3.31
Centrally administered areas	4,96,506	13.809	4.456	1,793.617	49,884	16,096	43.04
(*a*) Delhi ..	62,613	35.902	108.327	151.607	86,931	2,62,296	70.66
(*b*) Rest ..	9,158	1.091	0.113	17.215	2,050	213	1.63
Hyderabad	26,800	1.437	0.326	55.547	2,978	676	2.19
Jammu and Kashmir ..	6,479	1.469	0.070	26.715	6,058	288	3.89
Madhya Bharat ..	14,995	1.885	0.323	31.574	3,970	679	3.24
Madhya Pradesh ..	58,108	2.735	0.446	119.261	5,613	915	3.69
Madras	2,11,913	3.717	1.658	798.887	14,012	6,252	10.85
Mysore	1,79,200	19.747	6.077	598.959	66,001	20,311	45.60
Orissa	8,180	0.559	0.136	8.263	564	137	0.41
PEPSU	6,896	2.884	0.684	6.760	1,935	671	3.76
Punjab	72,006	5.696	1.926	195.223	15,444	5,223	8.12
Rajasthan	30,897	2.021	0.237	63.145	4,130	485	3.11
Saurashtra	25,550	6.176	1.191	43.852	10,600	2,044	8.75
Travancore-Cochin ..	42,186	4.546	4.614	185.581	19,998	20,295	16.21
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,11,823	3.351	1.868	603.795	9,551	5,324	7.67
Total ..	20,61,755	5.699	1.624	6,120.347	16,916	4,821	13.83

State-wise Distribution

To begin with, electricity was used in Indian cities only for lighting purposes. Industry and agriculture were, at first, indifferent to this new source of power. Gradually, however, electricity came to be used for industrial purposes, and it was recently estimated that about 64 per cent of the output of public electricity supply undertakings in India was consumed by industry. A large disparity exists among the States in respect of power development. Excepting the city of Delhi, West Bengal has the highest annual per capita consumption of electricity with Mysore and Bombay following closely. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in the year 1940 was 7.1 kwh. The figure of 13.83 kwh. for the year 1952, therefore, represents a considerable advance over the past twelve years.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was mainly confined to private companies which took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that certain schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. Till the end of 1952, private companies owned more public utility installations than either the Government or municipal agencies, accounting for 52 per cent of the total number of undertakings and 57 per cent of the total installed capacity, as will be seen from the figures below:

TABLE LXXXII

Ownership	Number of undertakings	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
Government	190	8,57,545
Municipalities	14	25,191
Private companies	220	11,79,019
Total	424	20,61,755

Besides public utility power stations, some of the individual industries and the railways operate their own power plants. The installed capacity of these power plants in 1952 was as follows:

TABLE LXXXIII

Industry	Number of power stations operating	Installed capacity (in kw.)
Iron and steel (including rolling mills)	7	1,79,665
Textiles :		
(*a*) Cotton	144	91,102
(*b*) Wool	5	3,833
Cement :		
(*a*) Primary	19	1,05,855
(*b*) Secondary	19	1,910
Chemicals	8	19,000
Collieries	48	70,296
Fertilisers	1	80,000
Jute	38	44,646
Railways	84	45,209
Paper	15	46,300
Sugar	103	35,770
Aluminium (Primary)	3	16,482
Copper (Primary)	1	9,875
Others	25	21,827
Total ..	520	7,71,770

Consumption

The statement below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers :

TABLE LXXXIV

Nature of use	Number of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total	Million kwh.	Percentage of total
1. Domestic: residential light and small power	14,35,661	78	9,42,258	27	628.882	12.6
2. Commercial: light and small power	3,02,393	16	3,29,036	9	336.628	6.7
3. Industrial power (including electric traction and public water works)	74,063	4	19,95,830	58	3,751.038	74.9
4. Public lighting	2,645	—	24,688	1	73.942	1.5
5. Irrigation	28,710	2	1,61,389	5	215.192	4.3
Total	18,43,472	100	34,53,201	100	5,005.682	100.0

The total number of consumers in India at the end of 1952 registered an increase of 1,65,667 or 10 per cent more than in 1951. Similarly, the total connected load in 1952 recorded an increase of 3,80,410 kw. or 12 per cent more than in the previous year. While the sale of electricity for industrial purposes showed an increase of 5 per cent over that of the previous year, the consumption of electricity for domestic purposes showed an increase of 5.9 per cent over the figure for 1951. It, however, fell far short of the figure of 13.4 per cent which was the increase recorded between 1950 and 1951. Similarly, though the sale of power for irrigation purposes in 1952 showed an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year, it was far below the increase of 25.6 per cent recorded between 1950 and 1951.

Rural Electrification

Most of the power-supply undertakings supply electricity to urban areas only. A few large undertakings, however, serve the needs of rural areas also. Hitherto, rural electrification has made some progress only in Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and in the Punjab.

The following statement shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1952 :

TABLE LXXXV

	Population range[a]	Number of towns or villages in this group	Number of towns or villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns or villages with public electric supply to total
1.	Over 1,00,000	73	73	100.00
2.	Between 50,000 - 1,00,000	111	109	98.20
3.	,, 20,000 - 50,000	401	308	76.81
4.	,, 10,000 - 20,000	856		
5.	,, 5,000 - 10,000	3,101	4,028	0.72
6.	Below 5,000	5,56,565		
	Total	5,61,107	4,518	0.81

These figures show that the generation of power is concentrated in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that the two big industrial cities of Bombay and Calcutta consume 38 per cent of the total installed capacity and 40 per cent of the energy generated in the country. Another 13 per cent of the installed capacity and 14 per cent of the generated energy are consumed in four other industrial cities, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi. These six cities thus account for 51 and 54 per cent of the country's installed capacity and the generated energy, respectively.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

Administration

Till recently, the generation and distribution of electricity in India was governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. Merely a restrictive and regulatory measure, this Act was not designed to promote power development in the country. In fact, during the first quarter of the present century, neither the Central nor the State Governments took any remedial measures to increase the supply of electricity. Though the appalling backwardness of the country in this field was brought home by World War I, little was done by the Government beyond conducting a hydro-electric survey in 1921 in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission. The need to promote power development became apparent during World War II. Accordingly, the Electrical Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1941 to regulate, assist and control the power-generating industry in the interest of the war effort. Later, the Central Technical Power Board (subsequently merged in the Electrical Commission in 1948) was created in 1945 to assist the State Governments and electricity undertakings in initiating and planning new power schemes. To ensure economy and efficiency in administration, the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission were amalgamated recently and an organisation known as the Central Water and Power Commission thus came into being. The Power Wing of this organisation carries out the duties

(a) Based on the 1951 census.

formerly performed by the Central Electrical Commission. The Commission's functions range from investigations, surveys, co-ordination of research, experiments and propaganda to advising and assisting the Central and State Governments on all important matters relating to power development and construction work on river valleys.

To ensure the rapid and orderly generation of electricity, the Electricity (Supply) Act was passed by Parliament in 1948. It provides for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A.) was constituted in 1950. It consists of a chairman and four members. State Electricity Boards have already been formed in Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.

The Central Electricity Authority is required to:

(i) evolve a sound, adequate and uniform national power policy, and to co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies dealing with the control and utilisation of national power resources ;

(ii) act as arbitrator in disputes arising between a State Government or a State Electricity Board and the licensees;

(iii) carry out investigations and collect and publish data concerning the generation, distribution and consumption of power and the development of power resources; and

(iv) make public from time to time information secured under the Act.

The State Electricity Boards are required to:

(i) rationalise the production and supply of electricity in their respective areas and, for this purpose, prepare and carry out new power schemes or acquire existing power-stations, transmission lines and other equipment;

(ii) give bulk supplies of power to existing licensed undertakings and retail power wherever and whenever necessary;

(iii) designate wherever necessary existing generating stations as controlled stations; and to

(iv) direct licensees to achieve the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of their undertakings.

The Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 thus provides suitable machinery to facilitate the co-ordination of power development throughout India. There will be no drastic changes in the position of the existing private licensees. Their services are to be availed of by the State Electricity Boards to the maximum extent possible. These Boards will give special attention to rural electrification.

Resources and Limitations

Considering its vast area and population, India has to make considerable leeway in the sphere of power generation. The salient facts in regard to power development in India and some of the industrially advanced countries are brought out in statement LXXXVI.

Mineral oil, coal and water are the three chief sources of electric power. Of these, the first is ruled out in India because the country produces only six per cent of the requirements of motor spirit and other fuel oils. Its use in the future is likely to be confined to small power stations in areas which

TABLE LXXXVI

POWER STATISTICS(a)

A Comparative Survey

Country	Area in thousand sq. miles	Population in millions	Electricity production (in million kwh.)	Per capita electricity production (kwh.)	Population (per sq. mile)
Norway	126	3.327	18,396	5,529	27
Canada	3,700	14.430	61,786	4,282	4
Sweden	173	7.126	20,693	2,904	41
U.S.A.	3,738	156.981	3,98,923	2,541	42
Switzerland	16	4.815	10,842	2,252	301
New Zealand	104	1.995	3,030	1,519	19
United Kingdom	95	50.429	61,988	1,229	531
Belgium	12	8.705	9,470	1,088	725
Netherlands	13	10.377	6,310	608	798
Denmark	17	4.334	2,333	538	255
Japan	148	85.500	43,199	505	578
India	1,270	372.000	6,193	17	293

cannot be economically served by one of the major power projects that have been planned or are under construction.

India has fairly large reserves of coal. The proved resources are estimated at 16,474 million tons, but the figure may well be about 60,000 million tons. Compared with the coal reserves in other industrialised countries, India's coal deposits cannot be considered abundant. For instance, the deposits of metallurgical coal do not exceed 700 to 750 million tons. At the present rate of consumption, they will be exhausted in 65 to 70 years. The Indian Coal-fields Committee has, therefore, stressed the need for conserving high-grade coking coal. It has suggested that, as far as possible, non-coking coals, which form the bulk of India's reserves, should be used in power stations, in industrial undertakings and by locomotives. Further, all the known coal deposits are concentrated in a few areas, namely, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. This, naturally, restricts the scope of large thermal plants only to a few areas. The cost of transporting coal to the Punjab, South India and other areas, far removed from the collieries, is high. Consequently, the generation of electricity from coal is uneconomical at these places.

A systematic hydrological survey of India has been started by the Central Water and Power Commission and a complete assessment of India's water power potential will be available shortly. At present, it is estimated at 30 million kw.

(a) Figures for population and electricity production are from *The United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for August 1953, and for area from Collins' *Essential World Atlas*.

Hydro-power

The exploitation of hydro-power depends not only on the flow of water at the hydraulic head, but also upon the accessibility of the site to heavy machinery and its distance from load centres, the cost of storage and the manner in which it is proposed to use the power. The seasonal variation in the flow of most Indian rivers is a particularly important factor. The construction of dams to ensure an even supply of water throughout the year adds considerably to the capital outlay. Furthermore, there is a fundamental clash between the needs of irrigation and electricity. In spite of these drawbacks, water, besides being an inexhaustible source of power, is also the cheapest.

The state of power development in India at present is as follows: South India—largely hydro-electrical; Bombay area—largely hydro-electrical, but served to a limited extent by thermal power; Bihar and Bengal Coal-fields—mainly thermal; Central India, comprising Hyderabad, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh—mainly thermal; the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh—mainly hydro-electrical, partly thermal.

As at present visualised, the picture of power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro and thermal power stations in the various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be further inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Power Projects under Planning and Execution

Owing to the initiative of some of the States, there has been a steady development of power in the country. The pace of development has decidedly quickened since independence. The States which have been active in this sphere during recent years are West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Private electric utilities have also expanded their activities, though no new major company has come into operation anywhere. The prevailing tendency in favour of State ownership of public electricity concerns is thus obvious. The great enthusiasm with which the State Governments and private undertakings started work on their plans for power development was damped a good deal by practical difficulties. There was a shortage of trained personnel, capable of planning, designing, executing and operating large power projects. Foreign exchange was scarce. Indigenous raw materials, such as steel and cement, were in short supply. Lastly, there was the difficulty in importing plant and equipment. Owing to these limitations, the development of power has had to be curtailed considerably.

At present, about 115 schemes are under execution or consideration in 24 States. Some of these are parts of the multipurpose river valley projects which are discussed elsewhere in this chapter. Statement LXXXVII shows the present capacity of power plants in the States and the plans for the future. It will be seen from statement LXXXVIII that by the end of 1959, the total installed capacity of power plants will be more than doubled.

IRRIGATION

Growth of Irrigation

The importance of irrigation to the predominantly agricultural economy of the country and the extent of its present development have been brought out in the chapter on agriculture. Irrigation has been practised in India since time immemorial. In the south, rain-water was stored in tanks of various sizes; in the north, lift-irrigation from wells and rivers was practised.

TABLE LXXXVII

ANTICIPATED GROWTH OF INSTALLED CAPACITY

(During the Plan period)

Sl. No.	State	Total installed capacity in April 1951 (mw.)	Anticipated total capacity by March 1956 (mw.)
1.	Assam	3.36	4.05
2.	West Bengal	522.29	560.29
3.	Bihar	44.98	258.98
4.	Bombay	416.19	672.49
5.	Centrally administered areas		
	(*a*) Delhi	37.54	68.54
	(*b*) Rest	6.88	13.68
6.	Hyderabad	21.07	74.57
7.	Jammu and Kashmir ..	6.30	12.30
8.	Madhya Bharat	13.69	31.19
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27.84	101.34
10.	Madras	168.03	362.03
11.	Mysore	107.20	179.20
12.	PEPSU	6.74	6.74
13.	Orissa	4.61	58.61
14.	Punjab	61.38	160.38
15.	Rajasthan	24.12	39.12
16.	Saurashtra	21.89	31.89
17.	Travancore-Cochin	34.59	115.59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	183.84	306.14
	Total	1712.54	3057.13

TABLE LXXXVIII

	Capacity by 1956	Capacity on completion of projects by 1959
Hydro	1,176 mw.	2,147 mw.
Thermal	1,881 mw.	2,090 mw.
Total ..	3,057 mw.	4,237 mw.

It was, however, during the British regime that extensive state-managed works (mainly diversion works and some storage dams) were constructed and irrigation facilities extended to vast areas. It is interesting to note that the area irrigated by minor works, such as wells and tanks, is still in excess of that irrigated by major works, such as canals. Although the total irrigated area in India exceeds that of any other country, it constitutes only a fifth of the cultivated area.

The quantity of water that flows annually along Indian rivers is nearly 1356 million acre-feet and constitutes 49 per cent of the mean annual rainfall. Of this volume of water, only 76 million acre-feet (5.6 per cent) is at present being put to use for the purpose of irrigation and power-generation and the remaining 94.4 per cent runs to waste, causing untold damage before it joins the sea. When the major projects now under execution have been completed, India will begin to use 13.6 per cent of her total river-flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted. Plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather. For this purpose dams are built at suitable sites. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation—either on account of the insufficiency of water or their unfavourable topography—water for irrigation has to be lifted mechanically from subterranean sources. Although comparatively expensive, this is the only method possible in these areas. Moreover, tube-wells and open wells yield quicker results than other means of irrigation. The construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices is, therefore, an important part of the programme for the development of irrigation.

Administration

Before the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in 1902 irrigation was, especially in regard to its financial aspects, a Central subject. Although its day-to-day administration was the responsibility of the Provincial Governments, all the funds necessary for the construction or extension of major works were provided by the Government of India which, in most cases, also shared the revenue derived from them with the Provinces. The post of Inspector-General of Irrigation was created in 1906. Following the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation became a Provincial subject. The post was abolished on the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee in 1923. Even so, the Government of India continued to lend money to the States for large works. This undefined nature of the Centre's responsibility gave rise to certain difficulties in the early years of the reforms. The Central Board of Irrigation was, therefore, created in 1926 to clarify these issues. The Board was entrusted with the task of examining and reporting on such irrigation, hydro-electric and river-control projects as might be referred to it by the Government of India. It advised the Provincial Governments and the States on intricate techincal problems connected with water utilisation or flood-control projects. It advised the Government of India on technical points involved in disputes between the Provincial and State Governments, co-ordinated research work and arranged for the publication of technical information.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in April 1937, irrigation became a Provincial subject. After this event, every administrative unit had the power to undertake legislative or administrative measures in regard to waterways within its territory.

The Central Waterways (later Water Power) Irrigation and Navigation Commission was constituted in 1945 generally to act as a Central fact-finding,

planning and co-ordinating organisation with authority to undertake construction work. Recently, it was amalgamated with the Central Electricity Commission to form a new organisation known as the Central Water and Power Commission.

Irrigation Research

The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station at Poona is the oldest irrigation research institution in India. It originated in June 1916 in the Special Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department at Bombay. The Hydro-dynamic Research Station was inaugurated in 1920 at a suitable site on the Mutha Right Bank near Poona. Within a few years it was found that the discharge in the canal was insufficient for the several large-scale models put up at the station. Accordingly, in 1934, it was shifted to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, where better facilities existed for hydraulic research. In 1937, the Station was taken over by the Government of India and its services made available to the entire country. In order to cope with the new problems, which arose as a result of the execution of multipurpose river valley projects, the scope of the Research Station has been enlarged in recent years. The Station now consists of eight sections: (i) Canal Hydraulics, (ii) Navigation; (iii) Concrete and Materials of Construction; (iv) Soil and Soil Mechanics; (v) Mathematics; (vi) Statistics; (vii) Physics; and (viii) Chemistry.

The States, too, have their research organisations. For instance, the Bombay Government continues to maintain a separate research station. A research organisation in the Punjab was opened at Lahore in 1925. It was lost to India after partition and a new research institute was set up at Amritsar. A research organisation in Uttar Pradesh was opened in 1930, that in Bengal in 1943 and in Mysore and Hyderabad in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

A long-range and lasting solution to the problems of food shortage and economic development lies in the speedy completion of multipurpose river valley projects. Multipurpose projects are so called because of the manifold benefits they yield. Apart from providing irrigation facilities for growing additional food and commercial crops, the two other main benefits they confer are the control of floods—which cause enormous destruction to crops, property, cattle and human life every year—and the generation of large blocks of hydro-electric power. Among the other benefits which accrue from the projects are the development of internal navigation which relieves pressure on the railways, conservation, afforestation, pisciculture, the provision of drinking water and the eventual development of the riverside for purposes of recreation. The importance of these projects in the country's economic development is evident from the high priority given them in the first Five Year Plan. Nearly a third of the total budget for the Plan has been earmarked for river valley projects and some of these are among the world's largest.

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire territory. A rough survey of the possibilities of utilisation of the country's water resources reveals that the irrigated area can be doubled within 15 to 20 years. Additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation would not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of population. Hundreds of miles of waterways can be made navigable and additional power to the extent of 30 to 40 million kw. can be generated.

At present there are 153 projects under execution in different parts of the country. Of these, only 6 are multipurpose, 104 irrigation and 43 power projects. Twelve of these 153 projects may be termed "major." Of the major projects, 6 are multipurpose, three power schemes and three irrigation schemes. The cost of the 12 major projects is estimated at Rs. 439 crore and of the remaining 141 projects at Rs. 151 crore, bringing the aggregate cost of all the projects to Rs. 680 crore.

In addition, there are 122 other projects on which preliminary investigations are either in progress or have been completed but which cannot be undertaken for lack of funds. The cost of these 122 schemes is estimated at Rs. 1,310 crore.

The Five Year Plan provides for the execution of 173 projects which will irrigate 8.53 million additional acres and provide a million kw. of additional hydel power. Eventually, these projects will irrigate 16.94 million additional acres and generate 1.5 million kw. of additional power. The following statement gives details of these projects:

TABLE LXXXIX

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN

Cost and Benefits

Project	Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw.)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Multipurpose Projects:					
Bhakra-Nangal	7,750	1,361	3,604	96	144
Harike	1,062	—	—	—	—
Damodar Valley Project ..	4,170	595	1,141	194	274
Hirakud	4,400	261	1,785	48	123
Additional funds for the above projects	5,000	—	—	—	—
New schemes(a)	4,000	—	—	—	—
Total	26,382	2,217	6,530	338	541
Part A States:					
Assam	283	218	218	5	7
Bihar	1,682	675	777	11	11
Bombay	3,312	474	893	83	84
Madhya Pradesh	908	114	184	73	73
Madras	8,432	435	608	196	307
Orissa	691	480	480	8	8
Punjab	364	666	774	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3,321	1,361	3,181	109	124
West Bengal	1,613	917	917	4	4
Total	20,607	5,340	8,032	489	618

(a) The new schemes include Kosi (stage 1), Koyna (stage 1), Krishna, Chambal (stage 1) and Rihand.

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

Cost and Benefits

Project	Total expenditure 1951-56 (lakh rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw.)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Multipurpose Projects :					
Part B States					
Hyderabad	2,800	306	731	53	53
Jammu and Kashmir ..	360	76	169	7	7
Madhya Bharat	556	83	152	15	18
Mysore	1,984	30	250	72	120
PEPSU	65	—	129	—	—
Rajasthan	545	243	523	11	11
Saurashtra	688	108	120	12	12
Travancore-Cochin	1,513	17	168	81	81
Total	8,510	863	2,242	251	302
Part C States :					
Ajmer	11	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	28	—	—	—	—
Coorg	25	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	93	75	100	1	1
Kutch	114	38	38	—	—
Tripura	7	—	—	—	—
Manipur	12	—		—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	51	—	—	3	3
Total	341	113	138	4	4
Grand Total	55,841	8,533	16,942	1,082	1,465

Progress of Irrigation and Power Projects

Broadly speaking, the first Five Year Plan includes projects which were under execution and on which large sums of money had been spent before the formulation of the Plan. On completion, these irrigation and power

schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 765 crore. Out of this sum, Rs. 153 crore had been spent up to March 1951. During the two years 1951-53, a sum of about Rs. 190 crore was spent compared with the target figure of Rs. 206 crore. In terms of expenditure, therefore, satisfactory progress has been made in the implementation of the projects.

Let us now turn to the benefits which will accrue to the people from the projects. Although full benefits from the projects will be available only on their completion, or perhaps a little later, it is gratifying, indeed, that the targets fixed for the year 1952-53 have substantially been attained. For instance, against the target of 2,39,000 kw. by 1952-53, new power plants of 3,15,000 kw. capacity have been installed. As for irrigation, the target for 1952-53 was 1.89 million acres, whereas 1.42 million acres have actually been irrigated. An analysis of the data given in the following pages reveals that while the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have done slightly better than anticipated, Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan and the Damodar Valley Project have fallen behind the schedule.

On the whole, the progress of irrigation and power projects has been satisfactory and still better results are expected during the remaining period of the Plan.

The next three statements show important particulars of the progress of multipurpose projects, State irrigation projects and State power projects during the period 1951-53. The programme of expenditure for the year 1953-54 has also been indicated.

TABLE XC

PROGRESS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

State Irrigation Projects

(1951-53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to end of March 1951	Provision in the Plan	Progress of expenditure					Area irrigated (additional)			
				1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	1951-52		1952-53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
	(In lakhs of rupees)								(in thousand acres)			
Part A States												
Assam	200	..	200	1	12	4	42	76	..	19	30	68
Bihar	1,414	125	973	238	168	234	233	233	77	..	180	146
Bombay	2,565	270	2269	232	233	274	227	469	2	1	16	2
Madhya Pradesh	369	14	308	10	10	50	13	45	5	5	10	10
Madras	4,968	1,561	3,408	809	869	936	963	613	..	..	42	7
Orissa	402	102	300	49	72	91	70	60	124	126	263	182
Punjab	432	106	326	121	69	113	119	108	97	223	176	238
Uttar Pradesh	4,944	532	1,911	256	217	390	444	464	123	285	528	585
West Bengal	1,941	403	1,538	315	190	412	399	417	173	100	360	..
Total	17,235	3,117	11,223	2,031	1,840	2,500	2,510	2,485	601	759	1,605	1,238
Part B States												
Hyderabad	3,246	876	2,479	452	400	482	440	477	..	..	31	21

PROGRESS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

State Irrigation Projects
(1951-53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to end of March 1951	Provision in the Plan	Progress of expenditure 1951-52 Revised	Progress of expenditure 1951-52 Actual	Progress of expenditure 1952-53 Budget	Progress of expenditure 1952-53 Revised	Progress of expenditure 1953-54 Budget	Area irrigated (additional) 1951-52 As per Plan	Area irrigated (additional) 1951-52 Actual	Area irrigated (additional) 1952-53 As per Plan	Area irrigated (additional) 1952-53 Actual
	(In lakhs of rupees)								(In thousand acres)			
Jammu and Kashmir	311	19	340	25	49	30	57	85	2	..	8	..
Madhya Bharat	339	11	328	32	29	37	31	50	4	2	19	2
Mysore	2,709	245	716	61	88	72	119	140	5	5	7	8
PEPSU	36	2	34	3	..	15	6	15	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	1,071	163	504	68	56	75	63	140	11	2	73	5
Saurashtra	1,102	92	475	60	54	91	132	153	4	2	20	11
Travancore-Cochin	610	132	478	100	86	84	92	90	..	10	..	20
Total	9,604	1,540	5,354	801	762	886	940	1,150	26	21	158	67
Part C States												
Ajmer	11	..	11	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	80	..	80	..	..	13	5	33	..	..	..	5
Kutch	91	..	91	5	4	32	26	33	..	..	..	..
Total	182	..	182	5	4	45	32	67	..	..	..	5
Grand-Total	27,021	4,657	16,769	2,837	2,606	3,431	3,482	3,702	627	780	1,763	1,310

TABLE XCI

PROGRESS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

State Power Projects

(1951—53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to end of March 1951	Provision in the Plan	Progress of expenditure					Installed capacity—additions to existing plants and/or new plants			
				1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	1951-52		1952-53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
	(In lakhs of rupees)								(In thousand kilowatts)			
Part A States												
Assam	85	2	83	..	..	19	19	55	..	..	..	..
Bihar	1,120	64	709	95	82	141	130	158	1	1	4	2
Bombay	1,412	396	1,043	256	253	415	310	342	2	2	21	21
Madhya Pradesh	1,384	763	600	186	148	185	110	140	24	20	51	51
Madras	7,773	1,805	5,024	725	807	999	800	927	7	7	58	58
Orissa	874	133	391	65	59	80	74	124	4	4	7	4
Punjab	59	21	38	18	6	20	12	10	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2,930	699	1,410	269	228	358	319	444	7	7	26	16
West Bengal	133	57	76	25	25	33	32	12	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,770	3,940	9,374	1,639	1,608	2,250	1,806	2,212	45	41	167	152

PROGRESS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

State Power Projects

(1951—53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to end of March 1951	Provision in the Plan	Progress of expenditure 1951-52 Revised	Progress of expenditure 1951-52 Actual	Progress of expenditure 1952-53 Budget	Progress of expenditure 1952-53 Revised	Progress of expenditure 1953-54 Budget	Installed capacity—additions to existing plants and/or new plants 1951-52 As per Plan	Installed capacity 1951-52 Actual	Installed capacity 1952-53 As per Plan	Installed capacity 1952-53 Actual
				(In lakhs of rupees)					(In thousand kilowatts)			
Part B States												
Hyderabad	581	260	321	58	50	79	83	96	..	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	186	12	75	18	6	25	9	24	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	274	46	228	48	44	111	99	66	1	..	4	4
Mysore	2,027	690	1,268	191	191	230	215	150	..	..	36	72
PEPSU	200	..	30	5	5	..	8	13	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	53	..	41	30	40	11	12	15	4	..	11	9
Saurashtra	262	..	213	..	..	30	20	50	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	1,770	735	1,035	237	206	277	284	268	7	..	21	21
Total	5,353	1,743	3,211	587	542	763	730	682	12	..	72	106
Part C States												
Bhopal	28	..	28	..	..	5	4	12	..	..	..	3
Coorg	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Kutch	23	..	23	..	..	11	11	9	..	..	..	..
Tripura	7	..	7	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	51	..	51	..	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	13	..	13	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Manipur	12	..	12	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total	169	..	169	..	..	34	26	57	..	..	..	3
Grand Total	21,292	5,683	12,754	2,226	2,150	3,047	2,562	2,951	57	41	239	261

TABLE XCII

PROGRESS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

Multi purpose Projects

(1951—53)

Name of Scheme	Total cost of project in the Plan	Expenditure up to end of March 1951	Provision in the Plan	Progress of expenditure					Area irrigated (additional)				Power installed			
				1951-52		1952-53	1953-54		1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
	(In lakhs of rupees)								(In thousand acres)				(In kilowatts)			
Multipurpose projects																
Bhakra-Nangal ..	13,290	2,356	7,750	1,226	1,214	1,700	1,900	2,215	19	19	101	101	..	..	..	..
Harike ..	1,380	318	1,062	260	108	250	250	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damodar Valley Project	7,498	1,687	4,170	1,350	1,350	1,200	1,572	1,463	..	..	26	5	..	..	..	54,000
Hirakud Dam ..	6,259	628	4,400	800	858	850	950	1,172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional provision for the above projects	..	..	5,000	..	..	..										
Total ..	28,427	4,989	22,382	3,636	3,530	4,000	4,672	5,000	19	19	127	106	..	..	..	54,000

CHAPTER XIII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

State assistance to scientific research is of recent origin in India. Not long ago such research was confined largely to the universities and non-official research institutions. A large number of devoted workers in those centres were able to make significant contributions to the advancement of science. Outstanding among them are: Srinivas Ramanujam, J.C. Bose, P.C Ray, Birbal Sahni, C.V. Raman, Meghnad Saha, H.J. Bhabha, S.S. Bhatnagar, K.S. Krishnan, Chandrasekharan, T.S. Venkataraman and S. Kothari.

Learned Societies

With the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, there was a resurgence of science in India. The Survey of India was started in 1800, the Geological Survey in 1851, the Botanical Survey in 1889 and the Zoological Survey in 1916. In 1876 the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was inaugurated, and thereafter many other institutions and learned societies came into being in quick succession.

These institutions try to further knowledge in their respective spheres, disseminate information through journals and other publications and promote contacts among their members through conferences.

The Indian Science Congress Association, inaugurated in 1914, provides a common forum for the scientists of the country. During the last 38 years of its career, the Indian Science Congress has grown in importance. Under its auspices, Indian and foreign scientists meet every year to discuss common problems and exchange ideas.

The National Institute of Sciences (1935) has now been recognised by the Government of India as the premier scientific organisation and a link " between scientific academies, societies, institutions and Government scientific departments and services." It occupies a status analogous to that of the Royal Society of London or that of the National Academy of Washington. It secures and manages funds and endowments for the promotion of science.

The co-ordination of scientific work carried out by official agencies before 1902 was taken up by the Board of Scientific Advice in that year. This was replaced in 1934 by the Industrial Research Bureau.

The Second World War was a period of great stress demanding the maximum scientific utilisation of the available resources in India. In view of the war requirements and growing research consciousness in the country, the Government of India set up the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1941.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted as an autonomous body with the object of establishing, maintaining and managing laboratories and institutions devoted to scientific and industrial research. In addition to its other functions, it awards research studentships and fellowships and utilises the results of research for the development of industries. It also publishes scientific papers and journals to disseminate information on scientific and industrial matters.

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research as Vice-President. Non-officials representing science, business and industry as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Finance are also included in the Governing Body. In technical matters, the Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of 19 members. Nine of them are eminent scientists, mostly non-officials. Government departments interested in industrial research are also represented there. The Board advises the Governing Body on (1) proposals for the initiation of research concerning specific problems; (2) proposals from scientific institutions, including universities, for the study of problems relating to particular sciences and industries, and (3) proposals for the study and survey of indigenous resources as an essential preliminary to systematic investigations.

The Board is assisted in turn by the following research advisory committees:

1. Physical Research Committee,
2. Radio Research Committee,
3. Atmospheric Research Committee,
4. High Altitude Research Committee,
5. Committee for the Measurement of Geological Time in India,
6. Statistics, Standards and Quality Control Committee,
7. Building Research Committee,
8. Internal Combustion Engines Research Committee,
9. Chemical Research Committee,
10. Pharmaceutical and Drugs Research Committee,
11. Malaria Chemotherapy Committee,
12. Bio-chemical Research Committee,
13. Mining Research Committee,
14. Fuel Research Committee,
15. Coal Blending and Coking Research Sub-Committee,
16. Glass and Refractories Research Committee,
17. Salt Research Committee,
18. Essential Oils Research Committee,
19. Vegetable Oils Research Committee,
20. Vanaspati Research Advisory Committee,
21. Metals Research Committee,
22. Plastics Research Committee,
23. Leather Research Committee,
24. Cellulose Research Committee, and
25. Road Research Committee.

The Department of Scientific Research was created by the Government of India in June 1948 to supervise and co-ordinate scientific research work in State and private institutions. Subsequently, the Department became part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research which was established by the Central Government in February 1952.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

Since the attainment of independence, a large number of national laboratories have been established all over the country. They undertake both applied and fundamental research and are listed below:

TABLE XCIII

No.	Name of laboratory	Location	Date of opening	Director
1	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	January 3, 1950	G.I. Finch, F.R.S.
2	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	January 21, 1950	K.S. Krishnan, F.R.S.
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Dhanbad	April 22, 1950	J.W. Whitaker
4	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	August 25, 1950	Atma Ram
5	Central Food Technological Institute	Mysore	October 21, 1950	V. Subrahmaniam
6	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	November 26, 1950	E.H. Bucknall
7	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	February 17, 1951	B. Mukherji
8	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	July 16,1952	E. Zipkes
9	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi	January 15, 1953	B.B. Dey
10	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	January 16, 1953	B.M. Das
11	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	April 13, 1953	K. Billig
12	Central Electronic Engineering Institute	Pilani	Foundation stone laid on September 21, 1953	—
13	National Botanical Garden	Lucknow	April, 1953	K.N. Kaul

A Central Salt Research Station is also being established in Bhavnagar with Dr. Mata Prasad as Director. The Council has taken over the Secundera Garden in Lucknow with a view to developing it as a National Botanical Garden with Prof. K.N. Kaul as its head. Provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for a Mechanical Engineering Laboratory also.

The national laboratories seek to supplement rather than supplant the work of other research institutions in the country. Besides the national laboratories, the following research institutions for physical and technological sciences are also functioning. They work independently of the Government as well as industries and are devoted to pure research.

1. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53, University Road, Lucknow.
2. Bose Research Institute, 93, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

3. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
4. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
5. Laboratories of the Indian Academy of Science (Raman Institute) Malleswaram, Bangalore.
6. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also helps in the formation of industrial research associations on the same lines as in Great Britain. Such associations have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta and the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. While the industry concerned bears the major proportion of the cost of research, the Government makes a suitable contribution. The Council accords recognition to all such research associations and institutions.

Subsidised Research

The Council encourages fundamental and applied research in the universities and other research institutions through grants-in-aid. The total number of research schemes already in progress, or newly recommended by the Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, is 117. Most of these are being undertaken in universities or science institutes.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DURING 1952-53

At present there are 30 different calendars in vogue in the country. These are the result of India's past political and cultural history. It has now been recognised that there should be a single calendar for all purposes. Accordingly, the Government of India set up a Calendar Reform Committee early in 1953, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, with Dr. Meghnad Saha as chairman. Attempts are now being made to prepare an all-India National Solar Calendar on a scientific basis, to which the Lunar Calendar, which is essential for religious purposes, will be pegged. It has been decided that a locality 82.5° east of Greenwich, on the same latitude as Ujjain, should be selected as the central Indian station for all calculations. The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a central astronomical observatory equipped with modern instruments. Principles have been laid down for the compilation of an experimental luni-solar calendar for the next five years. A Gas Turbine and Jet Propulsion Engine Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. J.R.D. Tata to develop the study, research and manufacture of gas turbines and jet propulsion engines.

Radio Research

The Radio Research Committee is conducting fundamental and applied research on radio valves, scattering and polarisation of radio waves and absorption of micro-waves. It is also engaged in atmospheric and ionospheric investigations, and the data thus obtained is published in the form of bulletins, which are exchanged with publications brought out by foreign organisations engaged in similar work.

Pharmaceuticals and Drugs

A long-range programme of research on medicinal plants of Jammu and Kashmir is being implemented at the Drugs Research Institute, Luck-

now. The indigenous drugs in the market are being examined in order to assess their value. Experiments on imported medicinal plants are also being conducted to assess their adaptability to Indian conditions.

Rose Cultivation

A survey of (1) rose cultivation with reference to soil and climatic conditions, (2) rose species most suitable for cultivation and (3) scent factors of the various rose species and the products manufactured has been completed. A report on the survey will be published shortly.

Plastics

A survey of research problems relating to plastics has been finalised and will shortly be published under the auspices of the Plastics Research Committee.

Training and Research in Statistical Quality Control

For some time past the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been financing a scheme for training in statistical quality control at the Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay. Members of the United Nations Team of Experts, who were in India, were invited for discussion on quality control training in this country. In the meeting of the Statistical Quality Control Committee held in October 1952, the Training Project of the Team of Experts was also discussed. A follow-up programme of training and research framed by Prof. Mahalanobis is now under consideration.

Age Determination of Indian Rocks

This subject has been under investigation by the Committee on the Measurement of Geological Time. Physical, chemical and palaeobotanical methods are being used for the purpose. A new method of oceanographic research is now being tried out in the Andhra University, Waltair, under the guidance of Prof. E.C. La Fond of Scripps' Institute of Oceanography in the U.S.A. A preliminary survey of the east coast of India has yielded useful information as to the depth and geological features of the ocean bed, the radio-active contents of the rocks and the fauna and flora of the ocean bed. Further extension of the work is being considered.

For some time research workers in India have experienced difficulty in obtaining rare chemicals required for specialised research. To help them, a scheme for the preparation of these chemicals was initiated at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. Under this scheme, certain rare chemicals will be made available to researchers at reasonable rates.

Physical Research

R.F. Ammeters, designed and constructed as a result of one of the research schemes, have given satisfactory performance in tests undertaken at the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi. They are now being tried out by the Civil Aviation authorities and the Defence Services.

Vigyan Mandir

A *Vigyan Mandir* (Rural Scientific Centre) has been established in a village in the Delhi State. This Centre is designed to assist the villagers in solving there day-to-day problems, particularly those relating to agriculture and health. For instance, it will concern itself with soil and water analysis and the study of human diseases. It will also

help disseminate scientific information and make available literature and material for the treatment of plant diseases. If the experiment is successful it is proposed to open similar centres in other parts of India as well.

Engineering Research

With a view to initiating and co-ordinating research on different engineering subjects, the Board of Engineering Research was inaugurated in 1950. It is assisted by five expert committees (1) the Civil Engineering Committee; (2) the Mechanical Engineering Committee; (3) the Electrical and Radio Engineering Committee; (4) the Hydraulics Committee; and (5) the Aeronautical Engineering Committee. The Board proposes to conduct a survey of the facilities available for engineering research in the country and of the problems awaiting solution.

PUBLICATIONS

The Council brings out a number of publications. Its English monthly is the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*. *Vigyan Pragati*, the Hindi monthly, is devoted to the scientific education of the common people. In addition, the various national laboratories issue their own bulletins. The Council is also bringing out a compendium of useful information on the raw materials available in India. Four out of the eleven volumes of this publication have been issued. A number of monographs and survey reports are also published from time to time. Among the latest publications of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research are: (i) *Investigation on the Composition and Nutritive Value of Vanaspati* and (ii) *The Indian Pharmaceutical Codex.*

A comprehensive register of scientific and technical man-power in the country is being compiled by the Council. Information concerning about 40,000 scientists and technicians has already been collected.

SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

The Central Government is served by a Scientific Liaison Officer in the U. K. who helps the movement of scientists within the Commonwealth. Moreover, he keeps the Government posted with the latest scientific developments in the U.K. and arranges for the training of Indians in European research institutions.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

New techniques and processes invented in the national laboratories and other research institutions require enterprising industrialists to work them. Private enterprise cannot always be expected to take the risk involved in such undertakings. So, with a view to evaluating the commercial feasibility of new inventions and processes, the Government of India has established a National Research Development Corporation. It will set up plants to test the utility of new inventions and discoveries.

Atomic Energy Commission

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948. It deals with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy.

The Board of Research on Atomic Energy and the Cosmic Ray Committee assist the Commission in carrying out its educational and research programmes. In order to raise the standard of instruction in mathematics, chemistry and physics, substantial grants are given by the Commission to several educational institutions in the country. The

research programme of the Commission is carried out at the universities, the Tata Institute and other institutions.

For instance, the Commission spends several lakhs of rupees every year to promote cosmic ray research. Among the institutions which receive assistance from the Commission for this purpose are the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta and the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad.

The Commission has been responsible for the setting up of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This enterprise is owned jointly by the Governments of India and Travancore-Cochin. The factory, which was set up in April 1952, undertakes the processing of monazite. Besides bringing substantial returns on the capital invested in it, it will provide India with materials of strategic value. The Commission is now building another factory which will extract uranium and thorium from the waste eliminated by the plant at Alwaye. Some of the rare earth salts produced by this plant will be used by the gas mantle industry, while the remainder will be put away for future use.

Nuclear Research

Nuclear research is of recent origin in India. Pioneering work in this field was begun by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research founded in 1945. In addition to training students, the Institute undertakes research in nuclear physics. Like the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Tata Institute depends mainly on the Government of India for financial support. The Institute of Nuclear Physics was opened by Madame Joliot Curie in Calcutta in 1950.

CHAPTER XIV

INDUSTRY

Industrial production recorded considerable progress in 1952. As will be seen from the statement below the index of industrial production in 1952 stood at 128.9, a record figure for the post-war years:

TABLE XCIV

(Base: 1946=100)

Year	Annual index of industrial production	Quarterly index of industrial production		
		Quarter	1951-52	1952-53
1947	97.2	I	117.3	126.7
1948	108.4	II	117.7	128.2
1949	106.1	III	121.3	133.5
1950	105.0	IV	126.0	132.4
1951	117.2			
1952	128.9			

Rise in production was recorded in cotton textiles, jute goods, sugar, salt, matches, paper and paper board, electric lamps, art silk yarn and sewing machines. The continued prevalence of industrial peace and increased supply of raw materials were two of the important factors responsible for the larger volume of production. There was, however, a decline in the output of some industries as a result of the world-wide shift from a sellers' to a buyers' market, accompanied by a recession in prices. The industries thus affected were those producing aluminium, pumps, diesel engines, machine tools, looms, hurricane lanterns, dry and storage batteries, super-phosphate, sulphuric acid, soda ash, paints, enamels, leather, glass and woollen goods.

In 1948 there were 13,120 perennial and 2,786 seasonal factory establishments in India. These together accounted for 6.6 per cent of the total national income. According to the Census of Manufactures, the total productive capital employed in 29 groups of industries was about Rs. 483 crore—Rs. 196 crore being fixed capital and Rs. 287 crore working capital. Making allowance for the industries not covered by the census, the total productive capital employed in Indian industries was of the order of Rs. 650 crore. The total labour force employed in the factories was about 25 lakh. In 1948, India attained the eighth place among the foremost industrial nations of the world.

Cotton textiles and jute are two of the country's oldest and most important industries. Although the first cotton mill in India was erected at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854. The capital and enterprise were predominantly Indian.

The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. The progress of the two industries over the past fifty years is illustrated in the following statement:

TABLE XCV

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousands)	Number of looms (thousands)	Production	
				Yarn (in million lb.)	Piece goods
1901	178	4,841	40.5	573	120
1911	233	6,095	85.8	625	267
1921	249	7,278	133.5	694	403
1931	314	9,078	175.2	966	672
1941	396	10,026	200.2	1,577	1,093
1951	445	11,241	201.5	1,304	4,076 (million yards)

TABLE XCVI

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousands)	Number of spindles (thousands)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2.71	5.5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) ..	36	6.80	16.2	335
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12.09	33.5	692
1925-26	90	21.35	50.5	1,064
1930-31	100	23.61	61.8	1,225
1937-38	105	24.89	52.4	1,108
1951	106			

Cotton textiles and jute were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection was adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission. This measure did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piece goods was more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper 2½ times. The protected sugar industry achieved progress so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry had also begun to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, *vanaspati*, soap and several engineering industries also recorded a large increase during this period. An electrical goods industry was also started.

The Second World War created favourable conditions for the maximum utilisation of existing capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries also came into existence. Among other things, they produced ferro-alloys,

TABLE XCVII

PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	Unit	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Finished steel (a) ..	(000 tons)	702	954	890	893	857	930	1,004	1,076	1,103
Cotton yarn ..	(million lb.)	1,289	1,644	1,367	1,296	1,447	1,360	1,175	1,304	1,450
Cotton piece-goods ..	(million yds.)	4,306	4,711	3,908	3,762	4,319	3,905	3,665	4,076	4,598
Jute manufactures (b) ..	(000 tons)	1,266	1,086	1,088	1,051	1,088	946(b)	835(b)	875(b)	952(b)
Paper and paper boards ..	(000 cwts.)	1,164	1,964	2,120	1,862	1,958	2,064	2,178	2,638	2,750
Sulphuric acid ..	(000 cwts.)	485	734	1,200	1,200	1,600	1,989	2,050	2,139	1,921
Ammonium sulphate ..	(000 tons)	14.5	22.0	22.5	21.3	35.2	45.9	47.3	52.7	220.3
Paints	(000 cwts.)	572	1,030	768	772	714	618	559	670	643
Matches	(million gross)	21.6	22.8	20.6	23.3	26.6	26.3	26.2	28.9	30.4
Sugar (c)	(000 tons)	994	967	923	901	1,075	1,001	9,777	1,115	1,494
Cement	(000 tons)	1,404	2,209	1,542	1,447	1,553	2,102	2,612	3,196	3,538
Salt (d)	(000 mds.)	43,968	54,602	47,868	51,600	63,528	55,620	71,316	74,376	76,860
Coal	(000 tons)	28,344	28,716	28,884	30,000	29,820	31,452	31,992	34,308	36,228

Note :— Figures from August 1947 onwards relate to the Indian Union.
(a) Figures relate to the Indian Union.
(b) From August 1949, figures relate to production by mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and also to one non-member mill.
(c) Figures from 1946 relate to the crop year November to October and are for cane sugar only.
(d) Figures up to 1946 relate to fiscal year beginning from April.

non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and super-phosphate. The manufacture of machine tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals was also commenced. In the immediate post-war period a new range of industries grew up. They were concerned with the manufacture of ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries were expanded.

Till recently, the major emphasis in industrial development in India was on consumer goods industries, while the development of basic capital goods industries lagged behind. The output of consumer goods such as cotton textiles, sugar, soap, matches and salt is, on the whole, sufficient to meet the present domestic demand. In the case of capital goods industries and industries manufacturing intermediate products, the available capacity is inadequate even for present requirements, while the production of iron and steel represents hardly 50 per cent of the country's present demand. In the case of aluminium, ferro-alloys, caustic soda and soda ash, fertilisers and petroleum products, domestic supply is far short of demand. Only a small beginning has so far been made in the manufacture of plant and machinery (including textile machinery), synthetic drugs, anti-biotics, dye-stuffs and chemicals. Statement XCVII gives production figures for certain important industries in India from 1945 onwards. Figures for 1938 are also given for comparison.

Details about certain major industries are given below:

TABLE XCVIII

Cotton Textiles

Year	Number of mills	Looms (thousand)	Spindles (thousand)	Yarn produced (million lb.)	Cloth produced (million yds.)	Exports (million yds.)
1947-48	408	197	10,266	1,330	3,770	192
1948-49	416	198	10,534	1,475	4,381	341
1949-50	425	200	10,849	1,290	3,779	690
1950-51	445	201	11,241	1,162	3,676	1,210
1951-52	453	204	11,427	1,325	4,297	423
1952-53	453	204	11,427	1,500 (appr.)	4,800 (appr.)	650 (appr.)

Jute Goods

Year (June-July)	Number of mills	Production (thousand tons)	Exports (thousand tons)	Number of persons employed daily (average)
1947-48	104	1,035	896	3,15,000
1948-49	104	1,040	872	3,03,000
1949-50	104	825	754	2,78,300
1950-51	104	858	547	2,84,000
1951-52	104	945	797	2,76,000
1952-53	104	920	730	2,70,000

Sugar

Year	Number of mills	Production (thousand tons)	Average recovery of sugar (per cent)
1948-49	136	1,007	9.97
1949-50	139	978	9.89
1950-51	138	1,100	9.99
1951-52	139	1,483 (a)	9.57
1952-53	136	1,250 (appr.)	9.95

Iron and Steel

Year	Total production (thousand tons)
1948-49	3,620.1
1949-50	3,973.4
1950-51	4,007.6
1951-52	4,309.3
1952-53	4,100.0

Cement

Year	Production (lakh tons)	Imports (thousand tons)
1948-49	16.2	147
1949-50	22.9	340
1950-51	26.9	19
1951-52	33.0	13
1952-53	36.0	13

Coal and Coke

Year	Production (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)
1948-49	280.1	11.2
1949-50	323.4	9.7
1950-51	361.8	36.9
1951-52	350.0	24.0 (appr.)
1952-53		

(a) Highest production ever reached

Bicycle

Year		Number of bicycles manufactured	Number of bicycles (complete) imported
1948-49	..	46,000	2,64,392
1949-50	..	67,000	2,68,148
1950-51	..	1,01,136	1,65,461
1951-52	..	1,20,288	2,83,100
1952-53	..	1,92,000	2,56,491

Aluminium

Year	Annual capacity	Production of ingot (tons)	Imports of the metal in all forms (tons)
1948	..	3,362	
1949	..	3,490	
1950	..	3,596	
1951	Alumina = 16,000 Ingot = 4,000(a) Sheets and circles = 3,500	3,489	8,000 (average)
1952	..	3,941	

Machine Tools

Year	Number of factories	Annual rated capacity	Production
1950-51	14	3,000	1,101
1955-56 (target)	15	4,600	4,600

Plantation Industries

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations cover less than 0.4 per cent of the cropped area, and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast of India. They provide employment for more than a million families and India earns about Rs. 80 crore of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for Rs. 78 crore. Coffee and rubber, which used to be export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. Nearly 12 million lb. of rubber were imported during 1950-51. The Development Committee for rubber plantations has formulated a fifteen year plan for the rehabilitation and development of the industry. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in statement XCIX.

(a) Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., 2,500; Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 1,500.

TABLE XCIX

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (million lb.)
1947	842	600
1948 (a)	773	567
1949	773	586
1950	777	606

Coffee

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons)
1946-47	216.9	45.4
1947-48	218.8	15.8
1948-49	221.0	21.6
1949-50	224.6	20.1
1950-51	224.6	18.3

Rubber

Year	Acreage (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons)
1947	129	16.4
1948	119	15.4
1949	124	15.6
1950	138	15.6
1951	149	17.1

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The resolution on Industrial Policy adopted by Parliament on April 7, 1948, laid down that (i) certain industries such as arms and ammunition manufacture, the production and control of atomic energy and the ownership and management of railways, were to be the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government; (ii) in the case of certain other industries such as coal-mining, iron and steel production, aircraft manufacture, ship-building, the fabrication of telephone, telegraph and wireless equipment, and mineral oil production, further development was the responsibility of the State except in so

(a) For Indian Union only.

far as the co-operation of private enterprise was felt to be necessary; and (iii) the rest of the industrial field was to be left to private enterprise, individual and co-operative, subject to Central regulation and control of certain specified industries which were of special importance from the point of view of investment and technical skill involved. This policy was endorsed by the Planning Commission in its final report. The Planning Commission has accepted "mixed economy" as a suitable basis for the industrial development of the country. State regulation of the private sector of industry was considered essential to planned development.

The main instrument of State regulation is the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which came into force on may 8, 1952. This Act provides for the establishment of a Central Advisory Council of Industries, the registration of existing industrial undertakings and the licensing of new units. It empowers the Central Government, under certain circumstances, to institute an investigation into the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue directions for remedying its drawbacks. Where such directions are not carried out, the Government may take over the management of the industry concerned. The Act originally envisaged the regulation and development of 37 industries or groups of industries included in its first schedule and provided for the establishment of Development Councils for each industry or a group of industries. An amendment was made in 1953 to the Act which provides, among other things, for the addition of a few industries, such as silk, artificial silk, dyestuffs, soap, plywood and ferro-manganese to the first schedule of the Act. The scope of the Act was extended to cover factories with investments of less than one lakh rupees which were originally exempted. The amendment also gives the Government wider powers of management and control. It further provides for increasing the period of control beyond five years, if necessary, with the approval of Parliament.

The Central Advisory Council of Industries, set up under this Act in May 1952, consists of 27 members representing industry, labour, consumers and primary producers. By November 1952, 3,562 industrial undertakings applied for registration and 2,209 were actually registered under the Act. New undertakings or major expansions approved by the licensing body set up under this Act include nine units in the cotton and woollen textile industries, five each in the electrical equipment, engineering, cement and sugar industries; three in heavy chemicals and fourteen in the vegetable oil industry. The Licensing Committee is composed of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Railways, Production and the Planning Commission, and is a convenient instrument for canalising industrial development. Two Development Councils for (i) heavy chemicals (acid) and fertilisers, and (ii) internal combustion engines have been set up.

The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the non-statutory Tariff Board, reviews from time to time the progress of protected industries and examines claims for protection. Industries which were granted protection for the first time during 1952-53 include hydro-quinine, iron and steel, machine screws, electric brass lamp holders, zip fasteners and ball bearings.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

An Industrial Finance Corporation was established in July 1948 to afford financial assistance, in the form of medium and long-term loans, to industrial concerns in India. Loans granted by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 5.21 crore in 1950-51 and Rs. 6.55 crore in 1951-52. The State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 envisages the establishment of industrial

finance corporations in the States with a view to financing medium and small-scale industries, which do not fall within the scope of the All-India Industrial Finance Corporation. Accordingly, the Punjab Financial Corporation was set up in February 1953, and the establishment of similar institutions is under consideration in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

In order to supplement domestic capital resources for rapid industrial development, a free flow of foreign capital is considered necessary, particularly because it will bring capital goods and technical knowledge in its train. The Government's policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948 and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in April 1949, which laid down that:

(1) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest, for example, by ensuring that the major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(2) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of general industrial policy;

(3) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistently with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(4) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation would be paid.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 94 crore has been earmarked for industrial projects under the Central and State Governments, besides Rs. 50 crore for the development of basic industries, including ancillary transport facilities. The total capital investment on industrial expansion in the private sector has been estimated at Rs. 233 crore, exclusive of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 150 crore on replacement and modernisation.

A major new industrial undertaking included in the Plan is the iron and steel project estimated to cost Rs. 80 crore. Of this amount only Rs. 30 crore will be spent up to 1955-56. The Government will provide Rs. 15 crore and the remainder is to be contributed by indigenous and foreign capital. The estimated capacity of this project will be about 8,00,000 tons of pig iron and at least 3,50,000 tons of steel. The Government of India recently signed an agreement with the famous German combine of Krupps-Demag for the erection of this factory. Krupps-Demag will provide technical assistance and train Indian technicians.

Most of the industrial projects in the public sector relate to the manufacture of capital goods and intermediate products of vital importance from the point of view of the present and future needs in regard to economic development. Details regarding expenditure and additional capacity for projects in the public sector are given in statement C.

PRIVATE SECTOR

About 80 per cent of the investment in the private sector will be in respect of capital goods and producer goods industries, mainly iron and steel (Rs. 43 crore), petroleum refineries (Rs. 64 crore), cement (Rs. 13 crore), aluminium (Rs. 9 crore), fertilisers, heavy chemicals and power alcohol.

TABLE C

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Projects	Investment during (In lakhs of rupees)				Year of completion of project	New or additional capacity per annum by 1955-56
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (total for five years)		
Central Government :						
1. Iron and steel project	—	10.00	10.00	3,000.0	1957-58	3,50,000 tons of pig iron
2. Ship-building (Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.)	232.05	328.56	232.00	1,408.0	1956-57	50,000 DWT
3. Machine Tool Factory, Jalahalli	2.28	119.00	143.50	963.8	1953-54	1,600 units
4. Sindri Fertiliser Factory	274.62	—	—	903.0	October 1951	3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate
5. Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory	236.00	110.00	9.00	355.0	Manufacture started	100 locomotives
6. Railway Coach Factory, Perambur	4.00	74.00	130.00	468.0	1955	50 units
7. Penicillin Factory, Pimpri	2.08	22.50	64.00	206.6[a]	1954	4.8 million mega units
8. National Instruments Factory, Calcutta	6.66	10.00	39.00	182.0	Production started	Rs. 64.4 lakh worth of instruments
9. Indian Telephone Industries	65.00	33.00	82.00	130.0	Assembly started	Rs. 200 lakh worth of telephones and other articles
10. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur	1.30	33.00	70.00	129.7	1953-54	Rs. 100 lakh worth of cables
11. Mandi Salt Works	—	2.25	1.00	100.0	1954	61,000 tons
12. Development of existing salt works	4.42	5.00	8.00	50.0	1956-56	About 3,68,000 tons
13. Rare Earths Factory, Alwaye	30.00	10.00	—	40.0	June 1952	800 tons of rare earth compounds and 202 tons of thorium compounds in terms of thorium nitrate
14. D.D.T. Factory, Delhi	—	10.00	7.45	39.1[c]	1954	700 tons
15. Housing Factory, Delhi	12.91	4.55	2.00	19.5	1952-53	—
16. Other projects[b]	—	—	—	202.1	1955-56	—
Total	899.01	801.37	838.65	8,889.5		

(a) Including Rs. 57 lakh from W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F.

(b) Including Nasik Printing Press, New Mint (Alipur), Silver Refinery (Alipur), Photogravure Project and manufacture of stamp cancelling Printing Ink.

(c) Including 3,50,000 U.S. dollars from W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—*Contd.*

Projects	Investment during (In lakhs of rupees)				Year of completion	New or additional capacity (per annum) by 1955-56
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (total for five years)		
State Governments:						
1. Mysore Iron and Steel Works	40.08	80.00	100.00	283.0	1954-55	60,000 tons of finished steel
2. U.P. Government Cement Factory	43.14	73.68	125.00	230.5	1953-54	2,00,000 tons
3. Newsprint (NEPA Mills)	50.33	47.00	130.00	200.0	1954	30,000 tons of newsprint (300 working days)
4. Sirsilk Ltd.	65.57	51.43	—	200.0	1953-54	16.5 million yards of art silk (330 working days)
5. Sirpur Paper Mills	—	—	—	60.0	1953-54	8,000 tons
6. U.P. Precision Instruments Factory	10.13	6.29	7.49	50.2	Expansion project	12,000 water meters and 300 microscopes
7. Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory	40.00	23.09	26.15	41.1	1953-54	16,500 tons of superphosphate (330 working days)
8. Other projects(d)	138. 4	25.00	32.00	30.0	1955-56	
Total	263.09	306.49	420.64	1,094.8		
Grand Total ..	1,162.10	1,107.86	1,259.29	9,984.3		

(*d*) Including the Ceramic and Porcelain Factory in Travancore-Cochin and the Mysore State Projects.

In the case of consumer goods industries, the emphasis is mainly on increased production through fuller utilisation of the existing capacity. Considerable investment is envisaged in certain new lines such as rayon, paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Moderate expansion is also proposed in respect of the cotton and woollen yarn industries.

The Planning Commission has worked out detailed programmes for 42 organised industries in close consultation with representatives of the industries concerned. The expansion programmes in certain major lines in the private sector are given in the following statement:

TABLE CI

EXPANSION PROGRAMME IN CERTAIN MAJOR LINES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

	Unit	1950-51		1955-56	
		Rated capacity	Production	Rated capacity	Production
(1) Agricultural Machinery:					
(*a*) Pumps, power-driven	Numbers	33,460	34,310	64,400	80,000 to 85,000
(*b*) Diesel engines	Numbers	6,320	5,540	39,725	50,000
(2) Aluminium	Tons	4,000	3,677	20,000	12,000
(3) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Numbers	30,000	4,077	30,000	30,000
(4) Bicycles	Thousand	120	99	530	530
(5) Cement	Thousand tons	3,194	2,692	5,016	4,550
(6) Electric Transformers	Thousand K.V.A.	370	179	485	450
(7) Fertiliser:					
(*i*) Ammonium sulphate	Tons	78,670	46,528	1,31,270	1,20,000
(*ii*) Superphosphate	,,	1,23,460	55,089	1,92,855	1,64,000
(8) Glass Industry: Sheet glass	Tons	11,700	5,850	52,200	26,000
(9) Heavy Chemicals:	Thousand tons				
(*i*) Caustic soda		19	11	37	33
(*ii*) Soda ash	,,	54	45	86	78
(*iii*) Sulphuric acid	,,	150	99	213	192
(10) Iron and Steel:					
(*i*) Pig iron	,,	1,850	1,572	2,700	1,950
(*ii*) Steel (main producers)	,,	975	976	1,550	1,280
(11) Paper and Board	,,	137	114	198	188
(12) Petroleum Refining:					
(*i*) Liquid petroleum products	Million gallons	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	403
(*ii*) Bitumen	Tons	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37,500
(13) Power alcohol	Million gallons	13	5	21	18
(14) Locomotives	Numbers	—	—	50	50
(15) Rayon:					
(*i*) Rayon filament	Million lb.	4	—	18	18
(*ii*) Staple fibre	Thousand bales	—	—	28	28

N.A.—Not Available

The overall requirements of finance for development in the public and private sectors of industry, including working capital and current depreciation, amount to Rs. 707 crore. The manner of financing the development plans is detailed below:

TABLE CII

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR INDUSTRIES, 1951-56

(*In crores of rupees*)

Estimated Requirements			
(*i*)	Investment in the public sector		94
(*ii*)	Investment in the private sector on expansion, modernisation and replacement		383
(*iii*)	Investment in working capital		150
(*iv*)	Current depreciation expenditure not covered by normal income-tax allowances		80
	Total		707
Sources of Finance			
(*i*)	Resources of the public sector invested directly		74
(*ii*)	Foreign investment		100
(*iii*)	Resources of domestic private industry		533
(*a*)	Savings of corporate enterprises in the industrial sector	200[(a)]	
(*b*)	New issues	90	
(*c*)	Assistance from the public sector	5	
(*d*)	Industrial Finance Corporations	20	
(*e*)	Refunds of excess profits tax deposits	60	
(*f*)	Banks and other sources of short-term finance	158	
	Total		707

RECORD OF PROGRESS

There has been considerable progress in the industrial sector during the first two years of the Plan. In some industries, such as the cotton textiles, the targets of production fixed for 1955-56 have already been attained. On an average, the consumer goods industries have achieved 56 per cent of the target figures for 1955-56. In the producer and capital goods industries, the targets attained are 50 and 31 per cent, respectively.

Targets of increased industrial capacity have been prescribed in the Plan and good progress has been reported in this sphere also. In consumer goods industries, for instance, the average achievement is 81 per cent of the targets, while in the producer goods and capital goods industries, it is 75 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively. By December 1952, 12 producer goods industries and 6 consumer goods industries had achieved more than 90 per cent of the capacity targets for 1955-56.

Cotton and jute textiles, sugar, iron and steel, cement and paper are among the principal industries to have made remarkable progress. Work on important projects, such as the expansion of their iron and steel capacity by IISCO—SCOB—and TISCO and the establishment of petroleum

(*a*) Excludes provision for current depreciation covered by normal income-tax allowances.

refineries, is proceeding apace. Several of the new consumer goods industries proposed under the Plan, particularly the pharmaceutical industries, have either gone or are about to go into production. The installation of plant and machinery in the other industries, too, is nearing completion.

Of the industrial undertakings set up by the Central Government, 6 commenced production during 1951-53. They are (1) the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; (2) The Indian Telephone Industries; (3) the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath; (4) the Sindri Fertilisers Factory; (5) the Rare Earths Factory; and (6) the New Mint at Alipur, Calcutta.

The industrial undertakings of the State Governments have also begun production and have recorded considerable progress. The U.P. Government's Precision Instruments Factory has, for instance, started the manufacture of microscopes and water meters. Part of the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which was underway at the commencement of the Plan, has been completed. One electric pig-iron furnace has been working since 1952 and another has been installed. The newsprint factory of the Madhya Pradesh Government is soon expected to begin production, while the Dry Core Cable Factory will be completed in 1953-54.

The Hindustan Shipyards Ltd. built three ships during 1952; and two more vessels are under construction. The total number of ships so far built by them is ten. The capacity of the yard is being expanded.

The Government have entered into a partnership with Messrs Basakha Singh Wallenborg Ltd., in order to utilise the existing Housing Factory for the production of foam-concrete roofing panels, pre-stressed concrete components, etc.

With a view to meeting the country's requirements for defence, the Government have decided to establish a radar and wireless equipment factory at a cost of Rs. 7 crore in collaboration with a French firm.

RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

To deal with the technical problems of industry, a chain of national laboratories has been set up under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Indian Standards Institution, set up in 1947, is a semi-Government organisation whose function is to standardise industrial and commercial products. The total number of standards issued by the Institution till the end of 1952 was 346, while drafts for 200 additional standards were either in circulation or in final stages of development. The Institution had 777 subscribers in 1952 and 3,602 committee members.

The Patents Advisory Committee grants Patents for inventions made at the research and technical institutes of the Central Government. Twenty-four new inventions were received for issue of patents in 1952 against 18 in 1951.

The Directorate of Industrial Statistics brings out a monthly bulletin which gives statistics of production covering 92 selected industries divided into 19 groups. The Research Division of the Directorate initiates studies on industrial statistics.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In spite of considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains largely a country of small-scale production. Small-scale and

TABLE CIII

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951-56		Progress during 1951-52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
	Metallurgical—									
1	Iron and steel									
	(*i*) Pig iron	Tons '000	1,757	1,261	..	166	1,350(*b*)	1,377(*b*)	1,950	1,685 (by 1957-58)
	(*ii*) Finished steel (main producers only) ..	Tons '000	635	394	..	55	807	835(*b*)	1,050	500 (by 1957-58)
2	Aluminium	Tons	16,000	8,323	..	228	2,886	2,523	4,000	16,000
	Mechanical Engineering—									
3	Agricultural machinery									
	(*i*) Pumps (power driven centrifugal)	Nos. '000	36	46 to 51	9	14	29	18	43	27
	(*ii*) Diesel-engines ..	Nos. '000	33	44	4	2	5	2	10	29
4	Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Nos.	..	25,923	..	2,561	..	1,396	3,000	..
5	Railway rolling stock									
	(*i*) Locomotives	Nos.	150	438(*a*)	..	14(*b*)	—	42(*b*)	150	..
	(*ii*) Coaches	Nos.	430	4,380(*a*)	..	194(*b*)	—	550(*b*)	850	430
	(*iii*) Wagons	Nos.	..	30,000(*a*)	..	1,001(*b*)	—	4,120	6,000	..
6	Machine tools (graded) ..	Nos.	1,600	3,499	..	2,164	3,600(*b*)	3,447	3,000	1,600
7	Textile machinery									
	(*i*) Carding engines ..	Nos.	..	600	..	158	—	57	600	..
	(*ii*) Spinning ring frames ..	Nos.	404	440	..	31	207	206	396	404
	(*iii*) Looms plain, semi and automatic	Nos.	4,400	4,106	3,000	683	1,710	1,220	6,600	1,400

(*a*) These figures indicate the total estimated production during the five year period, 1951-56.
(*b*) Estimated.

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951-56		Progress during 1951-52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
8	Ball and roller bearings ..	Nos. '000	600	1,113	..	163	176	356	600	600
9	Bicycles	Nos. '000	410	429	50	19	86	167	417	113
10	Sewing machines	Nos. '000	54	59	..	15	33	37	41	50
11	Hurricane lanterns	Nos. '000	250	2,800	..	768	2,982	2,595	4,410	90
12	Grinding wheels	Tons	480	519 to 569	40	121	236	286	500	340
	Electrical Engineering—									
13	Dry batteries	Nos. Million	25	183	..	9	108	93	297	13
14	Storage batteries	Nos. '000	93	200	93	13	157	105	538	..
15	Electric cables and wires—ACSR cables	Tons	2,500	3,326	..	40	1,290(a)	2,009	2,500	2,500
16	Electric fans	Nos. '000	72	126 to 156	..	20	160	145	294	66
17	Electric lamps—G.S.L. ..	Nos. Million	9	15	..	1	12	15	26	6
18	Electric motors	H.P. '000	150	221	3	54	107	120	200	100
19	Electric transformers	KVA '000	115	271	15	26	146	165	304	181
20	Radio receivers	Nos. '000	303	301	10	44	51	58	153	227

(*a*) Estimated.

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951-56 Additional capacity	1951-56 Additional production	Progress during 1951-52 Additional capacity	Progress during 1951-52 Additional production	Actual production during April to December 1951	Actual production during April to December 1952	Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the target
	Chemical and Allied—									
21	Fertilisers									
	(*i*) Ammonium sulphate ..	Tons '000	403	404	350	28	40	185	432	49
	(*ii*) Superphosphate ..	Tons '000	86	125	50	4	46	31	198	11
22	Heavy Chemicals									
	(*i*) Sulphuric acid ..	Tons '000	70	101	39	3	80	74	192	29
	(*ii*) Soda ash	Tons '000	32	33	..	2	36	33	54	32
	(*iii*) Caustic soda	Tons '000	18	22	4	4	11	13	35	2
23	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals									
	(*i*) Benzene hexachloride ..	Tons	500	500	500	70	..	70	500	..
	(*ii*) Sulpha drugs	Lb. '000	400	400	..	..	..	80	350	50
	(*iii*) Para-amino salicylic acid ..	Tons	48	48	..	7	7	..	..	..
24	Paints and Varnishes									
	(*i*) Ready-mixed paints, varnishes etc.	Tons '000	5	31	..	4	25	24	65	5
	(*ii*) Pigments (titanium dioxide)	Tons '000	1,800	1,800	1,800	198(*a*)	153(*a*)	178(*a*)	1,800	..
	(*iii*) Nitro-cellulose lacquers ..	Gals, '000	500(*b*)	450(*b*)	194	..	69	82	403(*c*)	..
	(*iv*) Aluminium paste and powder	Tons	750	750	500	87(*a*)	13	228(*a*)	500(*a*)	250
25	Soap	Tons '000	15	94	7	11	63	63	272	..
26	Footwear	Pairs Million	..	6.0	..	0.56	4.3	3.7	..	8
	Paper and Paper Board									
27	(*i*) Paper and paper board ..	Tons '000	74	86	6	21	101	104	148	63
	(*ii*) Straw board and other boards	Tons '000	10	31	..	3	..	..	..	..
28	Cement	Tons '000	2,026	2,108	442	596	2,386	2,714	3,845	1,461

(*a*) Estimated.
(*b*) Targets have been provisionally revised in the light of recent developments.
(*c*) Two new units have an additional capacity of about 97,000 gallons per annum.

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—*Cont*

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951-56		Progress during 1951-52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
29	Glass and Glass-ware ..									
	(*i*) Sheet glass	Tons	40,500	20,150	−1,500	380	4,158	2,450	10,200	15,800
	(*ii*) Blownware and pressed ware	Tons	36,250	51,400 to 56,400	6,500	23,600	..	..	..	..
	Liquid Fuels—									
30	Power alcohol	Gals. Million	8	13	..	2	4	5	13	8
	Textiles—									
31	Cotton—									
	(*i*) Yarn	Lb. Million	53	461	17	154	978	1,111	1,697	25
	(*ii*) Cloth (mill-made) ..	Yds. Million	35	982	19	416	3,057	3,576	4,778	1
	(*iii*) Cloth (hand-loom) ..	Yds. Million	..	890	..	32	600(*a*)	750(*a*)	..	..
32	Jute manufactures	Tons '000	..	308	..	88	681	733	1,200	..
33	Rayon filament	Lb. Million	14	17	6	4	4	6	10	8
34	Woollen manufactures ..	Lb. '000	..	7,000	..	−1,138	13,275	12,616	20	..
	Timber—									
35	Match	Gross Boxes'000	3,000	6,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Plywood tea-chest	Sq. ft. Million	41 to 51	55	21	23	45	56	171	9 to 19
	Food—									
37	Salt	Tons '000	..	426	..	150	2,066	2,327	..	..
38	Sugar	Tons '000	10	384	..	602	836	531	1,540	10
39	Vegetable oils	Tons '000	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Vanaspati	Tons '000	56	147	6	23	129	142(*a*)	339	50

(*a*) Estimated

cottage industries offer alternative employment to agricultural labourers during their spare time. It is estimated that there are about 20 million persons engaged in cottage industries in India. The handloom industry alone employs 5 million or nearly as many as employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

In order to encourage the development of cottage and small-scale industries an All-India Handicrafts Board and an All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board were set up in November 1952 and February 1953, respectively, to advise the Government on the problems in their respective fields. A cess of 3 pies per yard on all mill cloth, excepting that produced for export, has been imposed to provide finance for the development of handloom and *khadi* industries. The production of *dhotis* by textile mills has also been restricted in order to allow greater scope for the development of the handloom industry. In view of the reduced demand for coir manufacture from foreign markets and the resultant distress and unemployment in that industry, a statutory Board for the coir industry is proposed to be set up with a view to stimulating local demand and popularising coir products abroad. The Board will encourage the industry to adopt improved techniques and processes, and undertake marketing research.

The State Governments have also been examining the possibility of developing cottage industries in their own territories. The U.P. Government has, for instance, taken steps to establish fruit preservation factories at Lucknow and Ramgarh on a co-operative basis. Long-term plans to develop co-operatives for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry have also been evolved. Small-scale spinning units of the *Garbo* and *Tokubo* types as well as the small-scale spinning units evolved by Sri Kale have been introduced in the heart of the cotton growing areas by the Governments of Bombay and Saurashtra. To promote cottage industries Central grants were given to State Governments for various schemes such as the purchase of a wood seasoning plant, the establishment of a woollen carding and finishing centre and a centre for finishing and testing cycle parts. Grants were also given by the Centre, mostly to non-official organisations, for the purchase of machinery either direct or through the State Governments. Grants given direct to the All-India Spinners' Association during 1951-53 totalled Rs. 11 lakh.

Under the Five Year Plan, an extensive programme to develop village industries has been adopted, primarily with the object of increasing rural employment. The total provision in the Plan for cottage and small-scale industries is Rs. 27 crore. A summary statement of the programme for the development of village industries is given below:

TABLE CIV

SUMMARY STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION, EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED VILLAGE INDUSTRY SCHEMES

Serial No.	Industry	Total production	Additional production	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	Rough estimate of employment
1	Village oil industry	—	3·16 lakh tons oil (2·6 lakh tons @ 5 tons per improved ghani and 0.56 lakh tons @ 0.85 tons per ghani)	233.1	1,00,000 organisers, *mistries*, oil pressers

SUMMARY STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION, EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED VILLAGE INDUSTRY SCHEMES—*Contd.*

Serial No.	Industry	Total production	Additional production	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	Rough estimate of employment
2	Soap-making with neem oil	3,448 tons of soap	3,448 tons of soap	18.1	300 employees and part-time work of seed collection for others
3	Paddy husking	2 lakh tons	—	10.0	40,000 hand pounders
4	Palm gur	2,53,252 tons of palm gur	81,852 tons of palm gur (recurring additional annual production after 4 years will be 40,943 tons)	100.0	60,000 agriculturists, tappers, etc.
5	Gur and khandsari	(*a*) 450 lakh mds. of improved ordinary gur. (*b*) 5·1 lakh mds. sanitary gur (*c*) 1 lakh mds. cream-coloured jaggery (*d*) 13.6 lakh mds. khandsari	Net gain (in Rs.) through (1) better extraction 4 crores ; (2) improved quality 2.60 crore ; (3) better marketing 1.60 crore. Total: 8.20 crore	100.4	1,200 whole-time workers, 3,800 part-time workers, 4,600 local honorary workers, 600,000 cane growers in 30,000 villages for part of the year
6	Leather industry	Hides, bones, tallow, indigenous footwear	Increased production of hides, bones, tallow due to greater recovery from dead animals. Production of better footwear	160.4	1,200 employees including 900 tannery flayers, etc.; also about 8 lakh chamars in 72,000 villages
7	Woollen industry	10 lakh blankets	10 lakh blankets	47.5	200 employees, 4,000 spinners, 200 weavers
8	Hand-made paper industry	1,400 tons high-grade hand-made paper, valued at Rs. 54 lakh	1,400 tons high grade hand-made paper	18.9	1,000 paper makers
9	Bee-keeping	..	..	16.3	150 apiarists and field-men; bee-keepers forming co-operatives
10	Cottage match	..	1.8 million gross	20.6	3,000 student workers, 6,000 labourers
			Total ..	725.3	

CHAPTER XV

COMMERCE

Since the termination of the Korean War and the switch-over to a buyers' market the world over, the emphasis in India's trade policy has been on the promotion of exports. Imports from the non-dollar area have been allowed fairly liberally; imports from the dollar area are, however, restricted to essential items.

Exports

Chiefly, three types of measures were taken to stimulate exports. The most important of these was the reduction in export duties on jute goods, raw cotton and cotton textiles. Secondly, export quotas were liberalised, many important commodities like cotton textiles and jute goods having been placed on the free licensing list. Exports of indigenous manufactures, like electric ceiling fans, were freely allowed. The existing export quotas for many commodities such as raw cotton, castor and groundnut oils were increased. Export quotas were granted for sugar and other commodities whose export had been disallowed temporarily. Thirdly, assistance in the shape of extra allocation of steel to fabricators who could develop overseas markets, and Government financial assistance to the Indian Jute Mills Association for a sales promotion campaign for jute goods in the U. S. A. were given. Lastly, the licensing procedure was simplified.

Imports

The import policy for the half-year, July-December 1952, was a little more restrictive than previously, as stocks accumulated earlier and increased indigenous production had augmented the available supplies and reduced the need for imports. Another major change in the import policy during this period was the reintroduction of the usual period of validity of licences—six months—which, for a number of items, was formerly one year.

The policy for the next half year, January-June 1953, was designed to maintain imports generally at the level prevailing in the previous half year. The exceptions were certain items of machinery and consumer goods for which the cuts made in July-December 1952 were fully or partially restored. Token imports of a few minor items of consumer goods were allowed, in order to foster healthy competition among indigenous producers of these goods.

Details of India's foreign trade for the period 1948-53 are given in statements CV to CVII.

TABLE CV

OVERALL BALANCE OF TRADE

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Trade in merchandise	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
A. EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE					
Sea and air-borne	42,104	47,207	57,898	70,175(b)	55,383(b)
Land-borne	3,039(a)	2,788	1,781	2,714(b)	1,884(b)
Total	45,143	49,995	59,679	72,889(b)	57,267(b)
B. EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE					
(Sea and air-borne only)					
Food, drink and tobacco	9,230	11,588	13,581	15,816	14,216
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	9,787	10,426	12,577	13,968	14,503
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	22,906	24,974	31,478	40,031	25,977
Total (including living animals and postal articles)	42,104	47,207	57,898	70,180	55,104
C. RE-EXPORTS (excluding transit trade)	729	607	456	392	504
D. TOTAL EXPORTS	45,872	50,602	60,135	73,281	57,771
E. IMPORTS					
Sea and air-borne	55,717	59,434	58,117	87,308(b)	63,528(b)
Land-borne	8,500(a)	3,371	4,279	8,045	2,516(b)
Total	64,217	62,805	62,396	95,353(b)	66,044(b)

N.B.—Exclusive of the value of "Other imports of grain, pulse and flour."
(*a*) Only for Pakistan.
(*b*) Latest revised figures.

OVERALL BALANCE OF TRADE—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Trade in merchandise	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Less transit trade	..	314	60	80	19
F. NET IMPORTS	64,217	62,491	62,336	95,273	66,025
G. IMPORTS (Sea and air-borne only)					
Food, drink and tobacco	12,712	15,664	11,061	26,205	17,564
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	12,757	14,427	19,881	25,406	17,901
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	29,790	28,863	26,954	34,138	27,400
Total (including living animals and postal articles)	55,717	59,434	58,117	86,284	63,295
H. BALANCE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE	—18,345	—11,889	—2,201	—21,992	—8,254

TABLE CVI

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

Food, Drink and Tobacco

Q stands for quantity and V for value in lakhs of rupees

Year		Fish (thousand cwts.)	Onions (a) (thousand cwts.)	Cashew kernels (thousand tons)	Cardamoms (thousand cwts.)	Pepper (thousand cwts.)	Tea (million lb.)	Tobacco unmanufactured (million lb.)	Tobacco manufactured (thousand lb.)
1948-49	Q	235	309	18	18	141	443(c)	69	4,976(a)
	V	147	50	493	73	267	6,924(c)	649	567
1949-50	Q	321	735	19	16	313	445	92	4·267(a)
	V	191	126	561	125	1,450	7,291	1,164	410
1950-51	Q	387	1,156	25	12	308	442	103	11,828
	V	246	115	855	148	2,040	8,042	1,411	435
1951-52	Q	435	925	21	14	298	429	112	12,359
	V	328	107	903	164	2,322	9,386	1,614	639
1952-53	Q	475	659	27	19	246	428	79	5,084(b)
	V	378	112	1,276	164	1,596	8,098	1,266	252

(a) Only for sea and air-borne.
(b) Incomplete.
(c) Excluding the figures of exports to Afghanistan and Iran by land.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured

Q stands for quantity and V for value in lakhs of rupees

Year		Ground-nut oil (thousand gallons)	Castor oil (thousand gallons)	Linseed oil (thousand gallons)	Ground-nut seed (thousand tons)	Castor seed (thousand tons)	Linseed (thousand tons)	Raw cotton (thousand tons)	Cotton waste (thousand cwts.)	Raw hemp (thousand cwts.)	Raw wool (thousand lb.)
1948-49	Q ..	8,951 (a)	3,009	2,281	38	..	25	76	1,017	665	8,658
	V ..	670	218	148	313	..	139	1,401	515	339	109
1949-50	Q ..	7,049 (a)	1,138	1,773	126	5	72	58	1,513	342	27,363
	V ..	544	69	128	904	28	456	1,061	822	175	371
1950-51	Q ..	19,991	5,898	1,359	38	79	68	15	1,307	271	25,371
	V ..	1,674	435	110	357	592	567	494	1,241	128	787
1951-52	Q ..	5,119	5,522	6,077	20	1	7	23	623	417	18,295
	V ..	432	657	566	235	16	70	1,368	735	248	490
1952-53	Q ..	16,181	8,925 (b)	6,800 (a)	13	4	—	71	1,257	336	37,979
	V ..	1,046	772	481	140	38	52	1,932	962	144	842

(a) Only for sea-borne.
(b) Incomplete.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

Q stands for quality and V for value in lakhs of rupees

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured

Year		Coal (thousand tons)	Mica (thousand cwts.)	Lac (thousand cwts.)	Raw hides (thousand cwts.)	Raw skins (thousand cwts.)	Iron and steel old for re-manufacturing (thousand tons)	Iron ore (thousand tons)	Manganese (thousand tons)	Myrobalans (thousand cwts.)	Bones for manufacturing purposes (thousand tons)
1948-49	Q ..	1,332	340	491	42	204	..	..	309	612	31
	V ..	458	594	869	49	498	..	..	181	55	57
1949-50	Q ..	2,323	298	456	16	258	0.2	4	739	845	37
	V ..	763	685	809	21	659	0.31	1	585	90	66
1950-51	Q ..	994	407	662	38	248	2	85	821	821	45
	V ..	344	1,000	1,189	69	874	4	22	801	103	116
1951-52	Q ..	2,801	408	714	24	220	43	280	1,125	897	46
	V ..	955	1,321	1,487	62	762	70	100	1,569	113	228
1952-53	Q ..	2,187	284	688	1	228	481	812	1,365	515	71
	V ..	1,011	899	761	2	554	1,026	371	2,077	41	221

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

Q stands for quality and V for value in lakhs of rupees

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured

Year		Tanned hides (thousand cwts.)	Tanned skins (thousand cwts.)	Cotton twist and yarn (thousand lb.)	Cotton hosiery	Cotton piece-goods hand loom (million yds.)	Cotton piece-goods mill-made (million yds.)	Cotton haber-dashery and mil-linery (mainly made up cotton goods)	Gunny bags (thousand tons)	Gunny cloth (thousand tons)	Art silk piece goods (thousand yds.)	Wool carpets and rugs (thousand lb.)	Coir manu-factures (thousand cwts.)
1948-49	Q ..	186	104	7,408	..	..	361 (c)	..	457	435	24,480	8,334	869
	V ..	496	720	129	95	..	39,540 (c)	51	6,147	8,072	519	261	447
1949-50	Q ..	315	162 (b)	67,835 (a)	..	..	709	..	434	309	12,230	10,465	1,424
	V ..	853	1,183	1,240	79	..	5,965	81	6,382	5,725	149	331	721
1950-51	Q ..	351	148 (b)	75,091	..	60	1,224	..	345	266	6,990	14,091	1,560
	V ..	1,202	1,333	1,728	86	1,088	11,217	171	5,539	5,291	97	556	1,081
1951-52	Q ..	335	124 (a)	6,182 (a)	..	40 (a)	388	..	473	287	8,414	11,591	1,219
	V ..	1,361	1,141	1,97,180	..	920	4,295	246	13,529	12,458	117	588	1,019
1952-53	Q ..	313	162	17,453	..	54 (a)	565	..	371 (a)	304	3,621 (a)	7,121	1,279
	V ..	922	1,089 (a)	428	100	874	5,319	253	6,139	6,321	51	279	715

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Only for sea and air-borne.
(c) Excluding figures of exports to Afghanistan and Iran by land.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

Q stands for quality and V for value in lakhs of rupees

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured

Year		Paraffin wax (thousand tons)	Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)	Glycerine (thousand cwts.)	Psyllium husks(b) (thousand cwts.)(a)	Pig iron (thousand tons)	Hardware	Instruments (apparatus appliances and parts thereof)	Glassware and earthenware	Machinery and mill work (including sewing machines)	Paper, paste, board and stationery	Rubber manufactures	Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof
1948-49	Q ..	10	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V ..	113	74	..	..	63	54	94	232	29	49	167	98
1949-50	Q ..	16	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V ..	158	51	..	..	99	61	74	32	69	31	99	59
1950-51	Q ..	20	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V ..	226	115	..	..	86	78	96	29	47	33	165	124
1951-52	Q ..	32	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V ..	282	82	..	..	41	121	147	43	95	119	108	141
1952-53	Q ..	19	..	61	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V ..	133	165	90	..	41	110	151	34	127	87	143	268

(a) Separately specified in the trade account since April 1952.
(b) Separately specified in the trade account from April 1953.

TABLE CVII

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Belting for machinery	Chemicals	Dyes from coal-tar	Fruits and vegetables	Grain, pulses and flour	Hardware	Instruments, apparatus and appliances	Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery	Metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof	Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof
1948-49 ..	212	2,057	1,234	825(a)	10,170	596	1,881	8,156	1,231	2,233
1949-50 ..	101	776	796	1,058	13,388	614	2,075	10,551	1,370	1,818
1950-51 ..	119	922	1,198	1,366	8,075	457	1,779	9,300	1,900	2,784
1951-52 ..	207	1,920	1,427	1,390	23,030	614	2,043	10,431	2,197	2,066
1952-53 ..	161	1,268	751	1,374	15,673	404	2,221	8,787	2,371	1,930

(a) Excluding figures of imports from Afghanistan and Iran by land.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT—*Contd.*

(Sea, Air and Land-borne)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Paper	Raw cotton	Raw wool	Art silk yarn	Chassis	Motor cars	Drugs and medicines	Cotton piece-goods	Cotton twist and yarn	Woollen and worsted piece-goods	Provisions and oil-man's stores	Raw jute
1948-49 ..	1,337	6,448	318	1,283	892	764	812 (*b*)	930	450	310	708	7,124
1949-50 ..	774	6,379	303	1,046	538	318	804	1,070	577	164	730	2,117
1950-51 ..	950	10,077	562	1,471	266	324	1,052	131	30	13	602	2,757
1951-52 ..	1,316	13,718	260	1,729	287	479	1,560	237	182	45	1,084	6,707
1952-53 ..	1,121	7,667	71	785	288	296	1,145	125	209	92	571	1,648

(*b*) Excluding figures of import from Afghanistan and Iran by land.

CHAPTER XVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The railways are the principal means of transport in the country. They carry 80 per cent of the goods and 70 per cent of the passenger traffic. The first railway line was opened in 1853 and the railways celebrated their centenary in 1953. The progress made by the railways during the last one hundred years can be studied from the following statement:

TABLE CVIII

PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS (1853-1952)

(In lakhs of rupees)

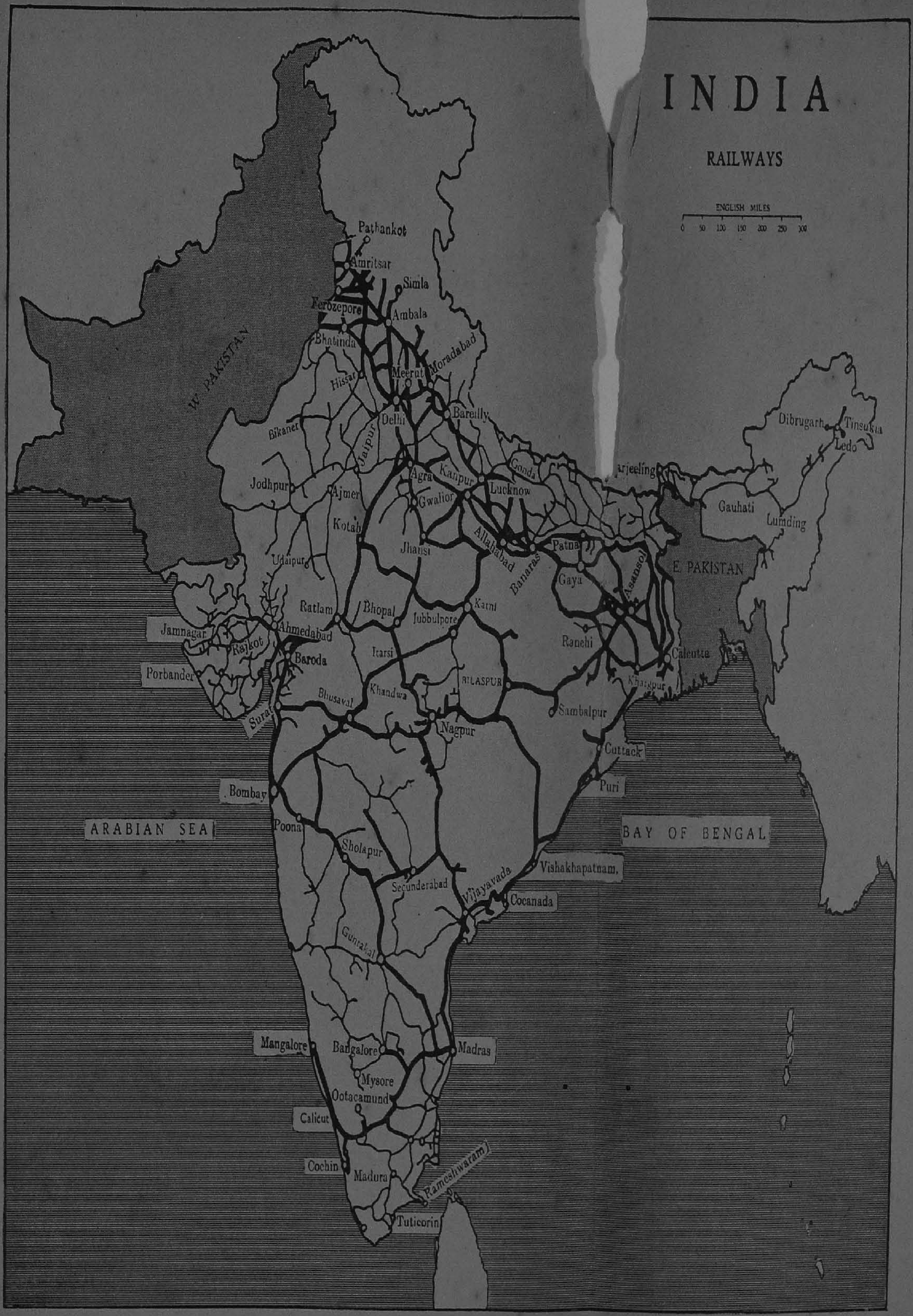
Year		Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853	..	20	38	0.90	0.41	0.49
1863	..	2,507	5,300	220	133	87
1873	..	5,697	9,173	723	378	345
1883	..	10,447	14,831	1,639	797	842
1893	..	18,459	23,318	2,408	1,135	1,273
1903	..	26,956	34,111	3,601	1,711	1,890
1913-14	..	34,656	49,509	6,359	3,293	3,066
1923-24	..	38,039	71,793	10,780	6,845	3,935
1933-34	..	42,953	88,441	9,958	6,954	3,004
1943-44(*a*)	..	40,512	85,854	19,932	11,411	8,521
1947-48(*b*)	..	33,985	74,220	18,369	16,394	1,975
1948-49	..	33,861	77,588	23,412	18,406	5,006
1949-50	..	34,022	81,307	25,832	20,723	5,109
1950-51	..	34,079	83,818	26,462	21,439	5,023
1951-52	..	34,119	86,155	29,414	22,759	6,655

TABLE CIX

TRAFFIC (1871-1951)

Year		Passengers carried (in thousands)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods carried (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1871	..	19,283	202	3,542	420
1881	..	54,764	379	13,214	956
1891	..	1,22,855	686	26,159	1,561
1901	..	1,94,749	1,007	43,392	2,124
1911	..	3,89,863	1,849	71,268	3,293
1921-22	..	5,69,684	3,429	90,142	4,952
1931-32	..	5,05,836	3,135	74,575	5,873
1941-42(*c*)	..	6,23,072	3,969	96,997	8,963
1951-52(*d*)	..	12,32,073	11,142	98,025	15,395

(*a*) Burma railways separated in 1937.
(*b*) Following partition on August 15, 1947.
(*c*) Burma Railways separated in 1937.
(*d*) Following partition on August 15, 1947.


INDIA
RAILWAYS
ENGLISH MILES
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
W. PAKISTAN
E. PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Pathankot
Amritsar
Simla
Ferozepore
Ambala
Bhatinda
Moradabad
Hissar
Meerut
Bareilly
Delhi
Bikaner
Jaipur
Agra
Kanpur
Gonda
Lucknow
Jodhpur
Ajmer
Gwalior
Kotah
Jhansi
Allahabad
Banaras
Patna
Gaya
Asansol
Udaipur
Ratlam
Bhopal
Jubbulpore
Katni
Jamnagar
Ahmedabad
Rajkot
Baroda
Itarsi
Ranchi
Calcutta
Porbander
Khandwa
BILASPUR
Bhusaval
Kharagpur
Sambalpur
Surat
Nagpur
Cuttack
Puri
Bombay
Poona
Sholapur
Vishakhapatnam.
Secunderabad
Vijayavada
Cocanada
Guntakal
Mangalore
Bangalore
Madras
Mysore
Ootacamund
Calicut
Cochin
Madura
Rameshwaram
Tuticorin
Dibrugarh
Tinsukia
Ledo
Gauhati
Lumding
arjeeling

On the eve of partition, there were 40,524 miles of railways in undivided India out of which 6,958 miles went to Pakistan and 33,566 miles remained in the Indian Union. As a result of partition, the railway system in Assam was cut off from that of the rest of India. The 142-mile long metre gauge Assam Rail Link was, therefore, established along a narrow neck of Indian territory, and was inaugurated in December 1949. The Kandla (Gandhidham)-Deesa Rail Link of 170 miles was opened to traffic on October 2, 1952. Kandla on the west coast, which is being developed as a major harbour to offset the loss of Karachi to India, has thus been linked with the hinterland. The 27-mile long Mukerian-Pathankot line was constructed between November 1949 and April 1952 at a cost of Rs. 3.77 crore. It has reduced the distance between Delhi and Pathankot by 44 miles.

Before the railways were taken over by the Government in 1944, there existed a complicated system of ownership and control. Some of them were State-owned and State-managed, a few State-owned and company-managed, while others were company-owned and company-managed. Some of the princely States had their own lines. Obviously, the existence of a large number of big and small units was conducive neither to efficiency nor to economy. In 1948, there were 42 railway systems in India consisting of 13 Class I railways, each with annual gross earnings amounting to Rs. 50 lakh and above, 10 Class II railways with gross earnings between Rs. 10 and 50 lakh and 19 Class III railways with annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less. Of the 42 railways, 32 (varying from 5 miles in the Sangli State to 1,306 miles in the Nizam's State and having a total route mileage of 7,559) were owned by the princely States. From April 1, 1950, following the integration of the States into the Union, the railways belonging to the former princely States came under the ownership and control of the Government of India.

With a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration, a scheme for regrouping the entire railway system, except a few privately-owned light railways, was prepared by the Railway Board in 1950 and enforced during 1951-52. Before the regrouping, there were 35 railway systems in India, of which 22 were owned by the Government. The State-owned railways were the Assam; Bengal Nagpur ; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Bezwada; Dhone Kurnool; Darjeeling Himalayan; East Indian; Eastern Punjab; Great Indian Peninsula; Madras and Southern Mahratta; Oudh and Tirhut; South Indian; Bikaner State; Kutch State; Dholpur State; Jaipur State; Jodhpur State; Mysore State; Nizam's State; Rajasthan; Saurashtra; and Scindia State Railways. As a result of regrouping, the following zonal divisions were created:

TABLE CX

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Route mileage
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways	Madras	6,016.97 B.G. 1,754.05 M.G. 4,160.12 N.G. 702.20
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsula, Nizam's State, Scindia, and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	5,427.70 B.G. 4,091.23 M.G. 772.49 N.G. 563.98
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra, Cutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways	Bombay	5,461.03 B.G. 1,266.34 M.G. 3,402.18 N.G. 792.51
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway	Delhi	6,007.33 B.G. 3,881.68 M.G. 1,997.68 N.G. 127.97
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut and Assam Railways	Gorakhpur	4,766.87 B.G. 2.15 M.G. 4,712.75 N.G. 51.97
Eastern ..	April 14, 1952	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) and Bengal Nagpur Railways	Calcutta	5,667.24 B.G. 4,725.27 M.G. —— N.G. 941.97

B.G. = Broad gauge
M.G. = Metre gauge
N.G. = Narrow gauge

TABLE CXI

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
CLASS I RAILWAYS				
I. **Central**				
(*a*) Central ..	5′ 6″	4,091	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	773	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	117	,,	,,
	2′ 0″	307	,,	,,
(*b*) Ellichpur-Yeotmal ..	2′ 6″	118	Branch Line Company(*a*)	,,
(*c*) Pulgaon-Arvi ..	2′ 6″	22	,,	,,
II. **Eastern**				
Eastern ..	5′ 6″	7,733	Government of India	,,
	2′ 6″	942	,,	,,

(*a*) Under rebate terms.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953—*Contd.*

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
III. **North Eastern**				
(*a*) North Eastern ..	5′ 6″	2(*b*)	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	4,655	,,	,,
	2′ 0″	72	,,	,,
(*b*) Chaparmukh-Silghat	3′ 3⅜″	51	Branch line Company(*c*)	,,
(*c*) Katakhal-Lala Bazar	3′ 3⅜″	23	,,	,,
IV. **Northern**				
(*a*) Northern ..	5′ 6″	3,870	Government of India	,,
	3′ 3⅜″	1,997	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	128	,,	,,
(*b*) Rupar-Nangal Dam(*d*) ..	5′ 6″	34	,,	,,
V. **Southern**				
(*a*) Southern ..	5′ 6″	1,729	Government of India	Government of India
	2′ 3⅜″	4,006	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	102	,,	,,
(*b*) Tenali-Repalle ..	5′ 6″	22	District Board, Guntur	,,
(*c*) Cochin Harbour Extension ..	5′ 6″	4	Cochin Harbour Authority	Government of India
(*d*) Alnavar-Dandeli (Provincial) ..	3′ 3⅜″	19	Government of Bombay	,,
(*e*) West of India Portuguese ..	3′ 3⅜″	51	West of India Portuguese Railway Company	,,
(*f*) Peralam-Karaikkal	3′ 3⅜″	15	French Government	,,
(*g*) Pondicherry ..	3′ 3⅜″	8	Pondicherry Railway Company	,,
(*h*) Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur	3′ 3⅜″	38	District Board, Tinnevelly	,,
(*i*) Nanjangud Town-Chamarajanagar	3′ 3⅜″	22	District Boards, Mysore and Mandya	,,
VI. **Western**				
Western ..	5′ 6″	1,266	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	3,573	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	792	,,	,,
Total Class I Railways		33,582		

(*b*) This line is between Haldibari and the Pakistan border for direct communication with Pakistan.

(*c*) This line is guaranteed by the Government of India and receives a subsidy from the Assam Government.

(*d*) Jointly owned by the Governments of India and the Punjab.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953—*Contd.*

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
CLASS II RAILWAYS				
1. Barsi Light	2′ 6″	203	Unassisted Company	Barsi Light Railway Company
2. Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	2′ 6″	93	Company Subsidised(a)	Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Company
Total Class II Railways		296		
CLASS III RAILWAYS				
1. Ahmadpur Katwa ..	2′ 6″	32	Branch Line Company(b)	Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway
2. Arrah Sasaram Light	2′ 6″	65	Company Subsidised(c)	Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company
3. Bankura Damodar River	2′ 6″	60	Branch Line Company(b)	Bankura Damodar River Railway Company
4. Baraset Basirhat Light	2′ 6″	52	Company Subsidised(a)	Baraset Basirhat Light Railway Company
5. Bengal Provincial—				
(a) Bengal Provincial	2′ 6″	33	Unassisted Company	Bengal Provincial Railway Company
(b) Dasghara-Jamalpurganj	2′ 6″	9	Branch Line Company(b)	,,
6. Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light	2′ 6″	33	District Board, Patna	District Board, Patna
7. Burdwan Katwa	2′ 6″	33	Branch Line Company(b)	Burdwan Katwa Railway Company
8. Dehri Rohtas Light	2′ 6″	24	Company Subsidised(c)	Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Company
9. Futwah Islampur	2′ 6″	27	Branch Line Company(b)	Futwah Islampur Light Railway Company

(a) Received land only from the Government.
(b) Guaranteed by the Government of India.
(c) By the District Board.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953—*Contd.*

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
10. Howrah Amta Light	2′ 0″	44	Company Subsidised(c)	Howrah Amta Light Railway Company
11. Howrah Sheakhala Light	2′ 0″	20	Company Subsidised(c)	Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway Company
12. Jagadhri Light	2′ 0″	3	Unassisted Company	Jagadhri Light Railway Company
13. Kalighat Falta	2′ 6″	26	Branch Line Company( )	Kalighat Falta Railway Company
Total Class III Railways		461		

Some salient facts about the railways in 1951-52 are given below:

Total Route Mileage	34,119
Broad gauge (5½′)	15,702
Metre gauge (3′ 3-3/8″)	15,060
Narrow gauge (2′6″ and 2′)	3,356
Class I railways	33,343
Class II and Class III railways	776
Capital-at-charge (Rs. crores)	861.55
Gross earnings (Rs. crores)	294.14
Working expenses (Rs. crores)	227.59
Net earnings (Rs. crores)	66.55
Train mileage run (millions)	188
Number of passengers carried (crores)	123.21
Air-conditioned class (crores)	0.0017
First and Second classes (crores)	1.91
Intermediate class (crores)	2.14
Third class (crores)	119.16
Passenger earnings (Rs. crores)	109.88
Goods carried (lakh tons)	980. 3
Goods earnings (Rs. crores)	156.79

In 1951-52, the railways consumed 10.8 million tons of coal costing Rs. 34.4 crore. Coal is the chief source of power supply for the railways. Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay and Madras. A scheme to electrify the suburban lines in the vicinity of Calcutta is under consideration.

In 1925, the railway finances were separated from the general finances and it was decided that the railways should contribute to the general

(*b*) Guaranteed by the Government of India.
(*c*) Guaranteed by the District Board.

Note: Class I railways have annual gross earnings of Rs. 50 lakh and more.
Class II railways have annual gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakh but more than Rs. 10 lakh;
Class III railways have annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less.

revenues according to a fixed formula. It was decided in December 1949 that during the quinquennium beginning with 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year.

The following table gives an outline of the railways finances during the last six years:

TABLE CXII

(In crores of rupees)

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)
Gross traffic receipts ..	236.35	263.01	290.82	270.56	272.00	273.25
Ordinary working expenses ..	181.53	180.23	194.04	187.96	197.63	194.31
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	11.58	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Payments to worked lines ..	1.80	0.25	0.31	0.21	0.24	0.22
Total working expenses ..	194.91	210.48	224.35	218.17	227.87	224.53
Net traffic receipts ..	41.44	52.53	66.47	52.39	44.13	48.72
Net miscellaneous expenditure	3.67	4.97	4.72	5.21	6.49	8.08
Net railway revenues ..	37.77	47.56	61.75	47.18	37.64	40.64
Dividend to general revenues	23.18	32.51	33.41	33.99	34.46	35.50
Net gain or surplus ..	14.59	15.05	28.34	13.19	3.18	5.14

The major problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. It was first created by the economic depression of the thirties and later accentuated by the severe strain of the war and partition. By 1948, however, the railways turned the corner and have since been showing steady improvement. The allotment for capital expenditure in the budget steadily rose from Rs. 64 crore in 1949-50 to Rs. 80 crore in 1952-53. Under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 400 crore have been allotted for the rehabilitation and expansion of the railways. The position of the railways reserve funds has also been very satisfactory. At the end of 1952-53 the reserves were estimated at Rs. 163 crore.

On March 31, 1949, nearly 30 per cent of the locomotives on the Government railways were overage, with the result that the expenditure on maintenance and repairs was disproportionately high. On March 31, 1951, 1,050 locomotives, 5,514 coaching vehicles and 21,418 wagons needed replacement, while the normal figures of average annual renewals were 190 locomotives, 650 coaching vehicles and 5,000 wagons. To make good these shortages, the indigenous productive capacity was fully mobilised and orders for rolling stock were also placed abroad. The progress of the procurement programme has been as follows:

TABLE CXIII

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Number received	Number received	Number actually placed on line
Locomotives	435	225	103
Carriages	346	479	771
Wagons	1,443	3,157	—

A sum of Rs. 39.30 crore has been allotted in the 1953-54 budget for the procurement of the following rolling stock:

TABLE CXIV

(In crores of rupees)

	Programmed deliveries	New acquisitions
Locomotives	6.02	2.07
Boilers	1.89	0.16
Carriages	11.28	4.71
Wagons	4.71	7.81
Ferries	0.68	0.03
Total ..	24.58	14.78

The procurement programme envisages the acquisition of 245 locomotives, 179 boilers, 1,384 carriages, 10,663 wagons, 19 cranes and 7 ferries. Out of these, about 150 locomotives, 63 boilers, 1,121 carriages and 6,834 wagons are expected to be manufactured in the country and the rest are to be imported.

Internal production is now able to meet the railways' normal annual requirements of rails, wagons and coaches and, it has been decided not to import any more coaches except those already ordered. When the Government-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Government-assisted Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Limited go into full production, India is expected to attain self-sufficiency in locomotives also. The Chittaranjan Works, which started production in 1950, have turned out 100 engines to date and 70 per cent of the components are now being produced in the country. By 1954, all the components, except some proprietary and special items, are expected to be manufactured internally. The annual production target of the Chittaranjan Works is 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers. The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, which produce metre gauge locomotives, had turned out 35 engines by January 1953. About 200 locomotives are expected to be supplied by the Company during 1951-56. The Integral Coach-building Factory at Perambur (Madras), the construction of which started in January 1952, is expected to turn out in single-shift working 300 light-weight integral type all-steel coaches annually. The Government-owned Hindusthan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore produced 63 all-steel third class passenger coaches during 1950-51 and another 100 during 1951-52. Provision has been made in the 1953-54 budget for the manufacture of about 7,000 wagons in the country, while 4,000 more are to be obtained from abroad. The internal production of coaches and wagons is as below:

TABLE CXV

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Estimated output during the Plan period (1951-56)
Coaches ..	238	337	479	673	4,380
Wagons ..	2,520	1,095	2,924	3,707	30,000

Improvement in operational efficiency of the railways in recent years is reflected in the following figures:

TABLE CXVI

COMPOSITE INDICES OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

	1950-51	1951-52
Broad gauge	100.7	102.8
Metre gauge	92.4	93.6

TABLE CXVII

PUNCTUALITY RATIO OF PASSENGER TRAINS

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Broad gauge ..	67.6	71.3	81.4	79.8	78.8
Metre gauge ..	69.7	68.4	76.7	71.4	77.7

New Construction

Besides the Deesa-Gandhidham (Kandla) rail link, the following important works were either completed or taken up during 1952-53:

(i) Restoration of the 22-mile long dismantled Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau section of the Northern Railway; *(ii)* restoration of the dismantled Vasad-Kathana line on the Western Railway; *(iii)* construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam metre-gauge link on the Southern Railway to provide rail facilities in Travancore-Cochin State and to connect the port of Cochin with the metre gauge system of the South; and *(iv)* extension of the Kalyan power house on the Central Railway at a cost of Rs. 3 crore.

Construction work on the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh Ghat was also started. The bridge is intended to facilitate traffic between north and south Bihar and involves an expenditure of Rs. 13 crore. Out of the 12 dismantled lines approved for restoration by the Central Board of Transport in 1950, 2 lines had been completed and 9 more were nearing completion. It is intended to construct 200 miles of new railway track annually.

Fares and Freight

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948 and increased by 46 and 13 per cent, respectively. In view of the steep rise in the general price level and in operational and replacement costs, passenger fares were further increased from April 1, 1951. The passenger fares are as follows:

	Pies per mile
Air-conditioned	30
First class	27
Second class	16
Inter class (mail or express)	10½
Inter class ordinary	9
Third class (mail or express)	6
Third class ordinary	5

The rationalised system of freight provides fifteen scales of rates for the carriage of goods, and an equal number for wagon loads. The rates decline with the increase in distance. Goods traffic now moves along the shortest route and at the cheapest rate. Export and import traffic is treated at par with internal traffic, and the preference previously given to the import traffic is thus done away with.

The statutory Railway Rates Tribunal, set up in 1949 in place of the non-statutory Rates Advisory Committee, acts as a judicial tribunal for the settlement of disputes in connection with rates.

Since independence, the railways have been paying increasing attention to the provision of amenities for third class passengers, who form the bulk of railway travellers in the country. For this purpose, the Financial Convention of 1949 earmarked an annual sum of Rs. 3 crore for the next five years. The amenities provided include new model carriages and fittings; improved lighting in trains; opening of new stations; provision of waiting rooms and halls; opening of new booking offices and out-agencies; electrification of stations; raising of platforms; improved catering arrangements, and better sanitation in stations and carriages. In order to relieve overcrowding, 109 new trains were introduced and the coverage of 108 trains was extended between April 1, 1952, and July 1, 1953, thus increasing the daily passenger train mileage by 9,850. By the end of 1952, Janata Expresses, consisting exclusively of third class carriages, were introduced between Delhi and Pathankot, Delhi and Howrah, Lucknow and Katihar, Madras (Central) and Mangalore, Madras (Egmore) and Tiruchirapalli, Bombay and Poona and Bombay and Madras.

For maintaining a high level of efficiency, it is proposed to create a small Efficiency Bureau at the Centre. A Training College for railway officers and staff was opened at Baroda in January 1952. A Railway Research and Testing Centre, with headquarters at Lucknow, and two sub-centres at Chittaranjan and Lonavala were set up during 1952-53.

The question of promoting labour welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government since August 1947. Generally speaking, relations between the management and labour have been cordial. A three-tier permanent machinery for the settlement of disputes between the two came into existence on all railways in January 1952. The expenditure on labour welfare in 1952-53 was about Rs. 7 crore.

Responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was set up in 1905. Reorganised in April 1951, the Board now consists of a Financial Commissioner and 3 members, one of whom is chairman of the Board and ex-officio Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry. With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees were created recently: (1) Regional Users' Consultative Committees; (2) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone, and (3) National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

Central Board of Transport

The Central Board of Transport was set up in November 1947 to consider major transport problems and policies. It tries to achieve the maximum co-ordination of all forms of transport and to ensure that the development of transport conforms to the agricultural and industrial

plans of the country. The Board consists of the Minister for Transport as chairman, the Ministers for Communications and for Commerce and Industry as vice-chairmen and senior officers of the Ministries of Finance, Defence, Commerce and Industry, States, Railways and Transport as members.

ROADS

Under the 1919 Reforms, roads became a provincial subject. Subsequently a Central Road Fund was created in 1929 from the proceeds of a surcharge on petrol tax. Out of this fund, block grants were made to the provinces for road-building. In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the "National highways." Under the Constitution, the national highways have become a Central subject while other roads, namely State highways and district and village roads, are the responsibility of the State Governments.

There were 2,48,914 miles of extra-municipal roads in the country on March 31, 1948, out of which about 90,000 miles were surfaced. Of the latter, about 13,400 miles were national highways.

TABLE CXVIII

EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS ON MARCH 31, 1948

(In miles)

Territory	Metalled				Unmetalled (unsurfaced)	Grand total
	Bituminous	Concrete	Water-bound macadam	Total surfaced		
India excluding former Indian States	9,036	652	54,436	64,124	1,14,659	1,78,783[b]
Former Indian States[a]	1,675	111	24,198	25,984	44,147	70,131
Total ..	10,711	763	78,634	90,108	1,58,806	2,48,914

Development Plans

Excluding urban roads there are about 1,18,000 miles of all-weather roads in the country. India's road system is insufficient for her needs, there being only 9.7 miles of all-weather roads for every hundred square miles of the country's area. Development of roads is, therefore, an important part of the Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for the purpose. Out of this sum, Rs. 27 crore will be spent on the development of the national highways and the rest mainly on State roads. The Plan envisages the development of nearly 3,000 miles of new roads and 16,000 to 17,000 miles of village roads through community effort. To encourage the construction of village roads by the villagers, two-thirds of the cost of

(a) As on March 31, 1944.

(b) 53,296 miles maintained by Public Works Departments and Military Engineering Services and 1,25,487 miles by local bodies.

construction is borne by the Central and State Governments. During 1951-53, Rs. 7.4 crore were spent by the Central Government on the development of the national highways. About 240 miles of new roads and 17 large bridges were constructed. About 1,050 miles of existing roads were improved and work was in progress on 150 miles of new roads, 20 large bridges and 1,500 miles of existing roads. Out of Rs. 4 crore sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of selected roads other than the national highways, such as the border road to connect Tripura and Assam, the Pathankot-Jammu road and some roads in Sikkim, a sum of Rs. 1.17 crore had been spent by 1951-52. In this sector 140 miles of new roads had been constructed and work was in progress on another 120 miles and on 2 major bridges. In addition, 7,200 miles of State highways, district roads and village roads were constructed or improved during the same period.

The expenditure incurred by Part A States during 1951-53 was Rs. 22.87 crore against a target of Rs. 50.59 crore for the period of the Plan. The corresponding figures for Part B States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) were Rs. 3.95 crore and Rs. 15.83 crore and for Part C States Rs. 1.19 crore and Rs. 6.27 crore.

ROAD TRANSPORT

India had 87 lakhs of bullock carts before the war and, the capital invested in them was estimated at Rs. 261 crore. About a crore of persons and two crore heads of cattle were employed in the bullock cart industry.

The total number of motor vehicles in India taxed during the last quarter of 1950-51 was 3,10,145, of which 2,906 were powered by diesel engines:

Motor cycles	27,105
Private cars	1,47,953
Public service vehicles	45,753
Goods vehicles	85,509
Miscellaneous	3,825
Total	3,10,145

Under the Constitution, the Central Government is empowered to enact legislation on the principles of motor vehicles taxation, whereas the power to levy taxes on motor vehicles vests in the State Governments. During 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 7.77 crore was realised by way of taxes on motor vehicles and Rs. 84.9 lakh as motor vehicles fees.

There are 1,59,000 motor cars and taxies and 1,23,000 trucks and other transport vehicles in the country. About 20,000 cars and 32,000 other transport vehicles are annually required to replace worn-out vehicles and also to meet the requirements of economic development.

The number of motor transport operators is estimated at 47,575, of whom more than 46,000 are small operators each owning five vehicles or less. In order to achieve efficiency and economy in operation, private operators are being encouraged to join hands and form large companies wherever possible. Under the Road Transport Corporations Act of 1950, statutory transport corporations are being formed on a tripartite basis by the State Governments, the railways and private operators. State

operated services exist in 20 out of the 28 States of India. Investment by the Government in public road transport services is Rs. 19.85 crore. A further investment of Rs. 8.97 crore by the State Governments is envisaged in the Five Year Plan. This allotment will be utilised for the purchase of about 2,000 transport vehicles and the establishment of up-to-date workshops for the maintenance, repair and overhaul of State-owned motor vehicles. Facilities for the training of operatives are also to be provided.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Until recently, inland waterways were entirely the responsibility of the States. In the new Constitution, "inland navigation with respect to mechnically propelled vessels" has been included in the Concurrent List.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1947 was amended in 1951 in order to enforce the compulsory registration of all inland steam vessels.

The total length of navigable waterways in India is estimated at 5,500 miles. As a result of partition, the river system in the north-east of the sub-continent has come under the divided control of the Governments of India and Pakistan. To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a non-statutory Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952.

SHIPPING

At the end of 1952, the total tonnage of Indian ships of over 150 G.R.T. was 4,52,274 G.R.T. The Shipping Policy Committee of 1947 laid down a target of 2 million tons in order to secure for Indian shipping (1) 100 per cent of the coastal trade of India; (2) 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries; (3) 50 per cent of India's overseas trade; and (4) 30 per cent of the Orient's trade, formerly carried by Japanese, German and Italian vessels. By the end of 1952, India's coastal shipping reached the figure of 2,54,000 tons and carried 96 per cent of the coastal trade. Practically the entire coastal trade is now being carried by Indian ships. The total freight earnings of Indian companies from the coastal trade amounted to Rs. 10 crore in 1951-52.

Indian shipping companies have regular cargo services to the U.K., the Continent, the U.S.A. and Australia. At the end of 1952, the total tonnage employed in the overseas trade was 1,73,000 G.R.T. The freight earnings of the Indian companies from overseas trade during 1951-52 totalled Rs. 9 crore.

To implement the policy of coastal reservation, all the ships engaged in the coastal trade are required to obtain licences under the Control of Shipping Act of 1947. The Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, sponsored by the Government, was set up in 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore to carry India's trade with Australia, the Far East and the Near East. The Corporation now operates the India-Australia and the Madras-Malaya routes.

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 14.94 crore is to be loaned to Indian shipping companies at a concessional rate of interest to enable them to acquire additional tonnage. The details of the loan are shown in statement CXIX.

TABLE CXIX

Sector of shipping	Amount of loan (Rs. crores)	Approximate tonnage to be acquired (G.R.T.)
Coastal trade	4.0	65,000
Overseas trade	6.5	70,000
Eastern Shipping Corp. ..	4.44[a]	40,000

Under the Plan, the total tonnage employed in the coastal and overseas trade will increase from 3,62,150 to about 6,00,000 G.R.T. by 1955-56. Owing partly to sharp fluctuations in the price of ships and in freight rates, the shipping companies could not acquire additional ships during 1951-53 for the overseas trade.

A sum of Rs. 12 crore was allocated in the Five Year Plan for the acquisition and development of the shipyard at Visakhapatnam. The yard has already been purchased from the Scindia Company and entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. The controlling interest in this enterprise is held by the Government. During 1951-53, 31 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,07,000, were acquired by the Indian shipping companies. Six of these were built at the Visakhapatnam shipyard.

Executive officers and marine engineers for the merchant navy are trained at the training ship "Dufferin" and at the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, respectively. Post-sea training is given at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay. Two training ships, one at Calcutta and the other at Visakhapatnam, train about 1,000 ratings annually. To increase the number to 2,000, additional shore establishments are to be set up. Facilities for the medical examination of seamen exist at the major ports. Since 1944, substantial amounts have been given by the Central Government for the construction and equipment of seamen's clubs and hostels in Indian ports. Welfare offices exist in the major Indian ports and also in some foreign ports.

PORTS

India's 3,500-mile coastline has five major ports, namely Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam. Visakhapatnam port is administered by the Railway Board, and Cochin port by the Ministry of Transport through an administrative officer. The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by the Ministry of Transport through Port Trusts constituted under the Indian Ports Act of 1908. The traffic handled by, and the financial results of some of the major ports during 1951-52 are given below:

TABLE CXX

Port	Number of vessels that entered port	Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) Deficit (—) (Rs. lakhs)
Calcutta ..	1,460	40.93	54.90	—0.28
Bombay ..	2,767	58.06	16.73	+186.30
Madras ..	1,091	18.55	3.00	+48.89
Cochin ..	1,158	10.98	2.49	+4.62

(a) The amount will be invested by the Government to enable the Corporation to acquire the said tonnage.

To make good the loss of Karachi, India has decided to develop a sixth major port at Kandla in Kutch at an estimatted cost of Rs. 12.95 crore. The construction of this major port is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1956. Work is also in progress on the development of five minor ports in Kutch. About Rs. 29.27 crore are proposed to be spent on the modernisation and expansion of the major ports. In order to bring about uniformity in port administration, to ensure greater Central control and to decentralise authority in the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act was passed in 1951. A National Harbour Board, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States and the major port authorities, was constituted in 1950. It advises the Central Government on matters relating to port development, with particular reference to minor ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

In 1952, India had nine companies operating scheduled internal and external air services. Figures for the scheduled air services since 1947 are given below:

TABLE CXXI

Year	Hours flown (thousand)	Miles flown (thousand)	Passengers carried (thousand)	Freight carried (thousand lb.)	Mails carried (thousand lb.)	Capacity ton miles (million miles)	Revenue load ton (million miles)
1947 ..	59	9,362	255	5,648	1,405	18.60	14.36
1948 ..	79	12,649	341	11,975	1,583	26.32	19.30
1949 ..	94	15,098	357	22,500	5,032	36.54	23.25
1950 ..	117	18,896	453	80,007	8,356	52.25	34.41
1951 ..	119	19,498	449	87,665	7,182	57.40	39.02
1952(a)	117	19,078	430	75,096	8,244	55.04	35.62

Non-scheduled services were operated by 16 companies, including the 9 engaged on scheduled services. Approximately 37,000 hours and 58,96,000 miles were flown by the non-scheduled services during 1952. The number of passengers carried was approximately 83,790 and freight 137.7 million lb. Three Indian companies operated international air transport services to the U.K., East Africa, Singapore and Afghanistan. The night airmail services, which operated between the principal cities of India, carried approximately 26,783 passengers (daily average of 73 passengers), 2.88 million lb. of mail and 1.07 million lb. of freight in 1952. At the end of June 1951, India had 738 registered aircraft and 200 held certificates of airworthiness. There were 77 aerodromes maintained and operated by the Civil Aviation Department at the end of 1952-53. Three new aerodromes, including one at Mangalore, and two new communication stations were opened during 1952-53. The Indian air companies operated regular external services to Cairo, Rome, Paris, Geneva, London, Aden, Nairobi, Bangkok, Singapore, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. During 1952-53, bilateral air transport agreements were concluded with Thailand, Iran and Egypt.

(a) Estimated on the basis of figures of first eight months.

Air transport in India was nationalised on August 1, 1953, and two statutory corporations, called the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India International, were set up to run the internal and external services, respectively. A sum of Rs. 9.5 crore has been provided in the Five Year Plan for implementing the scheme of nationalisation.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the facilities provided in this country for air transport conform to international standards. At the end of 1952-53, the total number of aeronautical communication stations maintained and operated by the Civil Aviation Department was 58.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre opened at Allahabad in 1948 trains pilots, engineers, aerodrome control officers, radio operators and technicians. India had 10 subsidised flying clubs and 2 gliding clubs which trained 198 pilots for different kinds of licences and certificates during 1952-53. Important achievements in the field of research and development were the type certification of the proto-type H.T.-2 trainer aircraft designed and built by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, and the production of an Intermediary Glider at the Technical Centre. Officers were sent abroad for training and the services of foreign experts were obtained through the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 22.8 crore on the development of civil aviation. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2.56 crore was spent during 1951-53.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Since 1948, the Government has been fostering tourist traffic in the country. It is a source of foreign exchange and at the same time of vital importance in the promotion of international understanding. A Tourist Traffic Branch under the Ministry of Transport was set up in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and a number of smaller tourist offices in certain other places. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents and hotel administrations. A Tourist Bureau has also been set up in New York. They provide reasonable amenities for foreign tourists and organise publicity in foreign countries to attract tourists. The total number of enquiries handled by the regional tourist offices during the first ten months of 1952 was 7,328. Guide books, pamphlets, posters and folders are brought out and travel films are made for distribution and exhibition abroad. These efforts have borne fruit. About 20,000 tourists visited India during 1951 and 25,448 during 1952.

India has joined the International Union of Official Travel Organisations which has set up a Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East on the lines of similar commissions for Europe and Africa.

CHAPTER XVII

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is the second largest undertaking of the Government of India, being next only to the Railways. It functions under the Ministry of Communications and is controlled by a Director-General, who is assisted by a Posts and Telegraphs Board of which he is the chairman. The other members of the Board are the Chief Engineer, the Senior Deputy Director-General and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications Division). The Chief Engineer is technical adviser to the Director-General on telecommunication matters while the senior Deputy Director-General undertakes a similar function in regard to postal and R.M.S. matters.

The Department is responsible for postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications in the country. In addition, it undertakes work connected with the Post Office Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance and collection of Broadcast Receiver Licence fees.

For purposes of administration, the country has been divided into 13 territorial units, of which 11 are P. and T. circles, one is a postal circle in Delhi and the thirteenth a postal sub-circle in Hyderabad. Four Telephone Districts have been set up in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.

TABLE CXXII

TERRITORIAL UNITS

Designation of Circle or District Officer	Jurisdiction
1. Postmaster-General, West Bengal	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sikkim and three post offices in central Tibet.
2. Postmaster-General, Bihar	Bihar
3. Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle	Uttar Pradesh
4. Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Bilaspur, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi (telegraphs only)
5. Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch
6. Postmaster-General, Madras Circle	Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Hyderabad (which is a sub-circle under a Director)
7. Postmaster-General, Central Circle	Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh
8. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Rajasthan Circle	Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Ajmer
9. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Andhra Circle	Andhra
10. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa	Orissa

TERRITORIAL UNITS—*Contd.*

Designation of Circle or District Officer	Jurisdiction
11. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Assam	Assam, Manipur and Tripura
12. Director of Postal Services, Delhi	Delhi (postal only)
13. Director of Postal Services, Hyderabad	Hyderabad State (sub-circle)
14. General Manager, Calcutta Telephone District	Calcutta City
15. General Manager, Bombay Telephone District	Bombay City
16. District Manager, Delhi Telephone District	Delhi and New Delhi areas
17. District Manager, Madras Telephone District	Madras City
Functional Units	
Additional Chief Engineer, P. and T. Jabalpur	In charge of telecommunications development (design and research)
General Manager, Workshops	In charge of P. and T. workshops in Calcutta, Jabalpur and Bombay
Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores	In charge of telegraph and telephone stores

The total number of staff employed in the Department on March 31, 1952, was 2,19,710 of which 1,70,184 were permanent and 49,526 temporary. This included 991 officers and 52,896 extra-departmental agents.

The Posts and Telegraphs organisation functions as a commercial department but, unlike the Railways, its finances have not been separated from the general revenues of the Central Government. The working expenses as well as the interest on the capital invested in the services are deducted from the gross receipts and paid into the general revenues. Out of the surplus, an outright contribution is made to the general revenues and the rest is *pro forma* maintained as balances standing to the credit of the Department. The Department, however, receives a rebate on such accumulated surpluses.

In the budget estimates for 1953-54, the gross receipts of the Department were estimated at Rs. 42.22 crore and the working expenses and interest at Rs. 41.82 crore, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 40 lakh as against Rs. 1.16 crore in the budget estimates for 1952-53. The reduced surplus is due mainly to the provision made for additional staff. The accumulated surplus and the total capital outlay stand at Rs. 14.37 crore and Rs. 57 crore, respectively.

The Indian postal system covers about 1,60,000 miles of route. Of these, 24 per cent are covered by rail, 17 per cent by motor vehicle and 5 per cent by other means of transport, such as steamers, mail-carts, bullock carts, horses, mules and camels. The rest, constituting 54 per cent of the total, is covered by runners and small boats.

Night Mobile Post Office

The night mobile post office scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure in Nagpur. Subsequently the scheme was extended to Madras, Delhi and Kanpur. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and other postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is Savings Bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service, linking up the principal cities of India, namely Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur, was introduced in 1948. Under the 'All-up Scheme' introduced in 1949, all inland letters, letter cards and post cards are now carried by air as a normal mode of transmission without any surcharge. This scheme has been extended to inland money orders from May 1, 1951. All inland insured mails, wherever available and advantageous, are carried by air. Inward and outward foreign insured articles are not, however, carried by air within the country. Over 5½ million lb. of mails or about 27 per cent of all mails were carried over the inland airmail routes in the year 1951-52. All classes of mails including packets and parcels for and from Agartala (Tripura State) are carried by air without any surcharge. The system of air-lifting, which was extended in 1951 to parcels and registered newspapers, between Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India on recovery of a concessional air surcharge, is still being continued. A direct air parcel service from India to Australia, Egypt, France, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S.A., was introduced on January 2, 1953. From the same date air letters for Ceylon could be registered on payment of the usual registration fees.

The following statement gives the volume of business transacted by the Department:

TABLE CXXIII

(Figures in millions)

	1938-39	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Actuals)
1. Postal articles handled (including service and registered articles)	1,241 (a)	2,365.8	2,703
2. Registered articles handled (including V. P. and insured articles)	42	85.6	91.3
3. Money orders issued (both inland and foreign)	43	56.3	57.1
4. Value of money orders issued (both inland and foreign)	820	2,150	1,980.7
5. Savings Bank transactions	12.48	12.99	14.4 (b)
6. National Savings Certificates (transactions, etc.)	1.21	1.7	1.3 ( )
7. Telegrams	16.37	29.2 (d)	29.7 (c)
8. Telephone connections (Number)	83,378	1,84,506	2,00,800 (e)
9. Trunk calls	2.25	8.9	10.8
10. Mileage of wires maintained	5,13,924	7,21,243 (f)	7,77,566 (e)

(a) Based on a two-week average.
(b) Approximately.
(c) As estimated.
(d) As on March 31, 1952.
(e) As on March 31, 1953.
(f) As on March 31, 1951.

The increase in the volume of traffic, in the number of post offices and the staff employed in them created the problem of maintaining efficient supervision. An officer of the rank of Postmaster-General was deputed to suggest improvements in the organisational set-up for the control and supervision of post offices and in arrangements for the delivery of mail in rural areas. Twenty additional Postal Divisions were created where needed most.

TABLE CXXIV

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICES

Circle	1-4-1952 to 31-12-1952		1-1-1953 to 31-8-1953	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Assam	34	1	120	6
Bihar	55	3	566	4
Bombay	11	—	82	1
Central	18	4	120	7
Delhi	4	5	5	6
Hyderabad ..	2	1	15	4
Madras	44	39	150	61
Orissa	11	1	18	1
Punjab	37	14	52	21
U.P.	22	4	158	4
West Bengal ..	24	—	119	4
Total ..	262	72	1,405	127

The following statement indicates the overall expansion of the Department since the attainment of independence:

TABLE CXXV

Office	As on 31-3-1948	As on 31-8-1953
Rural post offices	19,181	38,168
Urban post offices	4,160	5,782
Telegraph offices	7,330	8,360 (a)
Telephone exchanges (including P.B.Xs)	2,487	4,277 (a)
Public call offices	479	1,839 (b)
Telephone connections ..	1,14,922	1,99,934 (a)

(a) As on December 31, 1952.
(b) As on April 1, 1952.

Telephones

The country has over 600 telephone exchanges and about 2,00,000 telephone connections, which means an increase of about 85,000 subscribers since partition. Further, a large number of public call offices have been opened thus increasing the number to about 1,900. The demand for new connections continues unabated and it is estimated that applications for about 1,20,000 new telephones would still be pending at the end of 1953-54.

"Own Your Telephone"

The scheme was introduced in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhatinda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dhubri, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad, Indore, Kanpur, Madras, Meerut, Nagpur, Rajkot and Surat in December 1949.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 2,500 in Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 2,000 in other places is realised in advance from the subscriber for a telephone connection for 20 years. The maintenance charge is Rs. 2 per month. Some 13,109 people were given telephone connections under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 3,19,87,500 had been realised from them by the end of 1952.

"Own Your Exchange"

This scheme was introduced in 1950. Under this scheme, the Department undertakes to open a 50-line exchange if institutions, firms or individuals advance a loan of Rs. 50,000 at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest per annum. This loan is repayable after 20 years. Seven exchanges have so far been opened under this scheme.

Message Rate System

Under this system, introduced in April 1947, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. The message rate system operates in 13 places, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Indore, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Simla and Trivandrum.

Trunk Calls

The number of trunk calls made during 1952-53 was 11 million, as against 4.4 million in 1948-49. This phenomenal increase was probably due to the concessional rates introduced from September 1, 1951, for trunk calls over a distance of 362.5 miles. The new rates are as follows:

(1) As. 4 for every 25 miles or part thereof in place of the old rate of As. 3.2 for every 12.5 miles.

(2) As. 6 for every 50 miles or part thereof beyond 500 miles in place of the old rate of As. 3.2 for every 12.5 miles.

Auto Exchanges

When completed, the automatisation of the Calcutta telephone exchange is estimated to cost Rs. 13.4 crore. Two exchange buildings with a total capacity for 14,000 lines were completed by June 1953.

The Bombay telephone system has a capacity for 8,100 lines and is expected to operate 7,200 lines by March 1954.

The automatic exchange at Tis Hazari, Delhi, had 29,000 lines in operation on January 24, 1953, and the installation of another 1,100 lines was in progress.

The telephone systems at Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Poona and the Bihar coalfields are also being improved and expanded.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct telephone services to Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nairobi and the United Kingdom. Radio telephone services *via* London are available between India and the following places: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gibraltar, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Saar, Spain, South Africa, South Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Uganda, United States of America, Vatican City and West Germany. Services are also available to the following ships at sea: *Queen Mary*, *Queen Elizabeth*, *Acquitania*, *Osloford*, *Neur*, *Caronia*, *Mauretania* and *America*.

For the smooth working of the telephone system about 800 telephone operators receive training every year at seven training centres in Saharanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Nagpur and Ambala.

TELEGRAPHS

There were 8,360 telegraph offices in the country on December 31, 1952, and the programme of providing every town having a population of over 5,000 and every sub-divisional headquarters with a telegraph office was progressing satisfactorily. The number of telegraph circuits between important stations increased by the installation of Voice Frequency Telegraph (V.F.T.) systems between Bombay and Jodhpur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Secunderabad; between Trivandrum and Coimbatore; between New Delhi and Jodhpur; and between Jodhpur and Karachi. Besides the Frequency Modulation (F.M.) system of working, the voice frequency telegraph equipment was tried between New Delhi and Calcutta. Both these systems are sought to be extended.

There has been a marked improvement in the working of teleprinters, which is reflected in the proportion of 'urgent' traffic to 'ordinary' traffic. It means that delay in delivery is gradually being eliminated and the confidence of the public in 'ordinary' telegrams is being restored. The express telegraph traffic came down from 45 per cent in 1948-49 to 29.4 per cent in 1951-52. Various measures are being adopted for the speedy handling, booking and transit of telegrams.

Other Telegraph Facilities

From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraphic addresses were allowed to be registered for three months, six months, nine months and one year at the rate of Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20, respectively, instead of one or a half year as before. Photo-telegram service exists between Bombay and London and between New York and Europe *via* London. It has been extended to Belgium, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

De Luxe telegram service to foreign countries, which was suspended after the outbreak of World War II, has been revived and made available for telegrams to Aden, Ascension, Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji (Suva only) Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (Accra only), Hong Kong, Malaya (Singapore and Penang only), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Lagos only),

North Borneo, Nyasaland, Rodriguez, St. Helena, Scychelles, Sierra Leone (Freetown only), the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. It is also available to Pakistan on payment of a supplementary charge of annas four for each telegram in addition to the inland rate.

Wireless Telegraph Service

Direct circuits exist (*i*) between Bombay at one end and London, Melbourne, Shanghai, Tokyo, New York, Kabul, and Djakarta at the other, and (*ii*) between New Delhi and London and New Delhi and Moscow.

Submarine Cable Telegraph Service

It connects (*i*) Bombay and London *via* Aden, Port Sudan, Alexandria, etc. for European traffic; (*ii*) Madras with Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc. for Far Eastern traffic; and (*iii*) Bombay with Zanzibar and Aden for East and South African traffic.

Inland Wireless

A radio telephone service exists between Calcutta and Agartala. High speed wireless telegraph working has been introduced between Madras and Rangoon.

Wireless Monitoring

Five monitoring stations are at present working at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Jabalpur.

Indian Language Telegraph Service

This service in the Devanagari script was introduced on June 1, 1949. With the introduction of the phonocom system, the number of offices now handling Indian language telegrams in the Devanagari script has increased to 455. To extend this facility speedily, five Hindi telegraph training centres have been opened at Agra, Calcutta, Jabalpur, Patna and Poona. Hindi Morse working has been introduced in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This is mostly based on the English Morse Code phonetic system. For example, the English signal for 'K' has been adopted for the Hindi signal 'क' and so on. For the numerals, the English signals have been retained. Since July 1950, greetings telegrams have been accepted in Hindi. Telegrams in any other Indian language, provided they are written in the Devanagari script are also accepted at all stations where the Hindi telegraph service exists. Telegraphic money orders in Hindi and registering of abbreviated telegraphic addresses in the Devanagari script have also been allowed.

Hindi Teleprinters

English teleprinters have been modified for the requirements of Hindi at the training centre at Jabalpur. These modified teleprinters were used during the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Nanalnagar (Hyderabad) in January 1953, when about 400 messages were transmitted to New Delhi.

Telegraph Centenary

The centenary celebrations of the Telegraphs Services of India were inaugurated in Delhi by the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on November 1, 1953. To solemnise the occasion a telecommunications exhibition was organised by the Department. Inaugurating the exhibition, the President expressed satisfaction over the progress made by the service since its inception in October 1851, when the first telegraph line started

functioning between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour—a distance of 21 miles.

Five Year Plan

The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 50 crore for the development of posts, telegraphs and telephones, out of which Rs. 18 crore have so far been spent. The main purpose of the development plan is the provision of postal facilities in rural areas and the extension of telephone facilities in large cities. Mechanisation of the postal services and installation of slot machines for vending postcards and envelopes are also envisaged. On the telecommunications side, plans have been drawn up for increasing the capacity of telephone exchanges in big cities, for modernising and expanding the trunk telephone service and also for installing additional telegraph circuits.

CURRENT POSTAL RATES

Inland Letters	
Not exceeding one tola	2 annas
For every additional tola or fraction thereof	1 anna
Post Cards	
(*i*) Local (a) Single	6 pies
(b) Reply	1 anna
(*ii*) General (a) Single	9 pies
(b) Reply	1½ annas
(*iii*) Letter Card	1½ annas (each)
Book, Pattern and Sample Packets	
Up to 5 tolas	1 anna
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof	6 pies
Maximum weight permissible	200 tolas
Newspapers: Inland Rates	
Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	3 pies
Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	6 pies
Foreign Rates	
For every unit of 2 oz. or fraction thereof	3 pies
For every 10 tolas or part of that weight	6 pies
Parcels	
Not exceeding 40 tolas	8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	8 annas
Maximum weight	1000 tolas or 12½ seers
Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight must be registered	
Registration	
Registration fee	6 annas per article
Insurance	
For articles with insured value not exceeding Rs. 100	6 annas
For every additional insured value of Rs. 100	3 annas
Maximum value of insurance permissible	Rs. 5,000

Air Mails

No extra charge for letters, postcards and letter cards.

For packets a surcharge of 6 pies per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.

For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of annas 10 for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN POST

(*i*) ***Letters:***	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	4 annas
Additional oz. or fraction thereof	2½ annas
(*ii*) ***Post Cards:***	
Single	2½ annas
Reply	5 annas
Printed Papers: every 2 oz. or fraction of that weight	1 anna

(*iii*) *Business Papers*:

Not exceeding 8 oz.	4 annas
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	1 anna

(*iv*) *Sample Packets*:

Not exceeding 4 oz.	2 annas
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	1 anna

AIR FEES: FOREIGN

	Letter (per ½ oz. or fraction thereof)			*Post card*			*Air letter*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Afghanistan	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
Burma	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
China	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Indo-China	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Indonesia	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Iran, Iraq and Israel	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Japan, Korea, Malaya	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Egypt, Turkey	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Austria	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Denmark	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
France	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Gibraltar	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Great Britain	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Greece	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Norway	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Poland	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Switzerland	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
U.S.S.R.	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Ethiopia	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Kenya	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Libya	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Sudan	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Australia	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
New Zealand	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Gold Coast	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Mauritius	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
South-West Africa	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Union of South Africa	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Bermuda	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Canada	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Cuba	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Mexico	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
U.S.A.	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
British Guiana	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Colombia	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Peru	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Venezuela	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0

For second class air mail to Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese India an air surcharge of 1½ annas per tola is payable in addition to the ordinary inland postage rate for books, patterns and sample packets.

Air Parcels	Postage, inclusive of air fee, for the first lb.			Postage, inclusive of air fee, on each subsequent 4 oz. or fraction thereof		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Afghanistan	5	8	0	0	11	0
Australia	10	8	0	2	5	0
Ceylon	2	0	0	(for every lb. and part thereof)		
Egypt	7	12	0	1	2	0
France	11	0	0	1	14	0

U.K.	.. .. ..	9 12 0	1 14 0
Switzerland	.. .. ..	9 8 0	1 12 0
U.S.A.	.. .. ..	15 8 0	3 8 0

MISCELLANEOUS

Money Orders

Sums up to Rs. 5	.. 2 annas
Over Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 10	.. 3 ,,
Over Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 15	.. 4 ,,
Over Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 25	.. 6 ,,
Each complete sum of Rs. 25	.. 6 ,,

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order in addition to the cost of the telegram, together with a surcharge of annas 2.

Postal Orders

Postal order	.. 1 anna for each order
Express delivery	.. 2 annas
Business reply post cards and envelops (yearly permit)	.. Rs. 10

Post Box Bags

Yearly	.. Rs. 12
Quarterly	.. Rs. 4
Combined post box and bag (yearly)	.. Rs. 15

Savings Bank

It has been decided :

(1) to raise the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositor to Rs. 15,000 and for joint accounts to Rs. 30,000 ;

(2) to allow 2 per cent interest on balances up to Rs. 10,000 and 1½ per cent on balances held in excess of Rs. 10,000 ;

(3) to allow withdrawals twice a week subject to a total maximum amount of Rs. 10,000 ; and

(4) to allow withdrawals by cheque at the Bombay G.P.O. and at certain head post offices in the Bombay circle.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

12-Year Certificates :

Denominations : Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000.
Maturity value : Rs. 7-8, 15, 75, 150, 750, 1,500 and 7,500.

7-Year Certificates :

Denominations : Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000.
Maturity value : Rs. 6-4, 12-8, 62-8, 125, 1250 and 6,250.

5-Year Certificates :

Denominations : Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000.
Maturity value : Rs. 5-12, 11-8, 57-8, 115, 1150, and 5,750.

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000 but, jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs. 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificates can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

Postal Life Insurance

From January 1, 1949, the Defence Services personnel were also enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Postal Insurance Fund. It is proposed to extend the scheme to employees in industrial undertakings which are either run by the Government or in which the Government has a major share.

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows :

Delivery in India	*Express* Rs. a. p.	*Ordinary* Rs. a. p.
Minimum charge (8 words)	1 8 0	0 12 0
For each additional word over 8	0 2 0	0 1 0

	Express Rs. a. p.	Ordinary R. a. p.
Delivery in Burma and Pakistan		
Minimum charge (8 words)	2 12 0	1 6 0
For each additional word over 8	0 4 0	0 2 0
Press Telegrams : Delivery in India		
Minimum charge (50 words)	1 8 0	0 12 0
For every additional 5 words over 50	0 2 0	0 1 0

Greetings Telegrams

Greetings telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India.

Number of words :

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee	4 words
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number	1 word
(*c*) Name of sender	1 word
	6 words

	Express Rs. a. p.	Ordinary Rs. a. p.
For these 6 words	1 0 0	0 8 0
For each additional word over 6	0 2 0	0 1 0

Local Telegrams

Local telegrams are accepted for delivery in the local delivery area at all telegraph offices in India and postal receiving offices at the minimum rate of 6 annas for 8 words or less and 6 pies for each additional word after the first 8 words.

Flash Telegrams

A new class of telegrams known as the 'flash' message was introduced from April 15, 1947, for the Press. Though these messages are charged for at the same rate as private express telegrams, they receive a higher priority. Flash telegrams may be communicated over the telephone, if so desired.

Human Life Telegrams

These telegrams are permissible in case of accidents, serious illness or death of a person, and are accepted at inland express rates. Such telegrams receive priority in transmission over all urgent and express telegrams.

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement in India, as elsewhere, is primarily a people's movement depending for its success on their will and ability to help themselves. It is a State subject under the Constitution, and though each State Government has a special department to promote the movement, its function is by and large advisory.

There were 1,81,189 co-operative societies of all types at the end of 1950-51, as against 1,73,094 societies at the end of 1949-50. During the same period the membership of primary societies rose from 12.6 million to 13.7 million. Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may roughly be estimated that 68.5 million or 19.1 per cent of the population was being served by the co-operative movement in 1950-51 as against 18.2 per cent in 1949-50. Due allowance will have, however, to be made for persons being members of more than one co-operative society.

The total working capital of all types of societies increased from Rs. 233.10 crore at the end of 1949-50 to Rs. 275.85 crore on June 30, 1951, 40.8 per cent of which were deposits. Owned funds formed 29 per cent of the working capital and 71 per cent of the total deposits.

The following statement gives some idea of the progress of the loan transactions of primary societies:

TABLE CXXVI

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Loans advanced by primary societies	60.06	70.56	86.57
Loans repaid	50.56	59.45	72.66
Loans outstanding	61.84	71.37	83.86
Loans overdue as on June 30	7.80	8.91	9.78

With the availability of large funds from the Reserve Bank and the State and Central co-operative banks, there has been a large increase in the loans advanced by primary societies. The increase has chiefly been in Part A States, where the outstanding loans rose from Rs. 60.88 crore to Rs. 72.08 crore, while in Part B States the corresponding figures were Rs. 10.49 crore and Rs. 11.78 crore, respectively. Overdue loans showed a declining trend, being 11.7 per cent of outstanding loans at the end of 1950-51, as against 12.5 per cent and 12.6 per cent at the close of 1949-50 and 1948-49, respectively.

Short-term Credit Structure

Compared with 1949-50, there was a rise in the amount of loans disbursed as well as in outstanding loans during the year 1950-51. However, the deposits attracted by the different types of co-operative societies did

not show a proportionate rise, with the result that there was greater dependence on loans from central financing institutions.

TABLE CXXVII

(In crores of rupees)

	Apex banks		Central banks		Primary agricultural credit societies	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
Number ..	14	15	498	505	1,16,534	1,15,462
Membership ..	18,618	20,932	1,89,722	2,07,074	48,17,545	51,53,907
Loans advanced during the year	29.6	42.1	75.4	82.8	18.0	22.9
Loans repaid during the year	31.6	38.2	76.2	77.2	13.5	18.3
Loans outstanding	14.1	17.9	28.9	34.1	25.0	29.1
Investments ..	11.6	11.4	13.1	14.1	1.0	1.2
Owned funds ..	3.4	3.8	8.1	8.8	15.3	17.3
Deposits ..	21.2	22.1	35.0	37.8	4.1	4.5
Other borrowings	5.9	8.5	6.8	9.7	15.8	19.2
Working capital	30.5	34.4	49.9	56.4	35.2	41.0

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Central Banks

The number of central banks, including banking unions, rose from 498 to 505 in 1950-51. During the same period their membership increased from 1,89,722 to 2,07,074, while the share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.04 crore and Rs. 4.79 crore, respectively.

The composition of the working capital (Rs. 56.37 crore) of central banks showed an increasing dependence on funds borrowed from apex and other institutions as will be seen from the following figures:

TABLE CXXVIII

	Percentage of working capital	
	1949-50	1950-51
Owned funds	16.2	15.7
Deposits	70.2	67.0
Other borrowings	13.6	17.3

The sum advanced to individuals and banks and societies by the central banks was Rs. 82.84 crore in 1950-51 as against Rs. 75.44 crore

in 1949-50. Bombay alone recorded an increase of Rs. 3.5 crore under both individuals and societies.

The investment of central banks in Government securities and others, as distinguished from loans, amounted to Rs. 14.13 crore.

State Banks

With the establishment of an apex bank in Vindhya Pradesh the number of State Banks increased to 15 in 1950-51. Their membership increased slightly and was 8,266 individuals and 12,666 banks and societies in that year. Share capital and reserves stood at Rs. 1.58 crore and Rs. 2.22 crore, respectively, at the end of 1949-50. The advances made by the apex banks amounted to Rs. 42.13 crore, of which loans to co-operative banks and societies came to Rs. 34.40 crore or 82 per cent of the total.

The apex institutions met the demand for increased funds by increased borrowings, which amounted to Rs. 8.34 crore as against Rs. 5.31 crore during 1949-50. Deposits showed only a slight increase from Rs. 21.17 crore to Rs. 22.07 crore.

The total investments of banks remained almost unchanged at Rs. 11.42 crore. Investments in Government securities were by far the largest, that is, Rs. 10.74 crore, the balance constituting investments in land and buildings and in shares in co-operative institutions.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

Compared with 1949-50, the number of credit societies decreased by 1,072 to 1,15,462. In Part A States as a whole there was a small increase in the number of societies, while in Part B and Part C States the number declined by 1,925. In spite of the fall in number, the membership of these societies rose by 3,36,362 and stood at 51,53,907.

Fresh loans given by the societies to their members in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 22.9 crore as against Rs. 18 crore in 1949-50. Similarly, the loans outstanding at the end of 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 29.12 crore as against Rs. 24.96 crore in the previous year. Overdues amounting to Rs. 6.38 crore formed 22 per cent of the outstanding loans as against a percentage of 21.5 per cent during 1949-50.

Credit societies depend largely for their working capital on central financing agencies. Thus, at the end of 1950-51, loans formed nearly 47 per cent of their working capital. Owned funds amounted to Rs. 17.26 crore or 42 per cent of the working capital, while deposits amounted to only Rs. 4.48 crore. Throughout the post-war years there has been a continuous fall in the ratio of deposits to working capital. For instance, the ratio declined from 14.4 per cent in 1946-47 to 10 per cent in 1950-51. This shows that while the short-term credit structure has been taking upon itself a larger role in the provision of agricultural credit, it has not been able to attract a proportionately large amount of deposits. To make the movement self-reliant it is necessary that intensive and continuous efforts should be made to mop up savings and attract deposits. The following statement shows the average membership, share capital and deposits:

Average membership	45
Average share capital per society	Rs. 727 (approx.)
Average share capital per member	Rs. 16 ,,
Average deposit per society	Rs. 388 ,,
Average deposit per member	Rs. 9 ,,

The average working capital per society was the highest in Bombay (Rs. 11,065), closely followed by Coorg (Rs. 7,991) and Madras (Rs. 7,398). The average working capital per member was high in PEPSU, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab, the respective figures being Rs. 152, Rs. 148, Rs. 119, Rs. 116 and Rs. 111.

One of the main objectives of the co-operative movement since its inception has been the provision of finance to the agriculturists at rates of interest which they can afford to pay. Only a limited success can be said to have been achieved in this direction. The rates of interest paid by the agriculturists on loans continue to be high, in some cases as high as 12.5 per cent or even 15 per cent (as in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar).

Non-credit Societies

The number of State non-credit institutions rose from 22 on June 30, 1950, to 35 at the end of 1950-51. These institutions had a working capital of Rs. 8.74 crore and sold, as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 21.32 crore.

Next in the non-credit structure were the central non-credit societies, numbering 2,201, out of which as many as 1,860 societies were in Uttar Pradesh. They had 14,06,907 individuals and 46,228 societies as members. Their working capital stood at Rs. 12.45 crore on June 30, 1951, and they sold goods worth Rs. 86.07 crore as against Rs. 53.34 crore in 1949-50.

The primary societies numbered 33,815 at the close of 1950-51 as against 25,860 on June 30, 1950. Their working capital rose from Rs. 13.14 crore to Rs. 16.54 crore and their profits amounted to Rs. 65.35 lakh as against Rs. 55 lakh in 1949-50.

Land Mortgage Banks

Although the number of such banks continued to be five, the loans advanced by them increased from Rs. 1.01 crore in 1949-50 to Rs. 1.33 crore in 1950-51. Out of this, Rs. 83 lakh or nearly 62 per cent of the loans were advanced by the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank alone. Outstanding loans increased from Rs. 5.12 crore to Rs. 5.98 crore. Debentures outstanding increased from Rs. 5.82 crore to Rs. 6.74 crore, Madras alone accounting for a little over Rs. 5 crore.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

At the end of 1950-51, India had 7,810 primary non-agricultural credit societies as against 7,534 during the previous year. Their working capital increased to Rs. 56.78 crore and loans advanced amounted to Rs. 47.29 crore. The composition of their working capital was as follows:

	Percentage of total
Owned funds	30.8
Deposits	61.8
Loans	7.4
Total	100.0

Non-credit Societies

At the end of 1950-51, there were 20,518 societies with 28,03,256 members and a working capital of Rs. 35.22 crore. These compare favourably with the corresponding figures for 1949-50 which were 19,739 societies, 25,49,494 members and Rs. 26.7 crore as capital. These societies received,

as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 90.77 crore and Rs. 2.67 crore, respectively.

The net profits of different types of co-operative societies were as follows :

TABLE CXXIX

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1949-50	1950-51
State and central banks	66.10	70.62
State and central non-credit societies	57.50	119.94
Agricultural credit societies	74.75	87.72
Agricultural non-credit societies	55.04	65.36
Non-agricultural credit societies	83.60	104.04
Non-agricultural non-credit societies ..	60.89	242.57
Land mortgage banks and societies	6.67	7.04
Total	404.55	697.29

A study of the statistics given above shows that the co-operative movement is not evenly spread in the country ; nor is it of the same texture and quality everywhere. While the movement has made considerable progress in some of the Part A States, it is inadequately developed in others and practically undeveloped in some of the Part B and Part C States. Indeed, out of a total of 1,15,462 primary agricultural credit societies in India, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay alone account for as many as 52,422 or nearly 45.4 per cent of the total.

With the abolition of *zamindaris* and the drying up of alternative sources of finance for agriculturists, the responsibilities of the co-operative movement are steadily increasing. The Five Year Plan has laid down certain targets for agricultural credit, *viz.*, Rs. 100 crore per annum for short-term loans, Rs. 25 crore per annum for medium-term loans and Rs. 5 crore per annum for long-term loans. This naturally implies the expectation that the movement will make a concerted effort to mobilise and tap savings and extend the scope and efficiency of its organisation.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

		1949-50		1950-51
Total number of societies		1,73,094		1,81,189
Membership of primary societies ..		1,25,61,016		1,37,15,020
Working capital of all types of societies ..	Rs.	2,33,10,28,870	Rs.	2,75,85,23,956
Loans advanced by the primary societies ..	Rs.	70,56,08,272	Rs.	86,56,58,475
Profit earned by all types of societies ..	Rs.	4,04,54,307	Rs.	6,97,29,650
Provincial Banks				
Number		14		15
Membership		18,618		20,932
Loans advanced	Rs.	29,57,73,390	Rs.	42,13,30,561
Working capital	Rs.	30,45,42,441	Rs.	34,42,07,198

Central Banks and Banking Unions		
Number	498	505
Membership	1,89,722	2,07,074
Loans advanced	Rs. 75,43,47,929	Rs. 82,84,04,052
Working capital	Rs. 49,87,34,416	Rs. 56,36,76,766
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies		
Number	1,16,534	1,15,462
Membership	48,17,545	51,53,907
Loans advanced	Rs. 17,98,68,995	Rs. 22,89,71,810
Working capital	Rs. 35,21,75,427	Rs. 40,95,77,395
Primary Non-agricultural Societies		
Number	7,534	7,810
Membership	20,65,990	21,77,551
Loans advanced	Rs. 38,71,57,342	Rs. 47,29,02,608
Working capital	Rs. 51,60,24,194	Rs. 56,78,02,055
Provincial Non-credit Societies		
Number	22	35
Membership	9,364	20,068
Value of goods received	Rs. 8,26,62,628	Rs. 21,29,10,083
Value of goods sold	Rs. 11,51,48,865	Rs. 21,32,05,330
Working capital	Rs. 2,09,56,530	Rs. 8,74,63,865
Central Non-credit societies		
Number	2,091	2,201
Membership	13,37,738	14,53,135
Value of goods received	Rs. 44,92,81,935	Rs. 84,29,55,169
Value of goods sold	Rs. 53,34,55,767	Rs. 86,07,01,253
Working capital	Rs. 11,27,68,745	Rs. 12,44,67,042
Primary Agricultural Non-credit Societies		
Number	25,860	33,815
Membership	29,41,157	33,65,243
Value of goods received	Rs. 46,80,65,548	Rs. 52,12,48,696
Value of goods sold	Rs. 48,60,64,453	Rs. 55,00,25,115
Working capital	Rs. 13,14,48,329	Rs. 16,53,82,046
Primary Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies		
Number	19,739	20,518
Membership	25,49,494	28,03,256
Value of goods received	Rs. 71,91,20,296	Rs. 93,43,82,356
Value of goods sold	Rs. 76,57,41,180	Rs. 1,00,81,50,776
Working capital	Rs. 26,70,75,761	Rs. 35,21,68,399
Central Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	5	5
Membership	8,871	9,848
Loans advanced	Rs. 1,01,08,270	Rs. 1,32,92,943
Working capital	Rs. 6,86,93,711	Rs. 7,72,06,284
Primary Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	283	286
Membership	1,86,330	2,15,063
Loans advanced	Rs. 1,01,10,789	Rs. 1,29,01,950
Working capital	Rs. 5,86,09,316	Rs. 6,65,72,906

TABLE CXXX

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1950-1951)

State	Population (million) (a)	Total number of societies	Number of societies per 1 lakh inhabitants	Number of members of primary societies	Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants	Working Capital	
						Total	Number of annas per head of population
Part A States							
Madras ..	57.0	24,205	42.5	33,82,495	59.3	85,32,44,721	235.0
Bombay ..	35.9	16,076	44.8	22,43,577	62.5	82,97,10,922	369.8
West Bengal ..	24.8	15,441	62.3	9,38,012	37.8	17,78,41,121	114.7
Uttar Pradesh	63.2	36,211	57.3	17,05,553	27.0	23,03,43,170	58.2
Madhya Pradesh	21.2	10,202	48.1	4,19,714	19.8	9,72,56,089	73.3
Punjab ..	15.3	14,052	91.8	7,42,922	48.6	12,52,50,472	130.9
Bihar ..	40.2	14,548	36.2	6,35,846	15.8	5,20,40,534	20.6
Orissa ..	14.6	5,145	35.2	2,82,596	19.4	4,27,46,014	46.6
Assam ..	9.0	2,929	32.5	2,83,960	31.6	1,95,61,196	34.7
Total ..	281.2	1,38,809	49.4	1,06,34,675	37.8	2,42,79,94,239	138.1
Part B, C and D States (b) ..							
Mysore ..	9.1	5,190	57.0	4,94,822	54.4	6,90,90,904	121.4
Hyderabad ..	18.6	15,077	81.1	14,56,478	78.3	10,13,28,235	87.0
Madhya Bharat	7.9	6,601	83.6	1,77,036	22.4	4,13,78,831	83.7
Rajasthan ..	15.3	3,151	20.6	1,40,735	92.0	2,28,69,833	23.8
Travancore-Cochin ..	9.3	2,631	28.3	3,53,345	38.0	2,65,24,859	45.6
PEPSU ..	3.5	1,453	41.5	42,732	12.2	1,54,64,963	70.1
Jammu and Kashmir (c) ..	..	3,288	..	1,69,548	..	1,38,56,924	..
Saurashtra ..	4.1	767	18.7	41,347	10.1	51,21,432	19.8
Ajmer ..	0.7	967	138.1	33,597	48.0	82,09,297	187.5
Bhopal ..	0.8	265	33.1	10,863	13.6	14,22,425	28.3
Delhi ..	1.7	983	57.8	60,267	35.5	1,57,90,316	148.4
Coorg ..	0.2	356	178.0	48,255	241.2	58,42,339	476.4
Himachal Pradesh ..	1.0	843	84.3	23,982	24.0	21,36,783	34.1
Vindhya Pradesh ..	3.6	464	12.9	10,682	30.2	3,93,628	1.8
Manipur ..	0.6	328	54.7	15,369	25.6	7,08,629	18.9
Tripura ..	0.6	9	1.5	653	1.1	1,54,650	4.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	7	..	634	21.1	2,35,669	125.6
Total ..	77.03	42,380	55.0	30,80,345	40.0	33,05,29,717	68.6
Grand Total ..	358.23	1,81,189	50.6	1,37,15,020	38.3	2,75,85,23,956	123.2

(a) Population figures are taken from the "Census of India, Paper No. 1 1952."

(b) Bilaspur and Kutch have no co-operative societies.

(c) Owing to special conditions prevailing there, the census was not taken in Jammu and Kashmir.

CHAPTER XIX

EDUCATION

In 1947, the Department of Education became a full-fledged Ministry at the Centre. The States are independent in regard to educational affairs and directly responsible for making education available to the people. The Centre helps in preserving the national character of education and in ensuring that the standards maintained in the States are uniform.

The Government of India is directly responsible for education in Part C States and in Part D territories, of which Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were Centrally-administered before the Constitution came into force. The other States for the education of which the Central Government is responsible are Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Bhopal.

The authority of the Government in controlling the system of education is, in part, delegated to universities, boards of secondary and intermediate education, local bodies like district boards, municipal boards, cantonment boards and to some philanthropic and religious organisations. The following statement gives information about the recognised educational institutions in the country. The figures are for the year 1951-52[(a)]:

TABLE CXXXI

Type of Institution	Number of institutions	Enrolment (in thousands)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
Universities	30	26	4,66
Boards of secondary and intermediate education	12	—	75[(b)]
Arts and science colleges[(c)]	579	3,47	8,33
Professional and special education colleges	311	71	5,20
Secondary schools	22,500	56,48	33,40
Primary schools	2,14,862	18,901	40,15
Pre-primary schools	331	23	15
Vocational and special education schools ..	51,999	14,84	5,44
Total	2,90,264	26,500	9,808[(d)]

Sargent Plan

In 1944, the Central Advisory Board of Education drew up a national scheme of education, generally known as the Sargent Plan. This Plan envisaged the establishment of elementary schools (junior and senior basic schools) by providing universal, compulsory and free education to all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14. It also included a six-year course for children between the ages of 11 and 17. The high

(a) Figures are provisional.
(b) Excludes expenditure incurred on 5 boards for which the expenditure has been included in indirect expenditure.
(c) Includes research institutions.
(d) Excludes Rs. 23.52 crore incurred as indirect expenditure.

schools were to be of two different types, namely (1) academic, and (2) technical or vocational. The Plan recommended the abolition of the intermediate course and the addition of one year at high school and another at college. The Sargent Plan envisaged a 40-year educational reconstruction scheme for the whole country. It was later reduced to 16 years by the Kher Committee. The Plan has, in the main, been accepted by the Government of India.

The Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education has already abolished the intermediate course and added one year to the secondary school stage, which is now known as the higher secondary stage, and another to the degree course.

The present educational structure comprises (1) primary schools which use the regional language or mother-tongue as the medium of instruction; (2) middle schools which impart instruction in the regional language and English or only in the regional language; (3) secondary schools which afford facilities for education up to the matriculation or an equivalent standard; (4) intermediate colleges that are affiliated to boards or universities; (5) degree colleges that are affiliated to universities, and (6) post-graduate and research institutions.

Primary Education

Although various types of nursery schools exist in some States, their number is very small. Some of them are being run by private organisations and others by Christian missions. Due to the shortage of trained personnel, a large-scale expansion of nursery schools has not been possible. The age at which a child can be admitted to a nursery school varies ; in some States it is between three and five years and in others it goes up to seven. It was estimated that the number of such schools in 1950-51 was about 300.

Primary education covers from four to six years. Since an overwhelming proportion of the country's population lives in the villages, most of the primary schools are located in the rural areas. In 1949-50, it was estimated that 1,65,056 of a total of 2,07,354 primary-cum-nursery schools were situated in the rural areas. Nearly half of the village primary schools have only one teacher to run them.

Junior Basic Education

The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that at least eight years of basic education should be provided for every child, the first stage of junior basic education covering five years. The Madras Government has extended the scope of basic education further by introducing a new system of elementary education. The Government of India has advised the State Governments to make adequate provision as early as possible, for free and compulsory basic education for all children between the ages of 6 and 11, irrespective of caste, creed or social status. This system of education is based on the principle of 'learning through activity.' The instruction provided in the junior basic schools is of the same standard as that in the primary schools, but it has a bias towards basic crafts, such as agriculture, spinning and weaving, fruit preservation, vegetable gardening, carpentry, leather work, book-craft (including paper and card-board work) and domestic crafts, including cooking, sewing, house management, etc. The assumption is that gardening will lead to agriculture, spinning to weaving and clay modelling to pottery and wood-work, etc. The basic school is expected to have at least two acres of land for gardening with the necessary facilities for irrigation. It is

hoped that, in the course of a few years, all the primary schools will be replaced by junior basic schools.

Basic Training

Among the more important basic training institutions in India, special mention may be made of the Nai Talim Bhavan at Sevagram, the Jamia Millia Teachers' Training Institute, Delhi, the Vidya Bhavan, Santiniketan, and Sarvodaya Maha Vidyalaya or the Bihar Community College, Turki. There are a few good training schools that are run under private auspices. The Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya at Madras and the Vidya Bhavan at Udaipur are examples of these. In addition, all the States have set up their own basic training schools and post-graduate basic training colleges.

Secondary Education

At the secondary school level, there are two divisions—the junior and the senior. The junior stage of secondary schools is known in some cases as the middle or lower secondary school. It covers a period of between three to four years. Middle schools are generally of two kinds—the vernacular middle schools and the Anglo-vernacular middle schools—although the distinction is fast disappearing.

Senior basic education is complementary to junior basic education. The age group prescribed for this stage is from eleven to fourteen years. The instruction in the senior basic schools has a bias towards crafts as in the case of junior basic schools. Eighty per cent of the children who pass out from junior basic schools go to the senior basic schools, while the remaining twenty per cent go to the junior departments of the high schools, where they are trained for receiving higher education at the universities.

High School Stage

The high school stage covers the first ten years. The next one or two years constitute the higher secondary school stage. A large majority of students who pass out of high schools discontinue their studies soon after. Others who wish to pursue further studies seek admission to the universities or go to other similar centres of higher education. Students who pass the higher secondary stage are admitted to the degree classes in those universities where the duration of instruction for a pass degree is three years. In certain States, intermediate colleges come under the purview of the board of secondary and intermediate education and not under the control of universities. In other States, however, the four-year degree course is divided into the intermediate stage and the degree stage.

Secondary Education Commission

The Secondary Education Commission was appointed by the Government of India in September 1952, with Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, as chairman. The Commission was asked to: (*a*) enquire into and report on the present position of secondary education in India in all its aspects; and (*b*) suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement with particular reference to (1) the aims, organisation and content of secondary education; (2) its relationship with primary, basic and higher education; (3) the inter-relationship of secondary schools of different types; and (4) other allied problems. The aim was that a sound and reasonably uniform system of secondary education suited to our needs and resources might be provided for the whole country.

The recommendations of the Commission, as submitted in its report of August 1953, are summarised below:

(1) Education at the high school stage should commence after four or five years of primary or junior basic education and should comprise such diverse studies as language, social studies, general science and craft. Text-books should be selected by a high-power committee. Opportunities for guidance and counselling in choosing subjects should be made available;

(2) Regional languages should be the medium of instruction, while the national language and a foreign language should also be taught at the middle school stage;

(3) There should not be less than 200 working days in a year. There should be 35 periods, each of 45 minutes' duration per week;

(4) In matters of public examinations and promotion, school records should be taken into consideration;

(5) Multipurpose schools should be opened to encourage technical education at an early stage;

(6) There should be separate grades of training for secondary school teachers and for graduate teachers. More stress should be laid on physical education;

(7) There should be boards of secondary education, boards for teachers' training and State advisory boards. In order that the administration may run efficiently, the Central and State Committees should meet and co-ordinate their activities. The inspection and direction staff should be highly specialised;

(8) Every school should have a managing board registered under the Companies Act, with the headmaster as an ex-officio member;

(9) School buildings should be well-ventilated and should have suitable playgrounds attached;

(10) In the wider interests of the progress of agriculture, industry, trade, commerce and training in citizenship, the Centre should provide ways and means to finance secondary education.

Higher Education

After passing the matriculation and intermediate examinations, students are admitted to degree courses in arts, science, commerce, agriculture, engineering, medicine, etc.

The degrees of B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.), B. Com., B.Ag., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.T., B.Ed., LL.B. are awarded by the different faculties of the universities. The post-graduate degrees are: M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.E., M.D., M.Ed., and LL.M. and the higher research degrees are Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Litt., LL.D., etc. Some universities also provide facilities for advanced studies in subjects like engineering and technology, commerce, education, law, etc., through their departments, councils, boards and post-graduate teaching faculties.

UNIVERSITIES

Name	Location	Character	Year
1. Calcutta	West Bengal	Teaching and affiliating	1857
2. Bombay	Bombay	Teaching and affiliating (reconstituted)	1857 1928
3. Madras	Madras	Teaching and affiliating (reconstituted)	1857 1923
4. Allahabad	U.P.	Teaching, unitary and residential (reconstituted)	1887 1922
5. Banaras	U.P.	Teaching and residential	1916
6. Mysore	Mysore	Affiliating and teaching	1916
7. Patna	Bihar	Teaching and affiliating	1917
8. Osmania	Hyderabad	Teaching and residential	1918
9. Aligarh	U.P.	Teaching and residential	1920
10. Lucknow	U.P.	Teaching, unitary and residential	1920
11. Delhi	Delhi	Teaching, unitary and residential	1922
12. Nagpur	M.P.	Teaching and affiliating	1923
13. Andhra	Andhra	Teaching and affiliating	1926
14. Agra	U.P.	Teaching and affiliating	1927
15. Annamalai	Madras	Teaching, unitary and affiliating	1929
16. Travancore	T. and C.	Teaching, affiliating and residential	1937
17. Utkal	Orissa	Affiliating	1943
18. Saugor	M.P.	Teaching and affiliating	1946
19. Rajputana	Rajputana	Affiliating and teaching	1947
20. Punjab	Punjab	Affiliating and teaching	1947
21. Gauhati	Assam	Teaching and affiliating	1948
22. Poona	Bombay	Teaching and affiliating	1948
23. Roorkee	U.P.	Teaching, unitary and residential	1948
24. Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir	Affiliating	1948
25. Baroda	Bombay	Teaching and affiliating	1949
26. Karnatak	Bombay	Teaching and affiliating	1950
27. Gujarat	Bombay	Affiliating	1950
28. Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersy Indian Women's University	Bombay	Affiliating	1951
29. Visva Bharati	West Bengal	Teaching, unitary and residential	1951
30. Bihar	Bihar	Affiliating	1952

The Inter-University Board

The Inter-University Board acts as an advisory body and provides a forum for the discussion of university problems. It helps Indian universities to obtain recognition for their degrees and diplomas in other countries. In a conference of the Education Ministers of Part A and Part B States and of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities held in April 1953 a number of important measures to improve the general standard of university education in the country were decided upon. The University Grants Commission in addition to its specified duties was also authorised to carry out the suggested measures. For the development of higher education and research, the Planning Commission has made a provision of Rs. 3.2 crore.

Non-University Institutions

Apart from the universities, there are a number of institutions that offer under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate research and training facilities. They are classified under the following heads: (1) humanities, (2) scientific research, (3) engineering and technology, (4) agriculture and (5) medicine.

Humanities

There are about 10 institutions in the country which provide courses of higher study in Education, Indian Archives, Indology, Orientalia, Philosophy, Social Sciences, etc.

Scientific Research

The number of scientific institutions and laboratories in the country is now over 78. Of these, 12 are national laboratories run by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, while the rest are institutions owned or assisted by private associations or industry.

Engineering and Technology

There are at present more than 14 well-established institutions and colleges in the country offering scope for studies in almost every branch of engineering and technology. Some of the important courses offered at these institutions are; (1) Aeronautical Engineering, (2) Automobile Engineering, (3) Chemical Engineering, (4) Civil Engineering, (5) Electrical Engineering, (6) Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (combined), (7) Highway Engineering, (8) Internal Combustion Engineering, (9) Mechanical Engineering, (10) Naval Architecture, (11) Radio Engineering, (12) Tele-communications, (13) Mining, (14) Metallurgy, (15) Geology, (16) Applied Physics, (17) Chemical Technology, (18) Cinematography and Sound Technology, (19) Fisheries Technology and Navigation, (20) Leather Technology, (21) Printing Technology, (22) Sugar Technology, (23) Textile Technology, (24) Applied Arts and Crafts, (25) Architecture and (26) Commerce.

Agriculture

The country has over 13 institutions that offer facilities for advanced studies in agriculture and other applied sciences. Marked progress has been made in the task of finding suitable substitutes for rice and other commodities of nutritive value.

Medicine

Besides the faculties of medicine and medical colleges attached to various universities, there are institutions, like the Leprosy Institute and the Tuberculosis Association, that offer training and research in specific fields

of study. These institutions receive financial grants from the Government and function as autonomous bodies.

University Education Commission

A Commission, with Dr S. Radhakrishnan as chairman, was appointed by the Government of India in November 1948 to report on university education and suggest improvements. Some of the recommendations made by the Commission were: the scales of pay for university teachers should be raised; students should be admitted to the universities only after they had completed 12 years of pre-university education; the academic year should not constitute less than 180 working days exclusive of examinations; there should be three terms, each of about eleven weeks duration; higher education should have three main objectives, namely, general education, liberal education and occupational education; more attention should be given to subjects such as, (1) agriculture, (2) commerce, (3) education, (4) engineering and technology, (5) law and (6) medicine; the existing engineering and technological institutes should be looked upon as national assets and steps taken to improve them; a university degree should not be considered essential for the administrative services; special State examinations for recruitment to the various Government services should be opened to all candidates; as three years are required to qualify for the first degree, it is not desirable that the work done during the period should be judged by a simple examination; as far as possible, examinations should be held at a number of stages; the examination standard should also be raised and made uniform in all the universities, and university education placed on the Concurrent List.

The recommendations of the Commission were generally approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education. Necessary legislation has been undertaken to implement its recommendations. The other recommendations are being carried out. To improve and expand facilities for post-graduate research at the universities, grants amounting to about Rs. 4.5 million have been given to eight universities.

Adult Education

There are various types of adult education centres in the country which provide both short-term and comprehensive courses. The shorter courses are mostly confined to the promotion of literacy; but longer courses in health, sanitation and civics are also provided. The Rural University at Sevagram and the Janata College at Delhi train personnel for leadership in rural areas.

Audio-Visual Aids

The Ministry of Education has set up a National Board for Audio-Visual Education to co-ordinate the work done in this field and to advise the Centre and the State Governments. With the help of mobile vans equipped with projectors and films, gramophones and magic lanterns, the work of social education is carried far into the interior. Programmes suitable for rural areas are broadcast from all the stations of All India Radio. Some stations broadcast programmes for industrial areas also. Several State Governments have introduced musical and dramatic entertainment as an integral part of social education. In addition to dramas, *melas* and exhibitions are also organised in some States.

Visual Arts and Crafts

Facilities for education and training in visual arts and crafts, agriculture, music, drawing, etc., are being provided in schools and

TABLE CXXXII

RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN STATES (1951-52) [a]

State	Institutions	Students on rolls (in thousands)	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
Assam	13,882	8,84	2,56
Bihar	30,238	19,80	7,82
Bombay	42,250	42,92	22,62
Madhya Pradesh [a]	31,113	14,90	5,34
Madras	43,718	51,26	22,48
Orissa	11,528	6,19	2,13
Punjab	6,195	9,08	5,51
Uttar Pradesh	38,023	38,11	17,28
West Bengal	20,085	22,53	12,39
Hyderabad [b]	9,753	7,32	4,70
Jammu and Kashmir [b]	1,449	91	37
Madhya Bharat	5,239	3,64	1,82
Mysore	13,876	9,26	3,50
PEPSU	1,432	1,66	92
Rajasthan	6,332	4,62	2,65
Saurashtra [b]	2,777	2,83	1,22
Travancore-Cochin [b]	5,534	15,14	3,39
Ajmer	653	58	63
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	2	1
Bhopal	373	20	16
Bilaspur	36	6	3
Coorg	163	25	15
Delhi	1,921	2,33	2,88
Himachal Pradesh	627	42	19
Kutch	287	23	8
Manipur	681	53	15
Tripura	497	35	16
Vindhya Pradesh	1,948	1,02	46
India	2,90,624	2,65,00	1,21,60

(a) Figures are provisional.
(b) Figures relate to the year 1950-51.

TABLE CXXXIII

STUDENTS ON ROLLS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY STAGES (1951-52) (a)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Collegiate Education:			
Intermediate	2,19,000	28,000	2,47,000
B.A., B.Sc.	85,000	13,000	98,000
M.A., M.Sc.	14,000	2,000	16,000
Research	1,000	—	1,000
Professional and technical education ..	1,07,000	9,000	1,16,000
Total	4,26,000	52,000	4,78,000
School Education:			
Pre-primary	19,000	14,000	33,000
Primary	1,37,74,000	54,66,000	1,92,40,000
Secondary	43,78,000	8,91,000	52,69,000
Professional and technical education	12,15,000	2,63,000	14,78,000
Total	1,93,86,000	66,34,000	2,60,20,000
Grand Total ..	1,98,12,000	66,86,000	2,64,98,000

colleges. The Union Government have arranged for the training of teachers in basic education, arts and crafts, music and dancing at Jamia Millia in Delhi and at Visva Bharati in Santiniketan. Some of the Indian Universities have made special arrangements for providing training in these arts, and award certificates and diplomas to students who complete the prescribed courses of study. A National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music was set up in January 1953. The Union Government have also sanctioned a scheme to provide financial assistance to persons distinguished in arts and letters.

Education of the Handicapped

Schools for the handicapped can be classified as: (1) schools for the physically handicapped (blind, deaf and dumb); and (2) schools for the mentally handicapped.

There are 50 institutions for the blind and 42 for the deaf and dumb. For the mentally handicapped, there are only two institutions—one in West Bengal and the other in Bombay.

In all the States, general education is imparted to the blind through the regional languages in accordance with the Braille Code. Students are also given vocational training in crafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving, carpentry, etc. Music is also taught in all the schools.

The training centre for the adult blind, established at Dehra Dun in January 1950, is making good progress. The Central Braille Printing Press at Dehra Dun is bringing out Braille books in Hindi.

(a) Figures are provisional.

Besides lip-reading, deaf mutes are taught articulation and crafts such as drawing, painting, carpentry and tailoring.

Technical Education

A division of the Ministry of Education is in charge of technical education in the country. The Union Government has set up an All-India Council for Technical Education to offer advice on the development, co-ordination and standardisation of technical education. The Council has appointed a joint committee of the all-India boards of technical studies in engineering, commerce, chemical engineering and textile technology. The Council has also appointed a sub-committee to assess the country's requirements of technical manpower both for the next five years and on a long-term basis. The Government has also set up regional committees which are headed by an Assistant Educational Adviser for liaison work between the educational institutions on the one hand and the industry and technical departments of the Government on the other.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

Overseas Scholarship Scheme

With the object of training the personnel required for manning the post-war development schemes of the Government of India, the Overseas Scholarship Scheme was started in 1945. Since then, this scheme has been modified and sanctioned for a period of three years beginning from 1952-53. It is at present limited to teachers at universities and other institutions of higher education. During the year 1952-53, 25 persons were selected for scholarships.

Central State Scholarship Scheme

This scheme is limited to students from Part C States and Part D territory. Generally one scholarship is awarded annually for study abroad.

Federation of British Industries Scheme

Under this scheme, the Government of India is required to contribute a sum of £ 200 per trainee towards the maintenance allowance of students in the U.K. It offered seven scholarships to Indian nationals for practical training in industries during 1952-53.

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme

The Federal Republic of West Germany offered, free of charge, facilities for the practical training of 250 Indian engineers and apprentices in German heavy industries in addition to post-graduate facilities for 50 Indian students. As a reciprocal measure, the Government of India has offered ten fellowships to German students for the study of Indian languages, religion and philosophy.

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

A sum of Rs. 17.5 lakh was provided in 1952-53 for scholarships to the students of these classes for post-matriculation education. This sum was further enlarged by Rs. 12.6 lakh. Of the 5,893 awards made during 1952-53, 1,726 were for professional, 276 for post-graduate, 953 for graduate and 2,938 for under-graduate studies. A budget provision of Rs. 40 lakh was made during 1953-54.

Scholarships to Students from Asia, Africa and other Commonwealth Countries

With a view to promoting cultural relations between India and other countries and to provide educational facilities in India, a general

scheme to award 70 scholarships was formulated in 1949. As a result of this, 91 scholars from various countries came to India in 1952-53. During 1953-54, a provision to award 100 scholarships has been made under the scheme.

Grant of Fellowships to French Students

The French Government has awarded some scholarships to Indian students for study in France. To reciprocate this gesture the Government of India have granted fellowships to French scholars.

U.N. and UNESCO Fellowships

The Government of India have been participating in the U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme since 1947. In accordance with the terms of the Fellowships and Scholarships Programme, UNO pays each candidate a monthly maintenance allowance, the amount of which depends upon the country selected for study. It also meets the cost of travel and pays an additional sum for the purchase of books and other essential equipment.

During the year 1952, India was offered 35 to 40 U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships and 10 to 15 Scholarships. For the 1953 programme the Government of India were asked to forward the applications of 70 candidates.

PROPAGATION OF HINDI

A five-year plan for the development and propagation of Hindi has been drawn up by the Ministry of Education. As contemplated in the Constitution, the plan aims at taking necessary steps to make Hindi the official language of the Union within the stipulated period of 15 years. A new section for Hindi has been opened in the Ministry. A Central Hindi Organisation (Hindi Shiksha Samiti) has been formed to advise the Ministry on matters relating to the propagation and development of Hindi, especially in the non-Hindi speaking areas. A Board of Scientific Terminology was set up in 1950 to prepare dictionaries of scientific, administrative and other technical terms in Hindi.

The Ministry has started classes for teaching Hindi to Government employees. Special grants are given to organisations, such as the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi, the Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad, the Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, and the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha. A library of Hindi books is being built up gradually. Prizes worth Rs. 29,000 have been announced for award to authors of the best books in Hindi, both original works and translations.

TABLE CXXXIV

EDUCATIONAL BUDGET (REVENUE ACCOUNT) (a)

Government	1952-53		1953-54	
	Total expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total budget	Total expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total budget
Assam	185	14.7	200	13.3
Bihar	412	13.8	521	15.6
Bombay	1,280	20.3	1,282	18.9
Madhya Pradesh	314	15.8	467	19.0
Madras	1,180	16.6	1,205	14.9
Orissa	140	11.6	177	12.2
Punjab	194	11.4	251	12.5
Uttar Pradesh	785	12.0	854	10.8
West Bengal	400	9.7	487	11.2
Hyderabad	505	16.0	476	16.9
Jammu and Kashmir ..	45	9.6	56	12.0
Madhya Bharat	177	13.4	178	12.3
Mysore	338	16.9	373	16.8
PEPSU	78	13.3	109	15.4
Rajasthan	250	14.5	294	15.1
Saurashtra	122	14.0	147	14.7
Travancore-Cochin ..	320	17.0	381	17.8
Ajmer	50	29.7	61	31.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	2	1.6	3	1.7
Bhopal	27	7.5	35	13.7
Bilaspur	34	23.7	4	16.2
Coorg	12	13.5	25	17.9
Delhi	113	31.8	142	33.2
Himachal Pradesh ..	29	11.7	38	13.0
Kutch	11	11.4	12	11.0
Manipur	10	21.6	12	18.4
Tripura	19	17.3	20	16.3
Vindhya Pradesh	66	19.4	84	18.8
India	7,068	15.0	7,894	15.0

(a) Of Education Departments only.

TABLE CXXXV

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Source	1948-49		1950-51	
	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage
Government funds	33.59	49.0	64.55	56.9
Local Boards funds ..	9.51	13.9	12.48	11.0
Fees	16.47	24.1	23.12	20.4
Other sources	8.89	13.0	13.28	11.7
Total ..	68.46	100.0	113.43	100.0

TABLE CXXXVI

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE

Heads of Charge	1948-49		1950-51	
	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage
1. Primary schools ..	22.9	—	37.15	32.8
2. Secondary schools ..	18.15	—	30.39	26.8
3. Vocational and special schools	3.60	—	6.23	5.5
4. Arts and science colleges ..	4.03	—	6.7	5.9
5. Professional and special colleges	2.85	—	4.41	4.0
6. Universities and boards of secondary and intermediate education	2.0	—	5.9	5.2
7. Direction and inspection ..	1.93	—	—	2.4
8. Buildings	5.61	—	9.8	8.5
9. Miscellaneous	6.40	—	7.1	6.0

CHAPTER XX

HEALTH

Matters connected with health are mainly the concern of the States, but the Central Ministry of Health exercises sole executive power in regard to subjects in the Union List and concurrent powers in relation to the subjects in the Concurrent List. So far as the States are concerned, the function of the Ministry of Health is purely advisory and one of co-ordination. Besides, it supplies them with vital information on medical subjects and offers competent advice and such other assistance as it can give for the promotion of health and well-being in the country. The Central Ministry maintains liaison between the various States and also with foreign countries and international health organisations. Further, it administers quarantine in ports, enforces standards in the quality of imported drugs, supervises and controls Central health institutions and promotes research through the Indian Council of Medical Research and other bodies. The Centre has helped the State Governments to develop the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions. It also distributes statistical information to the State Governments and their health departments. In addition, it has to build up and maintain a Central Health Service for the purpose of (a) ensuring high standards of administration at the Centre, (b) collaborating with the States in order to maintain comparable standards in their administration, and (c) making available to the Centre and the States the services of highly qualified personnel for teaching, research and medical institutes.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Five Year Plan has earmarked Rs. 99.55 crore for medical and public health schemes. The Central Government propose to spend Rs. 17.87 crore from this amount, mostly on the proposed All-India Medical Institute and the National Malaria Control Programme. The following statement shows the distribution of this amount (i.e. Rs. 99.55 crore) on the medical and the public health schemes of the Central and State Governments during the Plan period:

TABLE CXXXVII

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Medical	Public health	Total
Central Government	565.23	1,222.20	1,787.43
Part A States	3,394.30	2,956.00	6,350.30
Part B States	580.70	657.40	1,238.10
Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	82.20	128.20
Part C States	222.50	228.00	450.50
Total ..	4,808.73	5,145.80	9,954.53

The Government of India spent Rs. 1 crore during 1950-51, of which Rs. 7.5 lakh were spent on development schemes. The expenditure on

the Centre's development schemes is likely to increase to an annual average of Rs. 3.57 crore during the Plan period.

Out of Rs. 42.41 crore which the State Governments are required to spend on medical schemes (Rs. 35.69 crore on revenue account and Rs. 6.72 crore on capital account) Rs. 33 crore will be spent on the schemes that are already in progress. The remainder will be reserved for new schemes. Out of the sum of Rs. 39.23 crore which has been set aside for State public health schemes, Rs. 17 crore will be spent on schemes already in progress and the balance on new schemes. The following statement compares the average annual expenditure on medical and public health schemes envisaged during the Plan period with that incurred on similar schemes in the year 1950-51:

TABLE CXXXVIII

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

States	Medical			Public Health		
	Develop-ment ex-penditure in 1950-51	Average annual expendi-ture con-templated in the Plan	Percent-age of increase	Develop-ment ex-penditure in 1950-51	Average annual expendi-ture con-templated in the Plan	Percent-age of increase
Part A ..	525.31	678.86	29.2	316.57	591.2	86.9
Part B ..	78.66	116.14	47.9	51.48	131.4	55.4
Part C ..	1.48	44.52	2,908.0	1.12	45.6	3,970.0

Medical

The Centre and the States (with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir) are required to spend more than Rs. 47.62 crore on their medical schemes during the Five Year Plan period.

The following statement shows the distribution of this amount and compares the annual average expenditure during the Plan period with that of the year 1950-51:

TABLE CXXXIX

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Expenditure in 1950-51	Sum to be spent during the Plan period	Annual average during Plan period
Administration	3.2	62.2	12.4
Education and training ..	235.2	1,891.7	378.3
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	331.3	2,486.7	497.4
Other schemes	43.3	322.1	64.5
Total ..	613.0	4,762.7	952.5

The Central and the State Governments have gone ahead with the development schemes assigned to them under the Five Year Plan. The following table throws some light on the progress made by the States in the execution of their development schemes:

TABLE CXL

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	5 years' total
Administration	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.5	22.2
Education and training ..	291.7	270.4	167.3	217.7	1,345.8
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	241.6	378.7	436.7	525.0	2,472.4
Other schemes	18.2	32.5	42.4	55.2	434.3

Fifty per cent of the total expenditure contemplated under the Five Year Plan will be on hospitals and dispensaries. The increase envisaged in the number of hospitals and dispensaries and in the number of beds in them during the Plan period is shown in the following statement:

TABLE CXLI

	1950-51	1951-52 (Achieved)	1952-53 (Achieved)	1953-54 (Anticipated)	1951-56
Hospitals ..	1,915	158	155	165	258
Beds ..	1,16,731	7,343	6,609	4,684	16,324
Dispensaries ..	6,589	231	395	202	1,574
Beds ..	7,072	1,587	2,899	393	9,620
Health units ..	433	101	55	50	314

Public Health

The Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) are required under the Plan to spend over Rs. 50.63 crore on the public health schemes. The following statement shows the distribution of this amount and the increase in the average annual expenditure as compared with such expenditure in 1950-51:

TABLE CXLII

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Expenditure in 1950-51	To be spent during Plan period	Annual average during Plan period
Administration	15.6	210.8	42.2
Education	1.0	130.7	26.1
Water supply and drainage ..	270.5	2,334.4	466.9
Anti-malaria scheme ..	45.4	1,715.2	343.0
Other schemes	35.5	672.5	134.5
Total ..	268.0	5,063.6	1,012.7

The following statement indicates the distribution of expenditure on public health programmes in the States during the Plan period:

TABLE CXLIII

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years' total
Administration ..	15.0	30.4	21.3	22.0	224.5
Education ..	1.4	1.2	3.7	3.8	41.8
Water supply and drainage ..	264.2	354.9	407.5	412.2	2,407.9
Anti-malaria schemes ..	47.2	61.7	81.6	125.0	727.1
Other schemes ..	35.9	55.7	71.6	117.7	548.3

In addition to the sum of Rs. 99.55 crore which, it is estimated, will be spent by the Centre and the States, local authorities in the States are executing further medical and public health programmes with the assistance of international agencies like the WHO and the UNICEF.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

On the recommendations of the National Planning Committee and the first Health Ministers' Conference of 1946, a committee was set up under the chairmanship of Sri R. N. Chopra, in December 1946, to enquire into the facilities available for training and research in the indigenous systems of medicine and to determine the desirability of introducing State control in this sphere.

The Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee was set up in November 1948 to recommend measures for the regulation and development of the homoeopathic system of medicine.

The reports submitted by these committees have been studied by the Central and State Governments and were also considered by the third Health Ministers' Conference held in August-September 1950.

A small committee known as the Pandit Committee was set up in 1949 to work out details of facilities which should be provided for research on scientific lines in the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine. The Committee submitted its report in February 1951. It recommended that the proposed Central Institute of Research in the indigenous systems of medicine should work in collaboration with the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Institute at Jamnagar. The recommendation was accepted by the Government and the Institute started functioning on August 24, 1953.

For some time the general feeling has been that our indigenous systems of medicine have been neglected. The Chopra Committee, the Health Ministers' Conference held in 1950 and the Pandit Committee have all studied the question of reorganising education for *vaids* and *hakims*. Opinion seems to be unanimous that anatomy, physiology and surgery should be included in the curriculum of the indigenous systems of medicine.

There are about 50 colleges for imparting education in indigenous systems of medicine and about 8 for giving training in the homoeopathic system.

Research in indigenous systems of medicine is conducted at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, the Drugs Research Laboratory, Jammu (Kashmir) and at the Central Institute for Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine. An Ayurvedic Research Institute, under the Thakurdatta Sharma Dharmarth Trust, was formally opened on July 31, 1953. A Board has been set up in Bombay to promote research in Ayurvedic medicine on scientific lines and another research institute is to be opened at Jhansi under the auspices of the Jhansi Ayurvedic College.

In the Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 37.5 lakh has been made for research in indigenous systems of medicine. The States have set aside a total of Rs. 95.23 lakh to provide training in these systems, and plan to utilise Rs. 1.06 crore for hospitals and dispensaries.

In view of the fact that the allopathic system had made great progress in the prevention and the cure of diseases, the Government did not think it desirable to substitute another system in its place. Since the existence of several systems of medicine in the country was a source of confusion, the Government felt that only one system of medicine should be recognised, although contributions from other systems could be profitably incorporated. The Government of India emphasized the need for research in the indigenous and homoeopathic systems and strongly urged the uprooting of quackery by prohibiting practice by unqualified persons.

Medical Education

During the 1951 census, a special count was undertaken to ascertain the number of persons engaged in medical and health services in the country. The following statement sums up the results arrived at by the survey:

TABLE CXLIV

Group	Number
Registered medical practitioners	91,930
Vaids, hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	96,147
Compounders	38,407
Nurses	31,517
Midwives	23,938
Vaccinators	5,928
Dentists	3,283
All other persons employed in hospitals or other private establishments rendering medical or other health services (not excluding scavengers or other sanitary staff)	72,970
Total ..	3,64,120

The number of doctors and other medical health personnel is too small and cannot even meet the modest requirements of the country. The Health Survey and Development Committee, taking the figure of available doctors in 1943-44 as 47,500, was of the view that India would need 1,85,000 more doctors by 1971. The Government of India have taken every possible

step to extend existing training facilities. The following statement shows the progress made in this direction:

TABLE CXLV

	1950-51	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Anticipated)	1951-56 (Target)
Doctors ..	5,336	1,325	967	1,029	4,153
Compounders ..	894	765	461	439	1,945
Midwives ..	1,149	441	607	1,068	3,501
Nurses ..	2,212	1,008	860	709	4,648

At present there are 33 medical colleges, 2 medical schools, 6 dental colleges and 5 other institutions that give training in the allopathic system of medicine. The following is a list of these institutions:

Medical Colleges

1. The Madras Medical College, Madras
2. The Stanley Medical College, Madras
3. The Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam
4. The Christian Medical College, Vellore
5. The Guntur Medical College, Guntur
6. The Grant Medical College, Bombay
7. The Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay
8. The Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay
9. The B. J. Medical College, Poona
10. The B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
11. The Baroda Medical College, Baroda
12. The Medical College, Calcutta
13. The R. G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta
14. The Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta
15. The National Medical Institute, Calcutta
16. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
17. The Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra
18. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna
19. The Darbanga Medical College, Darbhanga
20. The Medical College, Amritsar
21. The Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
22. The Medical College, Nagpur
23. The Sriram Chandra Bhang Medical College, Cuttack
24. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi
25. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore
26. The Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior
27. The Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur
28. The Medical College, Mysore
29. The Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Deccan)
30. The Medical College, Trivandrum
31. The Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
32. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
33. The Medical College, Patiala, (PEPSU)

Medical Schools

1. The Arya Medical School, Ludhiana
2. The University Medical School, Bangalore

Dental Colleges

1. The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay
2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Hospital and Dental College, Bombay
3. The Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta
4. The Dental College, Amritsar
5. King George's Medical College (Dental Wing), Lucknow
6. The Madras Medical College, Dental Wing, Madras

Other Allied Colleges

1. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
2. The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi
3. The College of Nursing, New Delhi
4. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
5. Sri Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

The Planning Commission has recommended that there should be provision for 4,000 admissions in the medical colleges in the country at the end of the Five Year Plan period. The following statement shows the number of admissions in different medical institutions during 1951:

TABLE CXLVI

Categories of institutions	Number of students		
	Men	Women	Total
Medical colleges (30) ..	2,056	514 (a)	2,570 (a)
Medical schools (2)	137	24	161
Dental colleges (4)	77	8	85

Eleven medical schools have been given the status of colleges. The following departments have also been upgraded: The Physiology Department of the Medical College, Patna; the Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; the Industrial Hygiene Department of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; the V. D. Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras; the Anatomy Department of the Medical College, Madras; the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras; and the Tuberculosis Department at Delhi University.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the University Medical College, Vellore, for the upgrading of the Department of Thoracic Surgery. A provision for Rs. 6,73,400 has been made in the budget estimates for 1953-54 for other upgrading schemes.

The All-India Medical Institute

All the preliminaries for opening the All-India Medical Institute have been completed. As a first step, the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, is to provide facilities for clinical training to students. The main purpose of

(a) The number of admissions in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, which is 40, relates to the year 1950.

the Institute will be to act as a demonstration centre where high standards of training in under-graduate, post-graduate and research fields are maintained. It will, in addition, train teachers for medical colleges in the country.

Specialised Training

Practically all the existing hospitals in the country provide training in nursing. The Nursing Colleges at Delhi and Vellore offer courses that correspond to the B.Sc. standard. The Indian Nursing Council has approved a simpler and shorter course for the training of auxiliary nurses. The Government of India have approved a scheme prepared by the Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board for the establishment of training schools for auxiliary nurses and midwives. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 was paid to the Sabha Board during 1951-52 and a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the budget estimates for 1952-53 and has also been included in the estimates for 1953-54. Training in public health is also part of the curriculum at the College of Nursing, New Delhi. There are training centres for health visitors at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Bombay, Nagpur, Hyderabad, etc. The Planning Commission has recommended that training facilities available to midwives should be expanded. Indigenous *dais* have also been trained in certain States. The Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Department of Maternity and Child Health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, has been developed into a national training centre with certain international obligations. The malaria course for medical officers at the Malaria Institute of India has been extended to 12 weeks from 6 weeks. The Government of India have decided to start a short diploma course in nutrition. The course will cover those aspects of agriculture, farming, dairying, animal husbandry, pisciculture, etc. that relate to nutrition. Certain institutions in the country offer training to tuberculosis health personnel.

The Government of India have awarded scholarships to students for overseas training, and since 1948 travelling scholarships are being given to senior teachers and research workers. Under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan, Australia and Canada gave 37 and 10 scholarships, respectively, to Indian students for higher medical training in their institutions. Fellowships are also awarded to students by WHO and UNICEF for higher medical training in foreign countries.

RESEARCH

Nutrition

Research on nutrition is being conducted at the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor, by the Nutrition Research Units at Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore, and at other research institutes in the country. The work of the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor covers a wide field. It started with investigations of diseases associated with nutritional deficiencies, such as beriberi and goitre, but has now extended its scope of research to cover such subjects as the agricultural aspects of nutrition, the determination of food values in various articles of food commmonly used in the country, dietary surveys and the study of the ill-effects of certain foods on the body.

The foundation stone of the permanent building of the Nutrition Research Laboratory was laid at Hyderabad on March 31, 1953.

Research work in haematology was first started in India in the early thirties. The Indian Council of Medical Research has since introduced a large number of research schemes in haematology and has recently established a special unit for haematological research.

Virus Research Centre

The Virus Research Centre was formally opened on February 4, 1953, at Poona. It will undertake investigations into virus diseases peculiar to India and train workers in the general field of virus research. It is a joint venture of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation. The running of the Centre is not the direct financial responsibility of the Government of India.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has taken an active interest in the promotion of virus research, and the Rabies Research Centre at Kasauli has been functioning for some time.

Influenza Centre

Research on the various aspects of influenza has been conducted since 1950 at the Influenza Centre, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The Centre has so far isolated 11 strains of influenza virus and investigated outbreaks of the disease at Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bombay, etc. It is also conducting research on rabies, cholera and anti-snake venom drugs. It is also enquiring into the incidence of fever in India, and making a comparative study of the seriological method for the diagnosis of venereal diseases. Experiments for producing anti-influenza virus vaccines and sera have been carried out with encouraging results and a proposal to establish a pilot plant for this purpose is now under consideration.

A T. B. research project with special reference to B. C. G. has started work with the aid of WHO. Tuberculosis research is being carried out at the Union Mission T. B. Sanatorium, Madnapalle (Madras). A proposal to carry out a scheme of epidemiological research in T. B. with the aid of WHO and the Indian Council of Medical Research has been sanctioned.

Leprosy

On the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee, provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for establishing a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput (Madras). It is proposed that the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet should be taken over by this Institute.

Cancer

Research on cancer started at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, in 1946. On the recommendation of the Upgrading Committee, this research unit has acquired the status of a national centre for cancer research. The Government of India have paid large sums in the form of recurring and non-recurring grants to this centre.

Laboratories

The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory at the K. E. M. Hospital at Guindy in Madras, established in 1948; the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta, established in 1947; the Serologist Laboratory at Calcutta, established in 1914; and the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, established in 1906, provide facilities for research in their respective fields. The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is manufacturing enough vaccine to meet the country's requirements. Recently, WHO and UNICEF have placed orders with this laboratory to meet the B.C.G. requirements of South-East Asian countries. The Central Research Institute at Kasauli provides the country's entire supply of T. A. B., cholera, anti-rabic and anti-venom serums and vaccines.

Central Council of Health

The Central Council of Health was constituted by an Order of the President, dated August 9, 1952, under Article 263 of the Constitution. Its purpose is to promote concerted action and to encourage the Centre and the States in co-operative effort. The Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the Health Ministers of the States are Vice-Chairmen. The Council held its first meeting at Hyderabad in January 1953 and considered, among other matters, the National Malaria Control Programme and the standards of medical education with special reference to *vaids* and *hakims*.

Drug Control

The Drugs Act of 1940 and the Drugs Rules of 1945 came into force on April 1, 1947, in all Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. The Act and the Rules have now been extended to all Part B States, except Jammu and Kashmir, and all the newly created Part C States. Under this Act, the Union Government have been empowered to ensure that only such drugs should be imported as come up to certain approved standards. The State Governments are vested with power to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of locally produced drugs. The Union Ministry of Health proposes to make the provisions of the Act more stringent.

A controller and four assistant controllers have been appointed under the Director-General of Health Services to discharge the functions prescribed under the Drugs Act. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board and the Drugs Consultative Committee have also been constituted for the purpose of advising the Union and State Governments on technical matters and for securing uniformity in administration.

Medical Depots and Factories

Depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal are maintained to ensure the supply of adequate and approved types of medicines to civil and military authorities. Of these four, the first two depots have factories attached to them. These factories manufacture a large quantity of drugs, both from imported and indigenous raw materials.

Penicillin and D.D.T.

The Central Government's scheme to set up a penicillin factory at Poona is making good progress. WHO has undertaken to train Indian personnel and to supply technical assistance up to the value of $ 3,30,000. UNICEF proposes to contribute $ 8,50,000 towards the plant and machinery. The Government of Bombay is soon to set up a D.D.T. factory near Bombay. The Governments of Bengal and Madras own cinchona plantations with an annual yield of 1,00,000 lb. each. The Haffkine Institute at Bombay is manufacturing sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market.

Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee

The Government of India have set up a committee to enquire into various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry and to recommend to the Government steps that will put the industry on a sound footing.

Bill for Regulating Advertisements of Medicines

A Bill that seeks to regulate the advertisement of medicines and drugs is now before Parliament. According to the Bill, those responsible for advertising medicines as possessing magical curative powers will be penalised.

Prevention and Control of Diseases

In 1947, the Vaccination Act was in force in all Part A and B States, except certain towns and rural areas. In all the Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, there were only 82 towns, 204 rural circles and 621 villages where primary vaccination was not compulsory and 589 towns, 815 rural circles and 621 villages where re-vaccination was not compulsory. In the Part A States and Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, 2,12,49,020 persons were vaccinated during the year 1947. The number of anti-cholera inoculations and anti-plague inoculations was 2,18,58,094 and 62,95,157, respectively.

National Malaria Control Programme

The existing control programme affords protection to about 30 million persons, that is, just over 8 per cent of the total population of India. To protect a greater number of people against malaria, a National Malaria Control Scheme is to be implemented under the Indo-U. S. Agreement signed in July 1952. An operational period extending over three years and a subsequent maintenance programme on a reduced scale to afford continued protection are the two phases that the scheme covers. The objective is to protect 130 million persons and to raise the number of field malaria control teams from 30 to 130 by 1955-56. The immediate target for 1953-54 is to bring the total number of teams to 75. The Government of India will supply, free of charge, Rs. 60 lakh worth of DDT to the States during 1954-55 and 1955-56, and Rs. 5¼ lakh worth of anti-malaria drugs during the next three years. The Central Government also proposes to give subsidies to some States to enable them to take up new programmes or extend their existing programmes. The State Governments will, however, bear the operational cost, other than on DDT, and the cost for the initial provision of additional equipment. In addition, each State has to give an undertaking that the expenditure incurred on anti-malaria operations at present will not be reduced in the stipulated period of three years. The TCA will provide assistance in the shape of grants of DDT, which is the most expensive item in the control of malaria, and also supply essential equipment. The National Malaria Control Scheme was inaugurated in Bombay State on June 3, 1953.

TABLE CXLVII

(In crores of rupees)

	Average annual expenditure before the introduction of the National Malaria Control Scheme	Expenditure during the period of National Malaria Control Scheme
States	1.41	5
Centre	—	10

International organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America have given valuable co-operation in the fight against malaria. Malaria teams, comprising personnel from WHO and the State Governments, are working in the Terai and the Malnad area of Mysore.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, also carries out systematic research, epidemiological investigations and anti-malaria measures and trains personnel in practical malaria work.

Tuberculosis

It is estimated that nearly 25 lakh people suffer from this disease and about 5 lakh die of it annually in India. During 1947, 3,71,045 persons died of respiratory diseases and 47,639 from pulmonary tuberculosis in the Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. It is estimated that on account of the incidence of these diseases about 900 to 1,000 million man-days are lost. The economic loss is, therefore, incalculable. The following measures have been taken to combat and control tuberculosis.

B. C. G.

The experience of over 20 years shows that BCG vaccination is an effective measure in controlling tuberculosis. The Government of India have entered into an agreement with UNICEF and WHO to carry out a country-wide BCG programme. The BCG vaccination programme was launched in 1948 and has been carried out on a mass scale since April 1951.

Up to the end of September 1953, 16 States had been covered by this programme. By the end of August 1953, 21 million persons had been tested for tuberculin. Approximately 6½ million of them, on being found to be tuberculin negative, were vaccinated with BCG. To carry on the campaign effectively, a Central BCG Organisation has been set up, for which a provision of Rs. 3,78,000 has been made for the year 1953-54. The State Governments have also been requested to set up similar organisations.

More than 100 BCG Teams are operating in the country. The BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy produces enough vaccine to meet the requirements of the whole country.

In the control and prevention of tuberculosis, the part played by domiciliary services is very important. Some institutions in the country are engaged in training personnel for the purpose. The three Training and Demonstrative Centres at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum give training to medical students, post-graduate workers, nurses, health visitors and technicians. The Tuberculosis Association of India trains a small number of health visitors every year.

The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi affords facilities for post-graduate training and research in the fundamental problems of cardio-respiratory diseases, physio-pathology and chest diseases. The Institute proposes to have sections for work in pathology, bacteriology, bio-chemistry, cardio-respiratory physiology, a museum, an animal house, a library, lecture halls, students' laboratories and research laboratories.

The need for an adequate number of sanatoria, hospitals and clinics requires no emphasis. The Planning Commission has stressed the necessity for increasing the number of such institutions and the beds therein. The following statement shows the progress sought to be made in this direction :

TABLE CXLVIII

	1950-1951		1955-1956	
	Number of institutions	Number of beds	Number of institutions	Number of beds
Sanatoria	37	4,161	46	5,656
Hospitals	48	3,077	50	4,814
Clinics	127	2,323	180	2,562

The number of beds has increased from about 5,000 in 1947 to over 13,000 in 1952.

The need for after-care colonies for TB patients and for a fund to help deserving poor patients are equally great. TB patients, even when cured, have some sort of stigma attached to them and find it very difficult to return to their earlier jobs. There is also a possibility of relapse if they undertake strenuous work. There is a move to set up an after-care colony in West Bengal, and a fund with a target of Rs. 10 lakh is being collected for this purpose. A fund has also been created at the Centre for helping poor patients. The administration of the fund has been entrusted to the Central Tuberculosis Association.

T. B. Seals Campaign

The Seals Campaign organised by the Tuberculosis Association has provided an excellent opportunity for non-official anti-tuberculosis work in India. This campaign helps in raising money for this purpose and in promoting a personal interest in the problem among the people. Health propaganda is another factor which demands attention. Nearly Rs. 30 lakh have been collected during the last three campaigns.

It is highly important to pool the experience of those who are connected in any way with tuberculosis work. For this purpose, the Central Tuberculosis Association holds an annual conference. The tenth Tuberculosis Workers' Conference was held at Mysore on February 2, 1953.

There is a T. B. Adviser at the Centre, and it is likely that all the major States will also have Advisers very shortly. The Central and State Governments advance grants to various organisations and institutions engaged in tuberculosis work.

Venereal Diseases

Sufficient data now exists to show that in States like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the incidence of venereal diseases is high. Five to seven per cent of the population in these States suffer from syphilis. The extent of the problem in rural areas is not clearly known, but the hill tracts, extending from Kashmir to Assam (especially Kashmir, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam) appear to have an alarmingly high incidence of syphilis. West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have full-time V. D. Control Officers on the staff of their Directorates of Health Services. The services of a Medical Consultant for Madras State have been secured from WHO.

The Government of India have a scheme under which the existing V. D. Departments in the medical colleges at Madras and Bombay are sought to be upgraded. West Bengal has a very comprehensive V. D. control scheme costing Rs. 84.30 lakh. The following expenditure will be incurred by the Centre and the States during the Plan period:

		(*In lakhs of rupees*)
States	..	103.00
Centre	..	5.79

Leprosy

It is estimated that the number of leprosy cases in India is over one million. The highly endemic areas of leprosy are certain parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

At present, most of the leprosy work is being carried on by voluntary organisations. The Mission to Lepers is the largest agency engaged in anti-leprosy work. It was started at Chamba in the Punjab in 1875. Now, 95 institutions are attached to it. Lately, the State Governments and local authorities have made efforts to establish in-patient accommodation for leprosy patients. The total accommodation available in the country is only about 14,000 beds. The Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh, which started in 1925 as the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has also done a considerable amount of anti-leprosy work. The Gandhi Memorial Trust has established a Leprosy Foundation and granted a sum of Rs. 90 lakh for the purpose of combating the disease.

The establishment of a number of pilot projects in some of the highly endemic areas of leprosy is under active consideration of the Central Ministry of Health.

Cancer

It is estimated that over 2 lakh persons die of cancer annually. The Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay and the Chittaranjan Hospital at Calcutta are the only two institutions for the treatment of cancer. There is a move to establish a similar hospital at Madras. Research in the field of cancer is being carried on at the Cancer Research Centre (Tata Memorial Hospital) at Bombay.

The Indian Cancer Society was set up in Bombay on May 2, 1951. The society has a divisional headquarters at Calcutta, and one at Delhi was set up in April 1953.

Water Supply

Only 6 per cent of the total number of towns in India have a system of protected water supply, which serves 6.15 per cent of the total population and 48.5 per cent of the urban population. The position of water supply in the larger towns has deteriorated considerably. In rural areas and in small urban areas the water supply continues to be unhygienic. The Environmental Hygiene Committee proposed a five-year plan based on certain priorities like water scarcity, cholera endemicity, etc. The scheme suggested by the committee will cost Rs 16.77 crore per annum.

Of the 48 cities with a population of over one lakh, only 23 have sewage systems. Twelve towns are partially provided with sewers. Only about 3 per cent of the total population is served by sewage systems. The sewage systems that the Environmental Hygiene Committee proposes to build up as part of its five-year plan are estimated to cost Rs. 15 crore.

Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Bihar among Part A States, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin among Part B States, and Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur among Part C States have spent considerable sums of money for improvements in their systems of water supply and drainage. The budget of the five-year programme of water supply and drainage works of the States is Rs. 23.49 crore. The Centre's contribution towards this is estimated to be Rs. 10 crore, which will be given from the sum of Rs. 30 crore provided in the Five Year Plan for local development loans.

A Committee to draw up a Model Comprehensive Public Health Bill has been set up. The measure will comprise, *inter alia*, all phases of

environmental hygiene and will include housing, water supply, general sanitation, regulation of various trades, industries and occupations.

Nutrition

The dietary surveys conducted in India between 1935 and 1948 have revealed that the diet of an average Indian contains an excessively high percentage of cereals and lacks protective foods like proteins, minerals and vitamins. Such a diet is unbalanced and leads to mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. It is also responsible for the high rate of infantile, maternal and general mortality.

A joint committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested an integrated plan of human and animal nutrition in relation to agricultural production. The following statement indicates the availability of food per adult person and the target requirements in 1956:

TABLE CXLIX

TARGET REQUIREMENTS FOR 300 MILLION ADULT UNITS

Foodstuffs	Available quantity per adult person in 1950 (oz.)	Daily requirements (oz.)	Annual requirements in million tons
Cereals	13.71	14	43
Pulses	2.1	3	9
Milk	5.5	10	31
Fruits	1.5	3	9
Vegetables	1.3	10	29
Sugar	1.6	2	6
Fish and meat	0.3	3	9
Eggs	—	1 (number)	(1,09,500 million eggs)
Vegetable oils and ghee ..	1	2	6

The Indian Council of Medical Research has a Nutrition Advisory Committee and also runs nutrition research laboratories. There is also an inter-departmental committee at the Centre. The State Governments of Bengal, Bombay and U.P. have already constituted such committees. The Governments of Madras, Bihar and Punjab are considering the matter.

The need to control and eliminate adulteration in food has been felt by the Government, and a Food Adulteration Bill is now before Parliament.

Health Education

Public health education forms an integral part of the responsibility of the administration at the Centre. Films, film strips, posters, pamphlets, models, exhibits and photographs are some of the media employed for promoting health knowledge among the people.

The Directorate-General of Health Services maintains a Central Health Film Library. Films and film strips are loaned out to State Governments, social organisations, educational institutions, local bodies, community project administration units, and medical and health institutions. Twenty multi-coloured pictorial posters and 35 pamphlets have been published in English and Hindi and are being distributed free of charge. A large number of exhibits and photo enlargements are maintained for display in exhibitions. A modest beginning has also been made towords the establishment of a Central Health Museum.

Population Control

Recently a Section has been organised in the Directorate-General of Health Services to work for population control. Three pilot schemes, two in Delhi and one in Mysore State, have been started to study and assess the utility and value of the 'rhythmic' or 'safe period' method of family planning. The study is expected to be completed some time in 1954. A Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee has been set up to make recommendations to the Government of India regarding research schemes and experimental and other programmes relating to family planning.

The Planning Commission has provided Rs. 65 lakh for this purpose. The budget provision for 1952-53 was Rs. 3 lakh, only a portion of which was actually spent. The budget provision for the year 1953-54 is also Rs. 3 lakh.

International Health Relations

India has been receiving valuable help from WHO since its inception in 1948 and from UNICEF since 1949. Help from these organisations generally takes the form of expert advice for improving existing services, medical literature, equipment, and fellowships and stipends for training nurses and midwives in the country. They have also helped various training and research projects in the country by providing guides and tutors. UNICEF also provides relief measures in earthquake and famine-stricken areas. Further, it has a feeding programme for infant and expectant mothers. It has distributed 3,06,900 lb. of soap to maternity and child welfare centres in 28 States in India.

In the budget for 1952-53, Rs. 20 lakh were set aside to be contributed to the funds of WHO. The Government of India's contribution to UNICEF during the year 1952 was Rs. 12 lakh. It is proposed that Rs. 15 lakh should be paid to this organisation in 1953.

TABLE CL

Month		Births		Deaths	
		Total (in thousands)	Rate (per thousand population).	Total (in thousands)	Rate (per thousand population)
1950	.. ..	6,728	24.8	4,333	16.0
1951(a)	January	468	24.3	283	14.7
	February	445	23.4	269	14.1
	March	464	23.2	289	14.4
	April	448	22.4	285	14.2
	May	460	22.6	316	15.6
	June	463	22.9	291	14.4
	July	503	26.0	281	13.9
	August	522	26.4	267	13.5
	September ..	522	28.2	260	14.1
	October	516	27.8	290	15.7
	November ..	517	27.4	250	13.2
	December ..	515	25.1	267	13.0
1952(b)	January	..	24.4	..	12.7
	February	..	23.6	..	12.4
	March	..	24.2	..	13.3
	April	..	24.4	..	13.1
	May	..	24.6	..	13.0
	June	..	26.0	..	12.9
	July	..	29.6	..	14.6
	August	..	31.7	..	15.6
	September ..	..	32.6	..	16.4
	October	..	34.4	..	17.0
	November ..	..	29.5	..	14.8
	December ..	..	32.6	..	17.3

(a) Relate to units formerly known as Provinces.
(b) Provisional.

CHAPTER XXI

LABOUR

Employment statistics are available only in respect of certain organised sectors, such as factories, mines, plantations, the railways, posts and telegraphs which contain but a small proportion of the total of gainfully employed people. The figures of employment in each of these for 1950 are as follows:

Factories	25,04,399
Mines	4,71,761
Railways	9,23,154
Tramways	13,662
Posts and Telegraphs	1,74,230
Major ports	53,258
C.P.W.D.	4,08,190

Data regarding the employment situation in plantations during 1950 are not available. In 1949, the plantations employed 12,10,964 persons. The number of persons employed in the C.P.W.D., posts and telegraphs, major ports and tramways during 1951 was 2,29,032, 1,93,302, 49,082 and 17,740, respectively. The railways had 9,25,319 persons in their employ on March 31, 1952.

ABSENTEEISM

Absenteeism constitutes a great drain on the productive resources of the country. Statements CLI to CLIII indicate the percentage of absenteeism in certain industries:

TABLE CLI

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

	Cotton mills							Woollen mills		Engineering works		Tele-graph work-shops	Tram-way work-shops	Iron and steel works	Ord-nance fac-tories	Cement fac-tories	Match fac-tories	Leather fac-tories
Year	Bombay	Ahmed-abad	Shola-pur	Madras	Madura	Coim-batore	Kanpur	Kanpur	Dhari-wal	Bom-bay	West Bengal	All-India	All-India	All-India	All-India	All-India	All-India	Kanpur
1947 ..	14.4	6.4	19.1	10.3	14.7	13.8	16.1	11.5	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	10.6	12.2	12.4	15.5
1948 ..	13.3	5.9	18.1	9.1	13.9	9.6	16.1	10.6	—	13.4	—	—	—	14.3	8.5	10.9	10.9	8.0
1949 ..	15.9	7.4	21.3	8.6	13.1	8.1	15.6	11.0	—	13.6	—	—	—	13.5	8.0	10.1	10.8	11.3
1950 ..	14.5	8.4	20.1	9.5	14.6	9.7	16.1	12.5	9.3	13.1	11.1	8.1	15.7	12.4	8.9	10.6	11.0	8.4
1951 ..	12.7	8.3	18.7	8.9	11.3	10.0	12.0	13.2	10.6	13.9	10.1	8.5	13.0	11.0	8.6	11.8	10.5	7.8

TABLE CLII

ABSENTEEISM AMONG WORKERS IN COAL-MINES (PERCENTAGE)

Period	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Overall
1951 (average)	15.18	14.56	10.55	13.31
1952 (average)	14.78	14.31	10.38	13.11
January 1953	15.37	14.71	8.98	12.77
February ,,	14.23	14.08	10.77	13.01
March ,,	15.78	16.91	11.60	14.40
April ,,	13.99	14.38	10.70	12.86
May ,,	14.07	14.51	11.06	13.05
June ,,	15.90	15.00	11.86	14.34

TABLE CLIII

ABSENTEEISM IN ASSAM TEA PLANTATIONS (PERCENTAGE)

1944-45	28.8
1945-46	25.5
1946-47	25.6
1947-48	24.6
1948-49	25.9
1949-50	19.3

The Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme and the Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme, which have been started primarily with a view to decasualising colliery workers, and the attendance bonus have brought down the rate of absenteeism in coal-fields.

PRODUCTIVITY

Studies on the productivity of labour were started very recently. The following table gives an idea of the productivity of labour in coal-mines :

TABLE CLIV

PRODUCTIVITY IN COAL-MINES (AVERAGE)

Period	Miners and loaders	All persons employed under-ground and in open workings	All persons employed above and under-ground
1951 (average)	1.03	0.55	0.34
1952 (,,)	1.04	0.56	0.35
January 1953	1.06	0.57	0.33
February ,,	1.03	0.57	0.37
March ,,	1.06	0.57	0.36
April ,,	1.05	0.57	0.37
May ,,	1.03	0.56	0.36
June ,,	1.06	0.57	0.35

I.L.O. Team on Productivity and Payment by Results

An I.L.O. Mission consisting of five experts came to India on December 5, 1952. After preliminary discussions at New Delhi, the Mission split up into two teams—one for textiles and the other for the engineering industries. These teams have carried out detailed investigations in five textile mills in Bombay State and five engineering industries at Calcutta.

The object of the Mission is to show how productivity and earnings of Indian workers could be raised by the application of modern techniques of work study, plant organisation and, where appropriate, by the introduction of suitable systems of payment by results. The Mission has trained selected persons and trade union officials with encouraging results. It is now proposed to set up a National Productivity Centre in India.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The crisis which overtook the tea industry in 1952 continued during 1953. Besides the tea industry, the textile industry was also hard hit. There were cases of closure of mills, retrenchment and involuntary unemployment. Furthermore, unemployment appeared among the educated classes. The number of educated persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges, which stood at 1,61,599 at the end of 1952, went up to 1,94,881 at the end of June 1953. At its Agra session in July 1953, the All-India Congress Committee drew the attention of the country to the deteriorating unemployment position in the country. There were debates in both the houses of Parliament during the autumn and winter sessions on resolutions moved by non-official members. The question was also debated in some State legislatures. The Planning Commission, too, is devoting attention to this problem and has taken steps to meet the situation.

RELIEF MEASURES

With large-scale unemployment in the country, the choice of remedies is strictly limited. Everything possible is, however, being done to create employment opportunities. The Five Year Plan is being modified with this end in view. The Central and State Governments are taking steps to ensure the speedy fulfilment of development project targets. Private industry is also being encouraged to expand its productivity. An eleven-point programme has been drawn up to give direction to the country's effort in this field. The problem of the educated unemployed is being tackled on an emergency basis. One-teacher schools, which will absorb 33,000 teachers in 1953-54 and 50,000 additional teachers in 1954-55, are to be established. Again, 30,000 special education centres are expected to be set up in 1953-54 and 5,000 in 1954-55.* The National Extension Scheme will create work for 84,000 persons. The Central Government have decided to spend Rs. 14.7 crore on creating employment. So far 18 States have accepted the Centre's proposal. The allotment to the States for this purpose is indicated below:

	(In lakhs of rupees)
Bihar	11.50
Punjab	5.50
PEPSU	2.00
Rajasthan	3.72
Saurashtra	1.00

Compensation for Workers Retrenched and Laid-off

An ordinance incorporating the agreement arrived at between the employers and employees at the thirteenth session of the Standing Labour

Committee held in July 1953 was issued by the President in October 1953. It provides that in the case of laying off of workers, other than seasonal, in an industrial establishment employing 50 or more persons, the employer would be required to pay to such unemployed workers, who are not provided with suitable alternative employment, compensation at 50 per cent of wages and dearness allowance for 45 days in a year. The ordinance also provides that no workman who has been in continuous employment for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched until he has been given one month's notice or one month's wages in lieu of such notice and also a gratuity calculated at 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service or any part thereof in excess of six months.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The employment exchanges, which were started in 1945 with a view to resettling demobilised war personnel, were entrusted with the task of finding employment for displaced persons in 1947. The scope of their activities was enlarged later. The following table throws some light on certain aspects of the activities of the employment exchanges since August 15, 1947:

TABLE CLV

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Period	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No. of employers using the exchanges	Monthly number of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period
August 15 to December 1947 ..	75	2,07,838	61,729	2,36,734	2,879	97,892	68,756
1948 ..	77	8,68,787	2,59,774	2,39,033	3,422	3,80,118	55,131
1949 ..	110	10,66,351	2,56,809	2,74,335	4,483	3,62,011	29,292
1950 ..	122	12,10,358	3,31,193	3,30,743	5,566	4,19,307	28,189
1951 ..	126	13,75,351	4,16,858	3,28,719	6,364	4,86,534	21,776
1952 ..	128	14,76,699	3,57,828	3,83,992	6,023	4,29,551	22,293
January to June 1953	126	6,95,573	1,05,379	4,73,917	..	1,43,240	22,662

The exchanges give priority to the Scheduled Castes, retrenched Government servants and displaced registrants in finding employment. Thus, 8,596 retrenched Government employees, 17,088 displaced persons and 49,044 Scheduled Caste applicants were found employment in 1952. Recently, the employment exchanges have opened a new section with a view to finding employment for surplus and retrenched Class 1 and Class II gazetted and commissioned officers. During 1952 the names of 307 persons were put on the special register for retrenched Class I and Class II gazetted and commissioned officers.

Thirteen employment exchanges operated mobile sections for helping employment seekers in rural and other areas far from the exchanges. During 1952, on an average 6,370 persons were provided employment per month. The exchanges are also helping to promote mobility among employment seekers. The particulars of nearly 2,800 persons were circulated per month to all exchanges throughout the country by means of the Mobile Labour Location Statement, and on an average 402 persons are provided with jobs per month outside their home districts.

Training Schemes

The training schemes of the employment exchanges, drawn up in 1946, envisaged technical and vocational apprenticeship and training for ex-service personnel only. The scheme came to an end in 1950, and thereafter the Government drew up a technical and vocational training scheme for adult civilians. The following table shows the number of training centres and the number of persons receiving training in them in July each year during the period 1948-53:

TABLE CLVI

TRAINING STATISTICS

(Covering schemes of Central Ministry of Labour)

Month	Number of centres at the end of the period	No. of persons undergoing training at the end of the period				Total
		Men			Women	
		Technical	Vocational	Apprenticeshipr	Vocational	
July 1948 ..	377	9,178	3,691	1,494	288	15,337
July 1949 ..	533	10,958	4,571	2,439	255	18,226
July 1950 ..	98	6,022	1,162	—	322	7,506
July 1951 ..	199	7,640	2,304	789	390	11,123
July 1952 ..	106	9,371	476	302	14	10,163
July 1953 ..	259	7,718	48	572	9	8,347

Central Training Institute

In addition to the training of craftsmen, a Central Training Institute is being run at Koni-Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh for training instructors and supervisory staff. This is the only institute of its kind in Asia and the period of training is about six months. During 1952, the number of persons who had completed training at this Institute was 207, bringing the total number of persons so far trained to 874.

National Trade Certification Board

The Government of India set up a committee in 1951 to prepare a scheme for the setting up of a central board to prescribe standards, conduct examinations and award certificates of proficiency.

Shiva Rao Committee

A committee, known as the Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee, has been appointed under the chairmanship of B. Shiva Rao, M. P., to examine the whole question of the future of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

The keynote of the Government's industrial policy is to place trade unions on a sound and healthy basis. The Trade Union Act, 1926, conferred a legal and corporate status on registered trade unions and granted them certain immunities in regard to trade disputes. The restriction which it placed on trade union funds was to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous persons. The amending Act of 1947, which provided for compulsory recognition and measures against unfair practices, has been held in abeyance till the Government's policy with respect to certain matters is finalised. The new policy of the Government, which is now being formulated, aims at enabling trade unions to depend more on their own organised strength and power of collective bargaining and at developing sanctions in implementing agreements and awards than looking to the Government for help.

The membership of registered trade unions and the funds held by them are indicated in the following statements:

TABLE CLVII

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED UNIONS 1949-50

Trade Unions	No. of unions on registers	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns	
			At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
Employers' organisations ..	39	29	3,760	4,877
Workers' organisations ..	3,483	1,897	18,14,648(a)	18,16,255(a)
Total:	3,522	1,926	18,18,408	18,21,132

TABLE CLVIII

GENERAL FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS SUBMITTING RETURNS FOR 1949-50

(*In rupees*)

	Number of unions submitting returns	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance
Workers' Unions:					
Central Unions	40	1,30,693	3,36,192	2,81,204	1,85,681
States Unions ..	1,857	36,19,136	41,02,797	34,63,225	42,58,708
Total ..	1,897	37,49,829	44,38,989	37,44,429	44,44,389
Employers' Unions:					
Central Unions	1	53,804	5,862	3,152	56,514
States Unions ..	28	19,13,689	25,14,719	20,69,247	23,59,161
Total ..	29	19,67,493	25,20,581	20,72,399	24,15,675
Grand total ..	1,926	57,17,322	69,59,570	58,16,828	68,60,064

(a) The membership figures relate to the 1919 unions.

At present, the trade union movement is divided into four national organisations. There is thus more than one trade union in the same industry and also in the same unit of industry owing allegiance to different and sometimes conflicting ideologies. Such a state of affairs hampers the growth of strong and genuine trade unions. Hence, while it considers this to be a purely internal concern of the workers, the Government has emphatically expressed itself in favour of the principle of one trade union for each industry. This idea is now finding favour with the trade union leaders. The number and membership of the unions affiliated to the four national organisations are given below:

TABLE CLIX

ALL INDIA WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS

Organisations	No. of unions affiliated			Membership		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Indian National Trade Union Congress	847	1,043	1,232	10,23,117	14,31,878	15,48,568
All-India Trade Union Congress	754	722	736	7,41,035	7,30,636	7,58,314
Hind Mazdoor Sabha ..	419	460	517	6,79,287	6,98,720	8,04,337
United Trade Union Congress	254	306	332	3,31,991	3,66,401	3,84,962
Total ..	2,274	2,531	2,817	27,75,430	32,27,635	34,96,181

Central Labour Institute

During the first half of 1953, an agreement was reached, under the American Programme of Technical Assistance, to set up a Central Labour Institute. The scheme envisaged is a composite one, comprising (1) a Museum of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare; (2) an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory; (3) a Training Centre; and (4) a Library-cum-Information Centre. The training of labour administrators and other personnel would thus be the main function of the proposed Training Centre. The Labour-cum-Information Centre would afford facilities for study and research and the supply of authentic information on all labour problems. An Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has already been set up, and steps are being taken to open an Industrial Museum. Also, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has set up an Asian Trade Union College. The College, which is the first of its kind in Asia, conducts a three-month training course for 30 trainees. The College conducts training courses in different countries, and one for transport workers will shortly be conducted at Kandla.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial disputes since 1939 are given in the statement below:

TABLE CLX

Year	Number of Disputes		No. of workers involved directly or indirectly in disputes		Total number of man-days lost during the period
	Starting during the year	In progress during a part or whole of the period	Starting during the year	In progress during a part or whole of the period	
1939	..	406	..	4,09,189	49,92,795
1940	..	322	..	4,52,539	75,77,281
1941	..	359	..	2,91,054	33,30,503
1942	..	694	..	7,72,653	57,79,965
1943	..	716	..	5,25,088	23,42,287
1944	..	658	..	5,50,015	34,47,306
1945	..	820	..	7,47,530	40,54,499
1946	..	1,629	..	19,61,948	1,27,17,762
1947	..	1,811	..	18,40,784	1,65,62,666
1948	..	1,259	..	10,59,120	78,37,173
1949	..	920	..	6,85,457	66,00,595
1950	..	814	..	7,19,883	1,28,06,704
1951	..	1,071	..	6,91,321	38,18,928
1952	..	963	..	8,09,242	3,33,696
January to June 1953	..	357	..	2,35,801	13,33,547

Machinery for Prevention and Settlement of Disputes

The Trades Disputes Act, 1947, as subsequently amended, provides for a Conciliation Officer, Conciliation Board, Court of Enquiry, Industrial Tribunal and Labour Appellate Tribunal. The appropriate Governments are also empowered to set up *ad hoc* tribunals. Some States have enacted their own laws on the subject. The Bombay Act provides for the setting up of two new institutions, that is, the Labour Court and the Wages Board.

Central Conciliation Machinery

The organisation, set up in 1945, now consists of 79 officers, including a Chief Labour Commissioner, two Assistant Labour Commissioners, 7 Regional Labour Commissioners, 17 Conciliation Officers and 52 Labour Inspectors stationed in different zones. This machinery is also in charge of the administration of certain labour laws. The States have their own conciliation machinery.

Industrial Tribunals

There are two tribunals, one at Dhanbad and the other at Calcutta. The States have their own tribunals.

Labour Appellate Tribunal

There are Benches at Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow. The headquarters of the court are located in Calcutta.

Ad hoc Railway Tribunal

A single member Railway Tribunal was set up in July 1953 to adjudicate on five disputed issues covering grades, scales of pay of certain railway employees, leave and officiating pay, etc.

All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes)

The recommendations of the three-man tribunal, covering every aspect of bank disputes, were published in April 1953. For purposes of pay and allowances, the tribunal has grouped banks into four categories according to their working funds, and divided the areas of their operation into three classes according to variations in the cost of living. The time scale for each category and the hours of working have been fixed. Recommendations have also been made regarding provident fund, bonus, medical help, leave, compensation for retrenchment and matters such as recruitment, promotion, transfer and disciplinary action.

The recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry set up to report on the grievances of labour in Defence installations have been accepted, with a few exceptions, by the Government of India. The Government have also decided to refer a number of grievances of colliery labour to an industrial tribunal. Steps are being taken to set up such a tribunal.

Tripartite Machinery

Organisations representing the Government, employers and employees on the model of I.L.O. have been in existence in the country for some years. These have justified their existence and have become an integral part of the industrial policy of the country. By creating a spirit of compromise, goodwill, mutual trust and confidence, they have succeeded in solving a number of difficult and intricate issues.

The important organisations of a tripartite nature are the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, and various Industrial and Advisory Committees. Most of the States have independent tripartite machinery on these lines. The Standing Labour Committee, which met on July 27 and 28, 1953, discussed a number of important questions and succeeded in evolving an agreed formula regarding the amount and period of benefit for involuntary unemployment and retrenchment. The Labour Ministers' Conference, though not itself a tripartite organisation but closely connected, held its tenth session on February 6 and 7, 1953, and discussed the Industrial Relations Bill and other questions like the problem of surplus labour in tea estates, the strengthening of the Factory Inspectorate, appointment of medical inspectors as well as a uniform standard of payment for national holidays and festivals in private undertakings.

Joint Committees

Works committees representing employers and employees can play a very effective role in ironing out differences at the initial

stages by free and frank discussions leading to the understanding of each other's point of view. Both the Central and the State Governments, as empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and other statutes have issued orders requiring all industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more to constitute works committees.

There were 323 works committees in Central undertakings during 1950-51. The number of works committees and production committees in private undertakings in existence on September 30, 1951, is given in the following statement:

TABLE CLXI

WORKS AND PRODUCTION COMMITTEES AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1951

Serial No.	Bombay		Bihar		Madras		Orissa		Punjab		West Bengal	
	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P
1. Paper mills	30(a)	7(a)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. Glass works	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Electric concerns	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
4. Sugar factories	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Oil mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Potteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Printing presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
8. Textile mills	..	45	..	2	..	..	1	..	25	13	28	5
9. Rice mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..
10. Engineering and metals	69	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	17	5	8	11
11. Chemicals	39	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Food, drink and tobacco	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
13. Hides and skins	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Cement	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Matches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous	85	22	102	4	..	..	1	2	56	35	34	2
Total	245	115	102	20	486 (b)	200 (b)	20	5	98	53	78	23

W=Works Committees P=Production Committees
(a) Includes Printing Presses.
(b) Industry-wise distribution not available.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Standing orders, by defining in advance the conditions of service, such as the nature of employment, hours of work, leave, payment of wages, the regulation of deductions and the procedure for disciplinary action, go a long way in eliminating the causes of friction and tension. The Central and State Governments, as authorised under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have framed model rules and asked for their adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 or more persons. The Government of U.P. have issued instructions that establishments employing even less than 100 persons may also have standing orders. The Government of Assam have extended the Act to all establishments employing ten persons or more.

WORKS AND PRODUCTION COMMITTEES AS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1951 (*contd.*)

Hyderabad		Madhya Bharat		PEPSU		Rajasthan		Saurashtra		Ajmer		Bhopal		Delhi		Himachal Pradesh	
W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	7	8
2	..	1	..	6	..	35	..	15	..	5	4	2	..	40	..	7	8

The following statement shows the working of the Act during 1950:

TABLE CLXII

State	Estimated number of establishments to which the Act applied	No. of applications for certification of Standing Orders		No. of applications disposed of during the year	Total number of establishments having certified Standing Orders on 31-12-50	Total number of establishments having certified Standing Orders on 31-12-49
		Pending at the commencement of the year	Received during the year			
Assam ..	638(a)	55	7	6	561	555
Bihar ..	180(b)	74	26	48	85	37
Bombay ..	556	138	88	10	10	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	115	..	11	11	11	..
Madras ..	739	245	196	293	566	273
Orissa ..	22	6	2	5	7	2
Punjab ..	130	3	69	16	16	Nil
Uttar Pradesh ..	701(c)	346	100	65	413(d)	348(d)
West Bengal ..	1,131	191	96	182	872	690
Ajmer ..	6	1	..	1	6	5
Coorg ..	7	4	11	15	76	61
Delhi ..	34	10	1	3	21	18
Central sphere undertakings ..	1,424	73	116	62	375	313

Industrial Relations Bill

The Bill which was introduced in the provisional Parliament lapsed on the latter's dissolution. The Central Government took this opportunity of examining the Bill in the light of criticism. A comprehensive questionnaire was circulated in June 1952. The question was discussed at the Indian Labour Conference in October 1952. It was further examined in December 1952 by a committee of seven. It was later taken up with the employing Ministries of the Central Government and was considered in all its aspects at the Labour Ministers' Conference in February 1953. It has taken final shape as a result of these consultations and discussions and is likely to be introduced in Parliament soon.

(a) Including 149 establishments employing less than 100 workers but covered by the Act under Section 1(3).

(b) Approximate.

(c) Including 422 establishments employing less than 100 workers but covered by the Act under Section 1(3).

(d) This includes 56 sugar factories whose Standing Orders were certified under the Act but in respect of whom exemption was subsequently granted as their Standing Orders were settled under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Wages and Earnings

Wages and earnings play a great part in the workers' lives and, therefore, have an important bearing on industrial harmony and productivity. The rise in the annual average earnings of factory workers since 1939 is evident from the following statement:

TABLE CLXIII

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN Rs. 200 PER MONTH(c)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951(a)
Assam	263.7	660.5	687.5	755.5	795.8	942.8	1,018.6	1,017.9
Bihar	415.5	538.7	544.0	819.8	946.2	983.9	1,059.1	1,239.3
Bombay	370.4	814.7	812.3	977.9	1,141.9	1,210.1	1,170.3	1,270.5
Madhya Pradesh	..	530.6	479.7	572.3	609.2	841.9	936.8	862.0
Madras	175.9	357.6	422.2	560.3	611.8	726.6	591.2	664.9
Orissa	161.8	417.2	440.1	493.6	612.6	527.0	680.6	749.1
Punjab	296.0	578.8	602.0(b)	628.2	675.9	858.7	771.3	756.0
Uttar Pradesh	235.6	551.7	593.6	672.8	887.1	993.0	933.0	960.4
West Bengal	248.7	465.5	496.3	567.7	723.9	839.0	877.5	942.3
Ajmer	163.7	419.8	447.8	445.3	527.2	552.0	660.0	694.2
Delhi	309.4	699.9	837.2	877.7	1,047.3	1,028.4	1,061.6	1,292.6
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	732.9	718.1

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The Act ensures the regular payment of and deductions from the wages of workers receiving Rs. 200 per month or less. The Government is authorised to extend the Act to any industrial establishment and to appoint inspectors for purpose of inspection. The Act has been extended to the railways, mines, factories, plantations, certain categories of transport services in certain States and some other establishments.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Minimum wages have been fixed for numerous categories of workers by awards, agreements and the recommendations of various enquiry committees and the Central Pay Commission. But the importance of the Minimum Wages Act lies in the fact that it empowers the appropriate

(a) Provisional.
(b) Estimated.
(c) Excludes, besides railway workshops, the groups Food, Beverage, Tobacco and Gins and Presses.

Governments to fix statutory minimum wages for certain categories of low paid labour which possess little organisational power to enforce their demands. Minimum wages have been fixed in the various States for certain categories of labourers included in Part I of the Schedule. According to an amending Bill now pending before Parliament, all the States are required to fix minimum wages for this category by December 31, 1953. The minimum wages for agricultural workers are also required to be fixed by this time. Some States, as authorised by the Act, have extended the application of the provisions of the Act to certain industries not included in the Schedule.

The Government have under consideration a measure for fixing fair wages in certain industries. The Fair Wages Bill, which lapsed on the dissolution of the provisional Parliament, is being further examined and is likely to take final shape soon. Wages Boards have been set up in Bombay under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to standardise wages in cotton and silk factories. Provision has also been made under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Mines Act, 1952, for payment for overtime work at double the ordinary rate.

Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme

Workers' demands for bonus have been accepted in principle; the amount is determined by industrial courts and conciliation boards. The mine-workers' right to bonus is guaranteed by the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme and the amount depends on the basic earnings of those entitled to it.

The statement given below shows the number of workers and the amount of bonus earned by them during 1950-51 in certain collieries in Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh:

TABLE CLXIV(a)

Quarter ending	No. of collieries submitting returns	No. of workers employed in collieries submitting returns	No. of workers who qualified for bonus	Amount of bonus disbursed
Bihar				
June 1950 ..	165	1,29,919	58,178	11,19,898
September 1950 ..	89	79,803	39,799	8,03,150
December 1950 ..	113	89,520	40,981	7,62,199
March 1951 ..	80	73,235	46,909	8,59,876
West Bengal				
June 1950 ..	93	1,04,814	31,640	5,67,006
September 1950 ..	42	31,956	10,664	1,92,688
December 1950 ..	58	48,185	14,244	2,53,878
March 1951	37	24,344	6,414	1,08,113
Madhya Pradesh				
June 1950 ..	45..	40,744	14,998	3,16,252
September 1950 ..	23	27,868	12,363	2,23,652
December 1950 ..	22	35,718	13,493	2,97,936
March 1951 ..	17	16,164	6,967	1,30,549

(a) Based on information supplied by the Regional Labour Commission (Central) Dhanbad.

Cost and Standard of Living

Necessary data for estimating the effect of the increased cost of living on workers' lives are now compiled by various agencies. The Central Government, through its Labour Bureau, is preparing 16 series of cost of living index numbers with 1944 as the base year. Some State Governments are also compiling cost of living index numbers of certain categories of workers with 1944 or 1939 as base years. These are published in official gazettes at regular intervals. In addition, enquiries regarding workers' family budgets are also carried out in some of the States.

The following statements show the annual average cost of living index number for all India and 16 selected places since 1945.

TABLE CLXV

ALL-INDIA AVERAGE WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

(**Base: 1944=100**)

1944	100
1945 (average)	100
1946 ,,	106
1947 ,,	120
1948 ,,	134
1949 ,,	138
1950 ,,	138
1951 ,,	144
1952 ,,	141

TABLE CLXVI

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

(**Base: 1944=100**)

Centre	Annual average for						
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1. Delhi	103	108	122	132	132	132	142
2. Ajmer	110	118	152	161	161	168	178
3. Jharia	97	122	139	153	159	182	184
4. Dehri-on-Sone	99	131	158	171	170	185	197
5. Jamshedpur	100	103	123	136	138	145	160
6. Monghyr and Jamalpur	105	132	153	166	171	193	188
7. Cuttack	102	106	117	134	147	163	181
8. Berhampur	101	111	126	145	154	162	190
9. Gauhati	90	86	97	117	128	126	141
10. Silchar	92	96	110	132	138	146	159
11. Tinsukia	94	83	93	109	110	114	124
12. Akola	98	107	139	156	168	162	165
13. Jabalpur	95	101	123	146	151	153	168
14. Ludhiana	105	119	142	168	164	165	167
15. Kharagpur	97	100	111	132	137	137	136
16. Mercara[(a)]	..	..	..	..	111	116	118

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

The Government of India, in close collaboration with the State Governments, undertook a nation-wide enquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers. The object of the enquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost and standard of living. Altogether about 1,40,000 families living in the sample villages were surveyed. The percentages of agricultural and non-agricultural families in the sample villages were 78 and 22, respectively.

(*a*) Interim series for plantation workers (Base: July to December 1948=100)

SOCIAL SECURITY

The measures which afford social security to the industrial workers in the country are: the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; the Provident Fund Act, 1952; the Coal-Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; and the Maternity Benefit Act. A short account of the nature and scope of the security provisions under each of these Acts is given below.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT

This Act is the first of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia. It was amended in 1951 to meet the objections of the employers in Delhi and Kanpur on the ground of increased cost of production. The provisions of the Act are to be introduced in phases at different places in the country.

Scope

The Act applies to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It covers labourers employed directly and indirectly and also clerical staff; it does not apply to a person whose total remuneration exceeds Rs. 400 a month. It excludes armed forces personnel.

Administration

The scheme is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. It is composed of 38 members representing employees and employers, the Central and the State Governments, the medical profession and Parliament. Of these, 13 members form a standing committee which is incharge of general administration. A Medical Benefit Council consisting of 28 members advises the Corporation on medical benefits. The executive head of the Corporation is the Director-General, who is assisted by four principal officers. The Directorate-General functions through a network of regional and local offices. The Regional Advisory Boards include representatives of employees and employers and the State Governments.

Contributions

For the purpose of contribution the persons covered by the Act have been divided into eight categories and their rates of contribution and those of their employers have been specified in a schedule. Employees with an average daily wage of less than a rupee are not required to pay anything, but their employers are not exempt. These rates of contribution have been temporarily replaced by those provided under an amendment Act which will remain in force till the entire country is covered by the scheme. Under the amended statute, employers all over the country are required to pay a special contribution at a rate of 0.75 per cent of their total wage bills. But the employers of the areas where the benefit provisions have come into force have to pay at the rate of 1.25 per cent of their total wage bills. This is because the latter are no longer required to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Maternity Benefit Act. The workers of the areas where the scheme has not come into operation are not, however, required to make any payment. The latest available figure shows that over Rs. 2 crore have been received as contributions—over Rs. 174 lakh from employers and Rs. 39 lakh from employees.

The benefits provided under the Act are: (1) Sickness Benefit; (2) Maternity Benefit ; (3) Disablement Benefit; (4) Dependents' Benefit; and (5) Medical Benefit.

Medical Benefit

Medical care and treatment is provided free of charge to insured persons during their sickness. Medicines, too, are free.

Medical benefit is available at present to insured persons only, but the Corporation and the State Governments can, if they find it possible, extend the benefits to the families of the insured persons as well.

Sickness Benefit

An insured person who has paid a minimum number of contributions during his contributory period of six months is entitled to sickness benefit in cash in the event of illness up to a maximum of eight weeks over a continuous period of 365 days. The rate roughly amounts to 7/12ths of his average wages.

Maternity Benefit

Maternity benefit is payable to women employees for 12 weeks, of which not more than 6 can precede the expected date of confinement. The payment is at the rate of annas 12 a day or at the rate of sickness benefit, whichever is higher.

Disablement Benefit

Insured persons receive periodical benefits for disablement from injuries received during employment. For temporary disablement, these amount to about half the average wages for the period of disablement. For permanent disablement, on the other hand, instead of a lump sum, as given under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the insured persons are entitled to a pension for life in accordance with the proportionate loss in their earning capacity.

Dependents' Benefit

Dependents' benefit is payable to the dependents of insured persons dying as a result of employment injury. Dependents' benefits are payable to the insured persons' wives and children at the following rates: 3/5ths of the full rate to the widow for life as long as she does not remarry; 2/5ths of the full rate to each legitimate or adopted son up to the age of fifteen and 2/5ths of the full rate to each legitimate unmarried daughter up to the age of fifteen.

The nature and extent of benefit extended to workers in Delhi and Kanpur on behalf of Employees' State Insurance Corporation up to September 30, 1953, was as follows:

Cases attended to at dispensaries		16,10,028
Cases referred to hospitals		1,801
Special investigations		14,463
Domiciliary visits		16,951
Sickness benefit	Rs.	11,25,987
Temporary disablement benefit ..	Rs.	1,64,828
Permanent disablement benefit ..	Rs.	6,137
Dependents' benefit	Rs.	3,954
Maternity benefit	Rs.	1,866

Progress of the Scheme

The scheme was first introduced in Delhi and Kanpur on February 24, 1952, and covered 1,50,000 workers and about 1,200 employers. In

its second phase, it was introduced in the Punjab on May 17, 1953, and is in force in the following towns: Amritsar (including the notified area of Chheharta), Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Abdullapur, Jagadhari, Batala and Bhiwani, where it covers about 30,000 employees. Steps are being taken to introduce the scheme in Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. In West Bengal, it is proposed to start a scheme in Howrah district and Calcutta. Recently, the West Bengal Regional Board of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was inaugurated by Dr. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal. The number of workers benefitting by its operation in Calcutta and Howrah district will be nearly 2,40,000. Eventually, when introduced throughout the State, it will cover about 6 lakhs of industrial workers. The Government of Madras have selected Coimbatore for the implementation of this scheme. The Madras Regional Board was inaugurated by the Union Labour Minister on November 12, 1953. The Mysore Government are also formulating proposals for the administration of medical benefit in Bangalore. Madhya Pradesh has appointed an Administrative Medical Officer to study the working of the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur and the Punjab and to report on its implementation in Nagpur. It is hoped that the scheme will be implemented in all industrial areas having a concentration of 5,000 workers or more during 1954.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ACT

The Employees' Provident Fund Act was passed in 1952. It was amended by an ordinance issued by the President in October 1953. The ordinance makes provision for the exemption of industries on a more liberal scale as well as inspection of the Provident Fund. The Act applies to six major industries—cement, cigarette, the elctrical, mechanical and general engineering, iron and steel, paper and textile—employing fifty or more persons. Industries run under the authority of the Government and local authorities and those with less than three years' existence are outside the scope of the Act. The scheme now covers 1,643 factories (473 exempted and 1,170 unexempted) and 13,63,000 workers (8,16,000 in exempted and 5,47,000 in unexempted factories). The amount of contributions up to August 31, 1953, from unexempted factories was Rs. 4.47 crore. The scheme is in operation in 20 States. The number of defaulting employers against whom prosecutions have so far been launched is only 17.

Contributions

The employers' contribution to the Fund has been fixed at 6¼ per cent of the basic wages and dearness allowances payable to employees. The employees are required to contribute the same amount as that contributed by the employers. However, if they so desire and if the scheme permits, they can contribute more, subject to a maximum of 8⅓ per cent of their basic wages and dearness allowances.

Administration

A Board of Trustees has been constituted under the Act. A Central Provident Fund Commissioner has been appointed. The administration of the Fund will be decentralised by the end of the year 1954. The State Boards are expected to be set up by the end of April 1954.

Coal-Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act

The Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme was framed under the above Act in December 1948, and came into force with retrospective effect

in the coal-mines of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. With slight modifications it was later extended to coal-mines in Assam, Rewa, Talchar, Korea and the partially excluded areas of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme was also applied to coal-mines in the partially excluded areas of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The question of extending it to coal-mines in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Rajasthan is under consideration.

Under the scheme, every employee who qualifies for bonus is eligible to join the Fund in the next quarter immediately following the one in which he qualified for a bonus under the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme. Different rates of contribution have been fixed for persons in different income groups. There is a provision for the payment of the contribution monthly as well as weekly.

At the end of December 1952, a sum of Rs. 3 crore had been contributed to the Fund by employers and employees. The membership of the Fund now covers about six lakhs, which is about 80 per cent of the total workers. By December 31, 1952, as many as 6,712 employees had been paid their deposits on retirement, resignation, etc. The total amounts so paid amounted to Rs. 4,52,936.

The scheme is being administered by a Board of Trustees constituted by the Central Government. A Coal-Mines Provident Commissioner, who is chief executive officer of the Fund, has also been appointed. A number of inspectors have been appointed to enforce the provisions of the Provident Fund Scheme. During the year ending March 31, 1951, as many as 1,627 coal-mines were inspected by the officers and inspectors. More than 300 notices to show cause had been issued to defaulting colliery owners up to the end of September 1951, and complaints against 150 owners were filed. It is reported that almost all the bigger collieries have fully implemented the scheme. The scheme is becoming popular.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Act makes provision for the payment of compensation for employment injuries, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. The employer, however, is under no obligation to pay compensation to the worker if the injury is due to drunkenness or wilful disregard of any safety instructions or measures provided. Compensation is also not payable if the injury lasts for 7 days or less. So far 27 categories of workers have been brought within the scope of the Act. Occupational diseases entitled to compensation are listed in the Act. The State Governments are authorised to add to this list after proper notice. Employees earning Rs. 400 or more a month are not covered by the Act.

Amount of Compensation

Compensation for death and total and partial disablement is paid to an adult worker at a fixed rate in proportion to his monthly wages. The amount of compensation for temporary disablement is the same for adult and minor workers. The amount for death and total disablement in the case of a minor is Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200, respectively.

The interests of the worker have been adequately protected under the Act. The amount of compensation payable is not to be attached, assigned or set off against any claim save as provided under the Act. His interest is also protected in case of the insolvency of the employer, or any contract affecting workers' rights to get statutory compensation.

Administration

The Act is administered by Workmen's Compensation Commissioners appointed by the State Governments.

The number of accidents and compensation paid for death, permanent disablement and temporary disablement from 1929 to 1950 is given below:

TABLE CLXVII

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION

Year	No. of accidents resulting in				Compensation paid for in rupees			
	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Total	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Total
1929	888	1,345	16,632	18,865	5,87,390	3,97,177	2,75,597	12,60,164
1934	598	1,287	15,005	16,890	3,71,762	2,94,131	2,02,954	8,68,847
1939	832	1,929	35,920	38,681	5,81,080	5,16,444	4,11,803	15,09,327
1945	1,250	3,943	62,194	67,390	13,30,644	20,30,576	8,64,119	42,25,339
1946(a)	1,154	3,536	50,551	55,241	13,68,681	13,03,113	9,54,014	36,25,808
1947(b)	1,011	3,228	49,335	53,574	11,79,087	12,09,974	9,37,434	33,26,495
1948(c)	1,032	3,850	61,894	66,776	15,80,450	16,15,390	10,24,228	42,20,068
1949	1,063	3,972	55,441	60,476	18,70,568	20,25,227	13,19,617	52,15,412
1950(d)	969	4,062	50,706	55,737	18,20,082	21,82,788	12,86,902	52,89,772

MATERNITY BENEFIT

Legislation controlling the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States of the Indian Union. Twelve States have had Maternity Benefit Acts passed by their own legislatures, while the rest have had Acts of other States extended to their territory. The only Central Act on the subject applies to mines. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. West Bengal has a separate Act for women workers in plantations.

The qualifying period, rates of benefit and amount of benefit vary considerably. The qualifying period is 150 days under the Assam Maternity Benefit Act and the West Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act,

(a) Excluding Punjab and Sind.
(b) Relate to all States of the Indian Union which were formerly known as Provinces, except the Punjab.
(c) Figures for 1948 and subsequent years relate to all States of the Indian Union which were formerly known as Provinces.
(d) Provisional and excluding figure for Orissa.

240 days under the Madras Act, 12 months under the Cochin Act, 6 months under the Bihar, U. P. and Central Acts and 9 months under the rest. The period of benefit is 12 weeks under the Hyderabad and West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act, 7 weeks under the Madras Act, 60 days under the Punjab Act and 8 weeks under the rest. The amount of benefit is annas 12 a day under the Punjab, Hyderabad and Central Acts, 11½ annas a day, excluding the usual food concessions, under the Assam Act, Rs. 5/4/- a week under the West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act and annas 8 a day or the average daily earning, whichever is higher, under the rest.

Besides the benefit stated above, a cash bonus of Rs. 5 under the Bihar and U. P. Acts and of Rs. 3 under the Central Act is also payable to women utilising the services of qualified nurses or midwives at the time of their confinements. Provision for free medical help, creches, and additional rest intervals has also been made under some Acts. Adequate protection on pain of penalty has also been provided to such women against dismissal by employers. The employment of woman during maternity periods is a penal offence. A woman found employed during a benefit period is deprived of her statutory benefits.

The average number of women claiming and those obtaining benefit and the amount paid to them are shown below:

TABLE CLXVIII

MATERNITY BENEFIT PAID IN DIFFERENT STATES AND/OR MINES IN 1950

State	Average number of women employed daily	Number of women who claimed maternity benefit	Number of women who were paid maternity benefit in full or in part	Number of cases in which bonus or maternity benefit was paid for miscarriage or death	Total amount paid in rupees
Ajmer	13,336	47	39 (a)	—	990
Assam	2,12,463	45,652	44,339	—	17,14,707
Bihar	11,535	1,028	944	83	64,314
Bombay	47,108	4,671	4,530	—	1,81,132
Delhi	511	16	14 (b)	—	428
Madhya Pradesh ..	5,256	600	581	—	27,348
Madras	88,526	3,723	3,249	—	1,36,181
Punjab	1,640	15	15	—	634
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,352	94	73	11	3,587
West Bengal (c) ..	54,875	4,539	4,505	—	4,77,670
Mines	93,899	6,437	6,325 (d)	1,706	2,38.125

(a) 8 cases are pending.
(b) Includes one case of 1949. Two cases of 1950 are pending.
(c) Information relates to 1949.
(d) The figure includes 180 cases in which the first instalment of benefit was paid in 1949.

LABOUR WELFARE

In the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, provision has been made under the relevant sections for canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of labour officers if the industrial establishments covered by them employ the minimum number of workers prescribed.

In the coal-fields, on March 31, 1951, 65 pithead baths and 89 creches were constructed and 93 pithead baths and 104 creches were under construction.

But the welfare activities envisaged under the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1946, the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, cover a wide field. While preparing welfare schemes under these Acts, an integrated picture of the workers' lives is kept in view and an effort is made to enable the worker and his family to make best use of their leisure.

TABLE CLXIX

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COAL-MINES WELFARE FUND

(In rupees)

Year	General Welfare Account		Housing Account	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1946-47 ..	43,42,500	17,15,531	—	—
1947-48 ..	50,70,964	40,00,000 (a)	40,00,000 (a)	—
		22,93,034	11,18,862	6,46,485
1948-49 ..	63,05,351	41,07,528	16,73,673	18,52,417
1949-50 ..	47,11,298	55,22,048	66,99,159	30,26,547
1950-51 ..	50,10,720	37,01,282	79,71,273	11,80,394
Total ..	3,15,41,043	2,17,66,159	2,14,62,967	67,05,843
Opening balance on April 1, 1951:		Rs. 97,74,884	Rs. 1,47,57,124	

Labour Welfare in Coal-fields

Four regional hospitals with maternity centres at Tisra and Katras (Jharia coal-fields), and Chora and Searsole (Raniganj coal-fields) have been functioning since 1948. The Central Hospital at Dhanbad was formally opened on December 6, 1951. The total number of cases treated in these hospitals from April 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951, was 16,463 in-patients and 50,122 out-patients, as shown in statement CLXX.

(a) *Ad hoc* transfer from General Welfare to Housing Account.

TABLE CLXX

Hospital	Number of cases treated							
	In-patients				Out-patients			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras	3,521	1,213	346	5,080	6,882	6,772	5,121	18,775
Tisra	1,119	781	474	3,374	4,831	6,117	2,936	13,884
Searsole	4,339	331	91	4,761	7,261	2,934	1,249	11,444
Chora	2,420	688	140	3,248	2,712	1,733	1,574	6,019
All hospitals	12,399	3,013	1,051	16,463	21,686	17,556	10,880	50,122

Another Central hospital is under construction at Asansol. The construction of a regional hospital at Phusro in the Bokaro coal-field has been sanctioned, and another regional hospital in the Pench valley is under consideration. T. B. clinics have been opened at Katras and Searsole. A certain number of beds for the exclusive use of miners have been reserved in certain sanatoria. A blood bank is working at Asansol for the welfare of miners and their families. Anti-malaria operations are also carried out in almost all coal-fields. A BCG campaign is also in progress.

A number of multipurpose welfare centres providing educational, recreational and other welfare activities for men, women and children have been opened in various coal-fields. Twenty such centres were sanctioned during 1951-52 and seven in 1952-53. Besides these, thirty adult education centres are working in different coal-fields. Eleven of these centres were opened during 1951-52 and seven during 1952-53. A rehabilitation centre for disabled miners has been started at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad. Some agricultural farms are being run in Hyderabad coal-fields for the benefit of miners. Recreational facilities like radio sets, mobile cinemas and playing fields are also provided for the miners.

The Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund budget for 1951-52 and 1952-53 made provisions of Rs. 72,44,000 and Rs. 70,18,300, respectively, under the Central Welfare Account.

TABLE CLXXI

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MICA MINES WELFARE FUND

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	
		Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.
1950-51	Opening balance	42,07,178-5-4	In Bihar	1,11,857-8-0
	Receipts during the year	20,63,304-3-6	In Madras	77,714-14-2
			Closing	60,80,910-2-8
	Total	62,70,482-8-10		62,70,482-8-10
1951-52	Estimated receipts	15,00,000-0-0	Estimated expenditure :	
			In Bihar	13,39,310-0-0
			In Madras	

Welfare in Mica Mines

Sanction to construct a Central hospital at Karma (Bihar) was accorded during 1950-51. The construction of another hospital at Kalichedu (Madras) was sanctioned during 1951-52. Sanction to construct a maternity and child welfare centre at Dhab (Bihar) was given during 1952-53. Some beds were reserved for the exclusive use of miners at the Government hospitals at Nellore and Gudur.

A scheme to establish a multipurpose welfare centre was sanctioned during 1950-51. A scheme to open eight such centres in Rajasthan was under consideration during 1952-53.

Money for scholarships has also been sanctioned for technical, higher secondary and college education and for the free supply of books and slates to miners' children.

Among other activities financed out of the Fund are the running of provision stores, shops and mobile cinemas. The budget of the Mica Mines Welfare Fund for 1951-52 provided an expenditure of Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 1,25,000 for Bihar and Madras, respectively. The budget for the year 1952-53 provides Rs. 7,75,000 for Bihar, Rs. 4,00,000 for Madras, Rs. 1,37,000 for Rajasthan and Rs. 2,000 for Ajmer.

Welfare for Plantation Labour

Nor have. tea garden workers been ignored. A committee was constituted to suggest standards of medical care for tea plantations and its recommendations have been accepted in toto. Some employers have already implemented these recommendations. During 1951-52, a sum of Rs. 4 lakh was secured from the Central Tea Board for the welfare of tea garden workers. The amount was distributed among the State Governments, and the welfare activities included recreational facilities for workers and their training in useful handicrafts like tailoring, knitting, weaving, basket-making, etc. A Japanese expert has come to India to organise demonstration centres for vocational training among plantation workers.

Voluntary Measures

Labour welfare funds were created during World War II to finance welfare activities for the benefit of labourers. In 1947-48, all Central undertakings were asked to create such funds. During 1950-51, 221 Central undertakings had welfare funds. The Ministry-wise breakdown of these funds is as follows:

Ministry	Number of undertakings having welfare funds
Defence	193
Finance	4
Works, Production and Supply	6
Communications	8
Health	4
Food and Agriculture	6
Total	221

About Rs. 7 lakh have accumulated in these funds, and they benefit about 1,20,000 workers. The most popular welfare items regularly financed from these funds are indoor and outdoor games, reading rooms and libraries, radios, education and entertainments. Grants are also made to maternity

centres, clubs, schools and social service centres run by various institutions and by workers' organisations.

The State Governments, too, run a number of welfare centres. These are classified as A, B, C and D, according to the size and nature of their welfare activities. The latest figures concerning such centres are: Bombay 53; U. P. 33; West Bengal 19; Saurashtra 17; Bihar, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin 3 each; and Mysore 2.

Welfare Trust Fund

Attempts were made to persuade private employers to start welfare trust funds for the benefit of their employees. Such funds were to be created on a voluntary basis in the first instance, failing which it was decided to enact laws to make them compulsory. In November 1952, the Central Government asked the State Governments to persuade industrial undertakings within their jurisdictions to launch such funds. An all-India measure for the constitution and better utilisation of welfare funds is under consideration.

Individual employers (*e.g.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur), employers' associations (*e.g.*, the Indian Jute Mills Association and Indian Tea Association), and employees' associations (*e.g.*, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad) are also engaged in labour welfare in their own way.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

In April 1948, the Central Government decided to construct a million houses for labourers within ten years. Owing to financial stringency, a new scheme was announced on a modified scale in April 1949. The loans advanced to the State Governments under this scheme during 1950-51 and 1951-52 were as follows:

TABLE CLXXII

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

State	1950-51	1951-52
Assam ..	—	10
Bihar ..	5	30
Bombay ..	75	44
Madhya Pradesh ..	10	10
Madras ..	—	9
Orissa ..	10	10
Punjab ..	—	5
Hyderabad ..	—	20
Mysore ..	—	20
Travancore-Cochin ..	—	10
Total ..	100	168

Subsidised Industrial Housing

Towards the end of 1952, the Central Government announced a scheme of subsidised industrial housing. This scheme is to continue up to March 1956, that is, till the expiry of the Five Year Plan. The Central Government will accordingly undertake the major financial responsibility, besides providing material and transport facilities. The provision of schools, dispensaries and other amenities are the responsibility of the State Governments. The employers and employees are responsible for the payment of reasonable rents.

The target for the year 1952-53 was fixed at 28,500 houses at a cost of Rs. 7.16 crore. But, as the scheme started late in the year, the building of only 19,635 houses, at a cost of Rs. 3,01,10,265 in loans and Rs. 2,70,18,786 in subsidies, could be sanctioned. Of these, sanction for 1,189 tenements, involving Rs. 11,11,435 and Rs. 11,98,401 in loans and subsidies, respectively, had, however, to be cancelled, because construction had not started. The target for the year 1953-54 is 22,000 tenements at a cost of Rs. 7.67 crore, of which 14,000, it is hoped, will be built by the State Governments and Housing Boards, 3,500 by co-operative societies and 4,500 by employers. Up to August 1953, sums totalling Rs. 34,55,775 had been sanctioned for the construction of 1,802 tenements. A further sum of Rs. 23,43,837 was sanctioned in September 1953 for the construction of 980 one-room single-storey tenements. Another sum of Rs. 48,95,710 was sanctioned in October 1953 for the building of 2,164 one-room single-storey tenements.

The scheme has been revised in the light of experiences gained during the past year and suitably amended to meet the convenience of the workers' co-operative societies. A major departure from last year is the decision to build two-room tenements for labourers earning Rs. 150 per month or above to the extent of 10 per cent of the quota sanctioned. Rates of standard rents have also been fixed.

The Five Year Plan

The Five Year Plan has allocated a sum of Rs. 48.69 crore for housing. Out of this amount, the Central Government will spend Rs. 38.5 crore and the State Governments Rs. 10.19 crore. The allocation made for the year 1953-54 and proposed to be made in the subsequent years will keep in view the overall limit of Rs. 38.5 crore.

Almost all the States, following the example of the Central Government, are going ahead with their programmes of industrial housing. Bombay, U. P., Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have passsed legislation—the Bombay Housing Act, 1948, the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949, the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1950, and the U. P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Act, 1951—by which funds have been constituted to finance their housing programmes. The funds are composed of grants from the Central and State Governments and contributions and rents from the employers and employees. These funds are empowered, with the previous approval of the Governments concerned, to float the necessary loans. Statutory Housing Boards provided under the relevant Acts have also been set up in Bombay, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Mysore have delegated the powers and responsibilities of the Labour Housing Corporation envisaged under the Act to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust. The Government of Bihar set up a provisional Industrial Housing Board in May 1951. These Housing Boards have statutory powers to acquire and improve lands, and build and maintain houses for industrial workers.

According to a recent press note, the Government of India have completed preliminaries for the setting up of a National Building Organisation as recommended by the Planning Commission. The personnel of the Organisation have been finalised and will be announced shortly.

Housing Coal-Miners

The number of houses built by mine-owners in accordance with the specifications laid down by the respective Mines Boards of Health in Jharia, Asansol and Hazaribagh coal-fields, was 37,386, 16,110 and 1,442, respectively. This number was, however, most inadequate, as most of the miners come from far-off places. The welfare organisation, constituted under the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1948, maintains a separate account for constructing houses for mine-workers. The receipts, expenditure and balance on April 1, 1951, stood respectively at Rs. 2,14,62,967, Rs. 67,05,843 and Rs. 1,47,57,124. The organisation has so far constructed 1,566 houses at Bhuli in the Jharia coal-fields and 48 at Bijoynagar in the Raniganj coal-fields. At the State collieries of Bokaro, Kargali, Bhurkanda and Kurasia, 184 houses have been constructed by the Fund, while 355 are under construction. The Welfare Fund Organisation has also requested the Mines Board of Health to recommend the construction by owners of improved types of houses for the mining community.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS

The administration of labour laws is a divided responsibility. The Central Government, through its various offices, administers labour laws applying to mines, railways and other Central undertakings. The rest of the labour laws are administered by the State Governments through their own organisations. The Central organisations concerned are:

(1) The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi; (2) the office of the Coal-Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad; (3) the office of the Coal-Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad; (4) the offices of the Welfare Commissioners, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Dhanbad and Nellore; (5) the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad; (6) the office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi; (7) the office of the Controller of Emigrants Labour, Shillong; (8) the office of the Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, and (9) the office of the Director, Labour Bureau.

All the industrially important States have set up organisations for the administration and enforcement of the various labour laws in force within their territories. Labour Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose in all Part A and Part B States except Jammu and Kashmir.

CHAPTER XXII

PRESS, FILMS AND BROADCASTING

In August 1947, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in India was 3,000, including 300 dailies. On April 1, 1953, it was 8,134 and included 683 daily newspapers, 2,666 weeklies, 2,911 monthlies and 1,874 other periodicals. Of these, 74 dailies, 299 weeklies, 465 monthlies and 439 other periodicals were published in English.

The statement below gives details of the number of newspapers and periodicals published in different languages in the country:

TABLE CLXXIII

Language in which published	Dailies	Weeklies	Monthlies	Other periodicals	Total
Hindi	176	705	777	297	1,955
English	74	299	465	439	1,277
Urdu	170	391	317	79	957
Bengali	24	235	300	211	770
Marathi	52	168	49	80	349
Tamil	16	161	249	92	518
Telugu	8	103	162	62	335
Malayalam	13	54	105	19	191
Kannada	28	96	33	20	177
Gujarati	48	154	60	88	350
Sanskrit	—	3	8	—	11
Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—
Gurmukhi	22	35	52	6	115
Assamese	1	27	11	32	71
Oriya	3	15	32	6	56
Bi-lingual or multi-lingual	33	161	252	424	870
Other languages (Sindhi, etc.)	15	59	39	19	132
Total	683	2,666	2,911	1,874	8,134

The total circulation of daily newspapers in India has been estimated at a little over 2 million copies. This gives a distribution of roughly six copies for a thousand people as against 596 in the United Kingdom, 354 in the United States of America, 235 in Israel, 224 in Japan, 81 in the Lebanon, 27 in Ceylon, 25 in the Philippines and 10 in Iraq.

On September 23, 1952, the Government of India appointed a Press Commission with Justice Rajadhyaksha as chairman to enquire into the present state of the Press and to indicate the lines of its future development. According to its terms of reference, the Commission is to examine: (1) the control, management, ownership and financial structure of newspapers, the periodical press, news agencies and feature syndicates; (2) the working of monopolies and chains; (3) the effect of holding companies and advertisements on the development of journalism; (4) the method of recruitment, training, wages and working conditions of salaried journalists; (5) the adequacy of newsprint supplies and printing equipment; (6) the machinery necessary for ensuring a high standard of journalism; and (7) the repeal and amendment of laws which are not in consonance with the freedom of the Press. To gather information on these points, the Commission issued a detailed questionnaire a few months ago and is at present engaged in recording the oral evidence of witnesses who have agreed to appear before it. The report of the Commission is expected to be published in July 1954.

Freedom of Press

Article 19 (1) of the Constitution guarantees that all citizens shall have "the right to freedom of speech and expression." Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can pass legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words "reasonable restriction" make legislation in this behalf justiciable.

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951, which came into force on Feburary 1, 1952, repealed those provisions of the Provincial or State Acts which provided for pre-censorship or imposed restrictions on the printing, publication or distribution of a newspaper, news-sheet, book or other document. The Act also abolished the pre-censorship of newspapers and provided that no security could be demanded from a newspaper before it started publication. Further, it provided for judicial trial instead of executive action. The respondent has the right to claim trial by a jury composed of persons with journalistic experience or association with printing presses and the right of appeal to a High Court.

FILMS

The progress of the Indian film industry was insignificant until about 1930; the footage of foreign films shown in India at that time was about seven times the Indian output. Films from the U. S. A. alone accounted for about 80 per cent of the imported footage. At present, the footage of feature films produced in this country is more than that of imported ones. There are about 200 producers, 60 studios, 40 laboratories and nearly 6,600 distributors and sub-distributors engaged in the film industry. The main producing centres are Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The total capital invested in the industry is estimated at more than Rs. 40 crore and the gross revenue at nearly Rs. 20 crore a year. Indian films are gradually finding a market in a number of foreign countries.

India is the second largest producer of films in the world. It produced 259 feature films during 1953. On an average, the U. S. A. produces about 450 feature films annually, while Japan produces 150, Italy 120, France 110, Germany and the U.K. 85 each, China 26 and the U.S.S.R. 15.

The number of feature films produced in this country since 1931 in various Indian languages is given below:

TABLE CLXXIV

FEATURE FILMS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES (1931-53)

Year	Hindi	Gujarati	Marathi	Bengali	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese	Punjabi	Malayalam	Others	Total
1931 ..	23	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	28
1932 ..	61	2	8	5	4	2	..	..	..	1	83
1933 ..	75	..	6	9	7	5	..	..	..	1	103
1934 ..	121	1	11	10	14	3	2	..	..	2	164
1935 ..	154	1	9	19	38	7	1	1	..	3	233
1936 ..	135	3	6	19	38	12	1	1	..	2	217
1937 ..	102	..	11	16	37	10	3	..	..	..	179
1938 ..	88	..	14	19	39	10	..	1	1	..	172
1939 ..	82	1	12	15	35	12	..	7	..	1	165
1940 ..	86	1	10	16	36	14	..	7	1	..	171
1941 ..	79	1	14	18	34	16	2	2	1	3	170
1942 ..	97	..	13	18	19	8	2	5	..	1	163
1943 ..	108	..	5	21	13	6	4	..	..	2	159
1944 ..	86	..	4	14	13	6	..	2	..	1	126
1945 ..	73	..	..	9	11	5	1	..	..	..	99
1946 ..	155	1	2	15	16	10	..	1	..	..	200
1947 ..	186	11	6	38	29	6	5	..	..	7	288
1948 ..	148	28	7	37	32	7	2	1	1	2	265
1949 ..	157	17	15	62	21	7	6	1	1	2	289
1950 ..	115	13	19	42	19	18	1	4	6	4	241
1951 ..	100	6	16	38	26	20	2	4	7	2	221
1952 ..	102	2	17	43	32	25	1	..	11	..	233
1953 ..	96	..	21	50	42	29	7	3	7	4	259

Details of imported cinematograph films and equipment since 1945-46 are given in the following statement:

TABLE CLXXV

(*Figures in lakhs*)

Year (April to March)	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment and accessories (value in rupees)	Projection equipment and accessories (value in rupees)
	Footage	Value (rupees)	Footage	Value (rupees)		
1945-46	808.94	29.05	161.88	45.28	15.37	19.10
1946-47	1286.23	54.11	151.15	24.60	23.17	46.70
1947-48	1742.00	79.96	150.88	19.98	84.64	61.51
1948-49	1564.16	76.96	123.91	31.52	24.53	37.14
1949-50	1787.50	95.30	146.32	38.18	11.50	61.08
1950-51	2085.38	125.59	145.37	35.79	9.53	61.94
1951-52	1981.74	135.55	105.96	28.01	17.56	53.79
1952-53	2476.41	166.07	129.47	39.69	10.70	25.58

India has over 3,250 cinema houses, of which about 850 are mobile. Of these, about 20 per cent are located in those cities and towns that have a population of over one lakh, while the rest are in small towns and villages. The annual attendance at the cinemas is estimated at 60 crore.

Documentaries and News-reels

Documentaries and news-reels, produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, deal with various aspects of Indian life. History, culture, social and economic progress and current events are covered by these films.

The Films Division of the Government of India was revived in 1948. Up to the second week of December 1953, this Division had produced 269 news-reels and was producing, on an average, about 39 documentaries per year. The following statement gives the number of documentaries produced between 1948 and 1953:

TABLE CLXXVI

Year	Number of documentaries
1948	3
1949	28
1950	39
1951	38
1952	39
1953 (up to end of November)	30
Total	177

Films produced by the Government are generally in five languages, *viz.*, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English. Selected documentaries and news-reels are sent to the Indian Missions abroad for non-commercial exhibition and are also used in television circuits in the U. K. and the U.S.A.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was set up in January 1951, and replaced the various State Boards then in existence. The object of setting up a single authority was to introduce uniformity in censorship in order to raise the standard of films as a medium of national culture, education and entertainment.

The purpose of the Board is to examine and certify films for public exhibition. The Board consists of seven members, including the chairman. Its headquarters is in Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Board issues two kinds of certificates—one for films for unrestricted exhibition and the other for those meant for adults only; these are referred to as "U" and "A" certificates, respectively. Any producer who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board has the right of appeal to the Central Government. The number of "A" and "U" certificates issued by the Board between April 1, 1952, and March 31, 1953 was 33 (including 26 foreign films) and 3,164, respectively. The number of feature films and short films which were granted certificates during the same period was as follows:

	Indian	Imported
Feature films	262	500
Short films	369	2,066
Total	631	2,566

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 21 broadcasting stations. A new radio station was opened at Poona on October 2, 1953, but this increase did not add to the number of broadcasting stations as the Aurangabad Station was closed in November 1953.

The number of licensed radio sets in the country has increased rapidly. From 2,75,956 in 1947, it went up to 7,58,620 by the end of December 1952. The largest proportion of these consists of domestic sets, numbering about 6,94,000.

The yearly increase in the number of licences issued is given below:

TABLE CLXXVII

Year	Total Number
1947	2,75,955
1948	3,18,999
1949	4,08,060
1950	4,46,319
1951	6,85,508
1952	7,58,620

Towards the end of 1952, there were roughly two receiving sets for every thousand people. In 1950-51, Israel had 123 sets per thousand, Japan 106, Lebanon 36, Turkey 16, Egypt 12 and Ceylon 4. The figures for the Western countries are, of course, much higher. To extend the benefits of the radio to the largest number of people, community sets have been installed in rural and industrial areas and in schools. At present, there are moie than 6,600 such receivers.

Development Plans

A five-year plan for the development of broadcasting was drawn up in 1953. Among other things, it provides for the installation of high power short-wave transmitters at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Jullundur and Allahabad; and medium-wave transmitters at Nagpur, Gauhati, Madras, Indore and Hyderabad. New broadcasting stations are to be established at Jaipur, Jodhpur (relaying centre), Gwalior and Rajkot. In addition, studio buildings are to be constructed at Calcutta and Madras and the building at New Delhi is to be extended.

The broadcasting stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras cover their respective regions through short and medium-wave transmitters. Other stations operating on the medium-wave length serve only limited regions in the surrounding areas. The programmes broadcast by these stations consist of music, news, spoken-word items, educational broadcasts, dramas, features for children and women, and rural and industrial broadcasts.

Steps were taken during 1952-53 to improve the quality of the programmes. A panel was, therefore, formed to assist All India Radio in selecting and grading artistes who broadcast classical and light classical music of the north and south Indian schools. Simultaneously, the standard of light music is being improved. The duration of film music has been substantially reduced and the time thus saved is being devoted to light music with an acceptable standard of merit. All India Radio has also inaugurated a national programme of music from Delhi in order to promote cultural unity among the people. The programme is relayed by all the stations and brings noted musicians of both the Hindustani and Karnataka schools to listeners.

News Service

The news service of All India Radio is centralised in the News Services Division at Delhi and the news bulletins broadcast from Delhi are relayed by the regional stations. All India Radio now broadcasts 73 news bulletins daily—44 for listeners at home and 29 for listeners abroad. Nearly 14 hours every day are taken up by these bulletins, which are broadcast in 27 languages. Of these, 16 are Indian and 11 foreign.

The External Services broadcast programmes to various countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the West Indies. The daily duration of these programmes is 21 hours.

The total duration of broadcasts from All India Radio increased from 26,342 hours in 1947 to 74,640 hours in 1952. On week days the transmission time ranges from 5 to 10 hours according to the size of the station.

Stations

The broadcasting stations of All India Radio are grouped into four regions—North, East, South and West. The stations included in the North Regional Service are Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna and Jullundur-Amritsar. The East Regional Service comprises Calcutta, Cuttack, Shillong, and Gauhati. Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawaḍa, Mysore,

Trivandrum and Kozhikode are grouped under the South Regional Service. The West Regional Service consists of Bombay, Nagpur, Baroda-Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Hyderabad and Poona.

Delhi has two separate channels of transmission—A and B. Transmission A has a total duration of 9 hours and 20 minutes, while the duration of transmission B is 8 hours and 30 minutes. These figures do not take into account the special broadcasts for schools on certain days of the week. The languages used over Delhi A are Hindi, Urdu, Hariyana and English. All programmes in Hindi and Urdu originate from Delhi A, including those for children and women, the rural folk and schools. Delhi B, in addition to relaying certain programmes in Hindi, Urdu and English from Delhi A, caters for Punjabi and Gorkhali audiences. Western music and programmes for the Forces are special features of Delhi B.

Until February 1953, the stations at Lucknow, Allahabad and Patna were linked with a view to pooling the talent available in these areas. In order to ensure a more satisfactory service for listeners in Bihar, Patna station was separated on February 1, 1953. The languages used at these stations are Hindi, Urdu and English. Each station broadcasts for 8½ hours a day (excluding the broadcasts for schools on certain days in the week). The first and second transmissions in the case of Lucknow and Allahabad are common and originate from Lucknow. These two stations have a common schedule of talks, plays, features and music programmes. The school broadcasts and the children and women's programmes are also shared by them. Programmes in local dialects for rural areas and features of topical interest are broadcast independently by the two stations. In its rural programmes, Lucknow includes a 15-minute programme for listeners in industrial areas.

Jullundur and Amritsar also share their broadcasting schedules. The languages used at these stations are Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and English. The total time taken is 5½ hours per day.

Bombay has two separate channels—A and B—each with a daily total transmission time of 9 hours and 25 minutes, including school broadcasts. The languages used for broadcasting from Bombay A are Gujarati and English. There is a programme for industrial workers also. Bombay B broadcasts in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Kannada and Konkani.

Nagpur broadcasts for 7½ hours daily. The languages used are Hindi, Marathi and English.

Baroda and Ahmedabad are also linked and most of their programmes are common. Gujarati programmes are broadcast for rural listeners from Baroda and for industrial workers from Ahmedabad. The total duration of the daily broadcasts from these stations is 6 hours and 15 minutes.

Dharwar transmits programmes for 5½ hours on all days of the week. The languages used are Kannada, Hindi and English.

Hyderabad broadcasts for 8 hours and 35 minutes daily in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Kannada and English.

Calcutta also has two channels—A and B. The total transmission time on each is 10 hours daily. Bengali, Hindi and English are the languages used on channel A, while channel B uses Oriya in addition. Most of the programmes from Calcutta B are relayed by Calcutta A. The special features of the programme from Calcutta B are broadcasts for Oriya listeners and items for industrial workers and rural listeners.

Cuttack broadcasts for 5½ hours daily. The languages used are Oriya, Hindi, and English.

Shillong-Gauhati broadcasts daily for 5 hours and 35 minutes. The languages used are Assamese, Hindi and English. Programmes for rural listeners in the local dialect, and for tribal listeners in Khasi-Jaintia, are broadcast simultaneously from Gauhati and Shillong.

Madras also has two channels—A and B— the former transmitting for 9 hours and 35 minutes daily and the latter for 10 hours and 5 minutes, including school broadcasts. Channel A broadcasts programmes in Tamil, Hindi and English which are meant primarily for the Tamil-speaking areas. Channel B broadcasts in Hindi, English and Telugu. It broadcasts a programme for industrial workers on five days in the week and a daily programme in Telugu for rural listeners. Madras A does not broadcast any rural programmes.

Tiruchi broadcasts in Tamil for 8 hours and 35 minutes daily. It has a rural programme and a special programme for elementary schools five days in the week.

Vijayawada transmits programmes for about 8 hours daily, the languages used being Telugu and English. It broadcasts rural programmes in Telugu and relays school broadcasts in the same language from Madras B.

Trivandrum and Kozhikode are linked together and broadcast in Malayalam and English. Most of the programmes are common. Items of local interest are broadcast separately. Trivandrum broadcasts daily for 6 hours and 45 minutes and Kozhikode for 5 hours and 45 minutes.

Mysore has a total transmission period of 6 hours and 45 minutes. The languages used are Kannada, Hindi and English.

External Services

The External Services may be grouped under two broad heads—the Eastern Service and the Western Service. The broadcasts originate from Delhi on high-powered transmitters.

The Eastern Service is directed to five distinct areas, including the general service catering to Indians in South-East Asia. Besides music and feature programmes, it broadcasts news in Hindi, Tamil and English. News is broadcast daily on its Burmese, Chinese (Kyuyu), Cantonese and Indonesian transmissions. Music and talks of special interest as well as programmes for children are also broadcast.

The Western Service caters to eight distinct groups of listeners, and includes the general service for Indians in East and South-East Africa and Mauritius. News in Hindi, Gujarati and English is broadcast daily, besides music and other programmes. The West Indies transmission consists of a Hindi programme of talks, music, plays, etc. The Arabic, Persian, Afghan and Pushtu transmissions include news in these languages, besides Eastern and Western music. The European transmission consists of two separate programmes, one in English and the other in French.

CHAPTER XXIII

REHABILITATION

The total population of displaced persons in India, as recorded in the all-India Census of 1951, is 74.80 lakhs. Of these, roughly 49.05 lakhs are from West Pakistan and 25.75 lakhs from East Pakistan.

The movement of Hindus between West Bengal and East Pakistan showed an upward trend during the period May-October 1952. Since the introduction of the passport system on October 15, 1952, there has, however, been an appreciable fall in the movement. A slight rise has again been registered since May 1953. During July 1953, about 46,100 Hindus came to West Bengal from East Pakistan and about 44,200 left West Bengal for East Pakistan. It is estimated that about 6 lakh displaced persons have arrived from East Pakistan during the post-census period. The total displaced population from East Pakistan may, therefore, roughly be placed at 32 lakhs.

RURAL SETTLEMENT

The resettlement on land of displaced persons from West Pakistan has almost been completed. In the Punjab and PEPSU, the allotment of evacuee agricultural land to displaced landowners from West Punjab and to those of Punjabi extraction from Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur has been made on a quasi-permanent basis. In all, 4.75 lakh allottees have so far taken possession of about 23.80 lakh 'standard' acres of land in these two States.

About 33,000 families of displaced tenants have been settled in the Punjab and PEPSU as tenants-at-will. In addition, about 56,000 families of displaced agriculturists, mostly of non-Punjabi origin from West Pakistan, have been settled on land in the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, and over 7.65 lakh acres of land have been allotted to them.

A number of schemes for the rehabilitation of displaced persons have also been implemented in the eastern States. About 1,96,000 families have been settled on land, tea plantations, and in occupations ancillary to agriculture in West Bengal. Furthermore, about 34,000 families have been rehabilitated in the rural areas in Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. By the end of March 1953, the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation had advanced Rs. 16.94 crore to displaced persons for the purchase of bullocks, fodder, seed and agricultural equipment and the repair and construction of houses and wells. Of this amount, the shares of displaced persons from West and East Pakistan were Rs. 9.11 crore and Rs. 7.83 crore, respectively. There is a provision of Rs. 2.79 crore for 1953-54, of which Rs. 25 lakh are for displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 2.54 crore for those from East Pakistan.

URBAN SETTLEMENT

Up to the end of March 1953, the Central and the State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 1,39,000 houses and tenements for displaced persons from West Pakistan. Out of these, about 1,13,000 had been completed by June 1953, and those remaining were in various stages of construction. Individual displaced persons and

co-operative societies organised by them have also been granted building sites and loans by the Government.

The construction programme sanctioned for 1952-53, envisaging the construction of 1,81,000 units, was sufficient for about 9.1 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan. The expenditure incurred by the Government on this programme amounted to Rs. 46.44 crore.

For people from East Pakistan the general policy has been to provide building sites and loans, leaving the actual work of construction to the displaced persons themselves. However, the Government too has undertaken some building work. Two new townships have been constructed at Fulia and Habra-Baigachi and, in all, about 10,000 houses and tenements have been built by the Government in the eastern States.

Assistance to Business and Industry

About 29,000 evacuee shops and evacuee industrial establishments have been allotted to displaced persons from West Pakistan. In addition, about 31,000 new shops and several markets have been constructed in various towns. In addition to the colonies built in and around Delhi, about 130 suburban extensions and new townships have so far been built. The more important of the new towns are Faridabad, Gandhidham, Rajpura, Nilokheri, Tripuri, Sardarnagar, Ulhasnagar, Govindpuri, Hastinapur and Chandigarh, Capital of the Punjab. Although adjuncts of the existing towns, the suburban extensions have their own schools, hospitals, shopping centres and playgrounds.

Employment

The employment exchanges had registered 9,56,800 displaced persons up to the end of June 1953. Of these, 2,07,200, including about 35,900 from East Pakistan, had been provided with employment.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At present, there are three types of schemes for imparting technical and vocational training to displaced persons: (i) schemes administered by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour; (ii) schemes sponsored by the State Governments; and (iii) schemes initiated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Training under the schemes administered by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment is restricted to trades which require fairly advanced instruction according to a recognised curriculum. There are 31 training centres under these schemes. Up to the end of June 1953, as many as 11,410 displaced persons had been trained at these centres, and 2,095 were under training. Also, 4,015 displaced persons had been trained as apprentices in recognised private industrial establishments and another 536 were under training in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Of a total of about 15,400 displaced persons trained up to the end of June 1953, about 4,200 came from East Pakistan and the rest from West Pakistan.

In order to supplement the training facilities offered by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, many training-cum-work centres have been started by many of the State Governments. Similar centres maintained by the Ministry of Rehabilitation have either been closed or handed over to the respective State Governments, and only one specialised training-cum-work centre at Arab-ki-Sarai is being run by the Ministry at present. In the new townships of Nilokheri, Fulia, Faridabad and Gandhidham training centres are run by the appropriate local authorities.

By the end of June 1953, about 50,500 displaced persons from West Pakistan had been trained in arts and crafts, and a further batch of about 9,000 was under training at the different centres. In addition, about 6,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan had been trained in the eastern States, while 2,000 more were under training.

EDUCATION

Education of displaced persons has also received the earnest attention of the Government. Under an amended scheme for financial assistance, free education up to the high school standard and cash grants for books and stationery are given to deserving students. Stipends are also given to promising students in colleges for training in arts, science and technical subjects.

LOANS

Under the 'small loans scheme,' loans up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 are given to displaced persons from the urban areas for business, trade, industry and professions. There is, however, no limit to loans for co-operatives of displaced persons, even though these do not ordinarily exceed the total amount subscribed by the members, or Rs. 2,500 per member, whichever is greater.

A large number of loans advanced under this scheme during the past six years are due for realisation. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has, however, decided to hold over the recovery of loans from displaced persons with properties in West Pakistan until the payment to them of the first instalment of compensation. The loans in such cases must not, however, exceed 10 per cent of verified claims.

The scheme of 'small loans' has recently been modified, and urban loans are now given only to:

(1) those who have received vocational or technical training under a Government scheme and wish to set up an industry on their own;

(2) settlers in new townships; and

(3) persons discharged from infirmaries as ineligibles.

In the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan, however, the above conditions have been relaxed and loans are granted by the State Governments at their discretion.

In all Rs. 16.75 crore were advanced as loans during 1952-53. Of this, Rs. 10.79 crore were given to displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 5.96 crore to those from East Pakistan.

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration gives loans over Rs. 5,000 to individuals, partnerships, private limited companies, co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Up to June 30, 1953, Rs. 10.37 crore had been sanctioned for 13,081 applicants, although the amount actually paid was Rs. 6.23 crore.

RELIEF

The camps for displaced persons from West Pakistan were closed a long time ago, and most camps in the eastern States were also

closed by April 1952. However, owing to a fresh influx of people from East Pakistan between May to October 1952, there was a substantial increase in the number of persons seeking relief from the Government, necessitating the reopening of a number of camps. The rate of new admissions in camps has, however, progressively decreased since the introduction of the passport system. The total population in the camps in the eastern States, belonging to the temporary liability category, stood at 87,000 at the end of June 1953.

At present, there are about 77,000 unattached women and children, including old and infirm persons, both from East Pakistan (40,500) and West Pakistan (36,500). They are being looked after in homes, camps and infirmaries specially set up for them. The Ministry of Rehabilitation grant, as a measure of interim relief, maintenance allowance to widows, unattached women, minors or such other displaced persons who due to old age, infirmity, disease and other causes are unable to make a living for themselves, and to those who are dependent entirely upon their income from urban immovable property in West Pakistan. This allowance is granted according to a prescribed scale up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month. So far about Rs. 101.58 lakh have been spent, and relief in this shape is being given to nearly 14,200 persons.

VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS

The position regarding verification of claims filed under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, as on May 31, 1953, was as follows:

TABLE CLXXVIII

	Urban and rural houses	Agricultural land	Total
Total number of property sheets filed ..	10,39,842	1,51,976	11,91,818
Total number of claims verified	—	—	5,25,454
Total number of property sheets verified ..	10,23,307	1,47,682	11,70,989

Other Claims

In pursuance of a decision taken at the Indo-Pakistan Conference held in New Delhi in April 1949, central claims organisations were set up in the two countries for the speedy disposal of claims for pensions, provident funds and leave salaries of government servants and employees of the States and local bodies who had migrated from West Pakistan to India. The Indian Central Claims Organisation arranges provisional payment to certain categories of displaced persons under the Indo-Pakistan scheme of provisional payment of pensions and provident funds and the Government of India's own interim relief scheme.

INTERIM COMPENSATION SCHEME

As no agreement was reached with Pakistan on immovable property, no final scheme for giving compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan could be sanctioned. Legislation enabling utilisation of evacuee property for compensation was delayed for the same reason. Meanwhile, an Interim Compensation Scheme was sanctioned by the Government for certain categories of displaced persons on November 18, 1953. This

scheme will immediately benefit over 50,000 claimants under the following five priority categories (the number of claimants under each category being indicated in round figures) :

(1) Widows, old and infirm persons in receipt of maintenance allowance	10,250
(2) Inmates of women's homes and infirmaries and unattached women and children, aged and infirm persons in receipt of gratuitous relief outside homes (including 1,100 recipients of cash doles)	4,250
(3) Other widows with claims in their own names ..	13,600
(4) Persons living in certain Government built townships and colonies	18,100
(5) Residents of mud-hut colonies in the Punjab ..	5,450

Scales for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants were prescribed on the principle that the smaller the claimant the greater the assistance. The maximum amount payable to any claimant was fixed at Rs. 8,000. The compensation in each case constitutes 16 to 20 per cent of the amount of the verified claim and the balance of the amount is a rehabilitation grant given in consideration of the claimant's need. For claimants living in homes and infirmaries, a more liberal scale of grants has been sanctioned.

In fact, the scope of the Interim Scheme will gradually be enlarged so as to benefit as many claimants as possible. Applications for compensation from certain land-owners and other claimants have already been invited.

EXPENDITURE

From 1947 up to the end of 1952-53, the Ministry of Rehabilitation had, in all, spent a sum of Rs. 175.74 crore on displaced persons from West and East Pakistan. The expenditure under various heads was as follows :

TABLE CLXXIX

(*In crores of rupees*)

Head of expenditure	On displaced persons from West Pakistan	On displaced persons from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	56.59	21.17	77.76
Loans	19.90	13.79	33.69
Housing	46.44	11.70	58.14
Establishment	0.86	0.06	0.92
Miscellaneous	0.01	—	0.01
Total	123.80	46.72	170.52
Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration			5.22[a]

(a)For displaced persons from East and West Pakistan.

The provision for 1953-54 is as follows:

	(In crores of rupees)
Displaced persons from West Pakistan	16.76
Displaced persons from East Pakistan	12.69
Rehabilitation Finance Administration	2.50
Total	31.95

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Migration:				
1. Displaced persons from Pakistan according to the 1951 all-India census				74.80 lakhs
(i) from West Pakistan		49.05 lakhs		
(ii) from East Pakistan		25.75 lakhs		
Rural Resettlement:				
1. Number of displaced families from West Pakistan settled on land				5.64 lakhs
(i) quasi-permanent allotment		4.75 lakhs		
(ii) settlement as tenants		0.33 lakhs		
(iii) temporary allotment		0.56 lakhs		
2. Number of displaced families from East Pakistan settled on land, tea plantations and in ancillary occupations				2.3 lakhs
3. Loans advanced to displaced families in rural areas			Rs.	16.94 crore
(i) from West Pakistan	Rs.	9.11 crore		
(ii) from East Pakistan	Rs.	7.83 crore		
Housing:				
1. Number of residential units made available to urban displaced persons from West Pakistan				
(i) evacuee houses				1.79 lakhs
(ii) new construction by Government				1.39 lakhs
(iii) new construction by private parties with partial assistance from Government				0.42 lakhs
2. Number of urban displaced persons from West Pakistan for whom housing accommodation has been provided				23.80 lakhs
(i) in evacuee houses		14.70 lakhs		
(ii) newly built houses or houses under construction		9.10 lakhs		
Employment:				
Displaced persons secured employment through employment exchanges				2.07 lakhs
(i) from West Pakistan		1.71 lakhs		
(ii) from East Pakistan		0.36 lakhs		

Technical and Vocational training:

1. Number of displaced persons from West Pakistan		
(i) trained		0.62 lakhs
(ii) under training		0.10 lakhs
2. Number of displaced persons from East Pakistan		
(i) trained		0.10 lakhs
(ii) under training		0.04 lakhs

Business and Industrial Premises:

Total number of units made available to displaced persons from West Pakistan		0.60 lakhs
(i) evacuee shops and industrial premises	0.29 lakhs	
(ii) new shops	0.31 lakhs	

Loans:

(a) Small loans		Rs. 16.75 crore
(i) to displaced persons from West Pakistan	Rs. 10.79 crore	
(ii) to displaced persons from East Pakistan	Rs. 5.96 crore	
(b) Loans advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration		
(i) Number of DPs for whom loans sanctioned		13,081
from East Pakistan	3,816	
from West Pakistan	9,265	
(ii) Amount sanctioned		Rs. 1037.23 lakh
for DPs from East Pakistan	Rs. 286.93 lakh	
for DPs from West Pakistan	Rs. 750.30 lakh	
(iii) Amount paid		Rs. 623.03 lakh
to DPs from East Pakistan	Rs. 160.21 lakh	
to DPs from West Pakistan	Rs. 462.82 lakh	

Relief:

1. Number of displaced persons receiving relief from Government		1.64 lakh
(i) temporary liability (East Pakistan DPs)	0.87 lakhs	
(ii) permanent and semi-permanent liability	0.77 lakhs	
2. Maintenance allowance		
(i) monthly allowance paid		Rs. 3.50 lakh
(ii) number of recipients		0.14 lakhs

Expenditure:

Total expenditure on displaced persons from		
(i) 1947-48 to 1952-53		Rs. 175.74 crore
(ii) provision for 1953-54		Rs. 31.95 crore

TABLE CLXXX

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN 1951

(In thousands)

State	Total population(a)	Displaced population(b)
Part A States		
1. Assam	9,044	277
2. Bihar	40,226	79
3. Bombay	35,956	341
4. Madhya Pradesh	21,248	121
5. Madras	57,016	10
6. Orissa	14,646	21
7. Punjab	12,641	2,468
8. Uttar Pradesh	63,216	476
9. West Bengal	24,810	2,118
Total	2,78,803	5,911
Part B States		
10. Hyderabad	18,655	4
11. Jammu and Kashmir	No census	—
12. Madhya Bharat	7,954	68
13. Mysore	9,075	8
14. PEPSU	3,494	380
15. Rajasthan	15,291	313
16. Saurashtra	4,137	61
17. Travancore-Cochin	9,280	—
Total	67,886	834
Part C States		
18. Ajmer	683	72
19. Bhopal	836	18
20. Bilaspur	126	—
21. Coorg	229	—
22. Delhi	1,744	510
23. Himachal Pradesh	983	5
24. Kutch	568	12
25. Manipur	578	1
26. Tripura	639	100
27. Vindhya Pradesh	3,575	15
Total:	9,971	733
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	31	2
29. Sikkim	138	—
Total	169	2
Grand Total(c) ..	3,56,289	7,480(d)

(a) Final totals.

(b) Provisional totals.

(c) Figures for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam have not been included as no census operations were held in these areas.

(d) The reported provisional totals (which relate to March 1, 1951) are inclusive of children born to displaced persons after their arrival in India in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Vindhya Pradesh, parts of West Bengal and Bihar. They do not include such children elsewhere.

TABLE CLXXXI

DISPLACED FAMILIES FROM WEST PAKISTAN SETTLED ON LAND IN INDIA (June 1953) (b)

State	Number of families settled	Area of land allotted (acres)
Quasi-permanent allotment		
PEPSU	61,451	3,67,197(a)
Punjab	4,13,156	20,12,429(a)
Total	4,74,607	23,79,626(a)
Temporary allotment		
Ajmer	235	1,981
Bhopal	827	10,840
Bombay	1,198	12,492
Delhi	1,177	12,690
Himachal Pradesh	27	2,361
Kutch	326	2,400
Madhya Bharat	420	7,033
Madhya Pradesh	134	3,775
Mysore	1	5
Rajasthan	44,158	6,28,800
Rajpura (Pepsu)	1,017	9,530
Saurashtra	615	9,320
Uttar Pradesh	5,382	59,787
Vindhya Pradesh	306	4,201
Total	55,823	7,65,215

(a) 'Standard' acres.

(b) Where June 1953 figures are not available, latest available figures have been included.

TABLE CLXXXII

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING SCHEMES IN URBAN AREAS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

(**June 30, 1953**)

State	Housing programme sanctioned up to the end of 1952-53		
	No. of houses/tenements completed	No. of houses/tenements under construction or under planning	Total
Ajmer	776	776	—
Bhopal	906	326	580
Bihar	550	262	288
Bombay	27,237	18,603	8,634
Delhi	38,200	31,381	6,819
Kutch	3,720	3,320	400
Madhya Bharat	1,473	1,403	70
Madhya Pradesh	6,313	2,313	4,000
Madras	108	108	—
Mysore	56	56	—
PEPSU	4,215	4,215	—
Punjab	32,878	32,349	529
Rajasthan	1,935	1,435	500
Saurashtra	2,226	1,501	725
Uttar Pradesh(a)	17,405	14,604	2,801
Vindhya Pradesh	780	—	780
Total	1,38,778	1,12,652	26,126

Note :—This statement does not include construction undertaken by displaced persons themselves or by their co-operative societies with partial assistance from Government (units numbering about 42,000).

Where reports for June were not received latest available information has been incorporated.

(*a*) Provisional.

TABLE CLXXXIII

REGISTRATION AND PLACING OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(June 30, 1953)

State	Number of displaced persons	
	Registered	Placed in employment
Assam	17,370	2,499
Bihar	10,982	1,698
Bombay	59,196	11,650
Delhi, Ajmer and Rajasthan	1,52,890	20,315
Hyderabad	143	42
Madhya Pradesh	11,547	1,861
Madras	832	149
Orissa	1,043	165
Punjab	3,82,098	1,20,762
Uttar Pradesh	81,564	16,530
West Bengal	2,39,110	31,536
Total	9,56,775	2,07,207

TABLE CLXXXIV

PROGRESS OF TRAINING SCHEMES RUN UNDER MINISTRY OF LABOUR

(June 30, 1953)

State	No. of DPs trained				No. of DPs under training			
	Technical	Vocational	Apprenticeship	Total	Technical	Vocational	Apprenticeship	Total
Assam	36	32	—	68	89	31	—	120
Bihar	156	16	—	172	58	—	—	58
Bombay	423	93	26	542	42	11	—	53
Delhi } Ajmer } Rajasthan }	1,210	612	176	1,998	123	—	—	123
					13	—	—	13
					9	—	—	9
Madhya Pradesh	121	100	—	221	60	—	—	60
Orissa	46	—	—	46	76	—	—	76
Punjab	2,473	416	1,415	4,304	153	—	—	153
Uttar Pradesh	2,526	553	947	4,026	471	—	289	760
West Bengal	1,911	386	1,451	3,748	803	156	247	1,206
Total	8,902	2,208	4,015	15,125(a)	1,897	198	536	2,631

(a) In addition, 285 persons have recently been trained ; the State-wise distribution of these people is not available.

TABLE CLXXXV

PROGRESS OF TRAINING SCHEMES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

(June 30, 1953)

State/Township	Number of displaced persons	
	Already trained	Under training
Ajmer	394	146
Bhopal	1,294	143
Bombay	6,031(a)	801
Delhi	10,426(a)	1,419
Madhya Bharat	2,200	146
PEPSU	1,261	181
Punjab	15,101(a)	3,163
Rajasthan	256	744
Saurashtra	592	267
Uttar Pradesh	7,759	1,458
Faridabad township	—	39
Nilokheri township	3,010	191
Rajpura township	717	310
Kashmiri DPs at Yol camp	1,443	—
Total	50,484	9,008

Notes :

This statement includes all schemes other than those run under D.G.R.E. They are run either directly by the Government or through non-official institutions of repute which have been given grants-in-aid by the Government.

Where reports for June 1953 were not received, latest available information has been incorporated.

(*a*) Figures revised in the light of latest information received.

TABLE CLXXXVI

LOANS BY THE REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

(June 30, 1953)

Province/State of origin of applicants	Total applications received	Applications finally disposed of	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs of rupees)	Amount paid (in lakhs of rupees)
Bahawalpur State	959	750	246	19.72	9.16
Baluchistan	898	787	212	16.80	9.79
East Pakistan	18,819	12,887	3,816	286.93	160.21
N.W.F.P.	4,261	2,882	774	58.96	36.01
Sind and Khairpur State	19,572	15,574	3,893	281.92	152.91
West Punjab	19,490	15,530	4,140	372.90	254.95
Others	1,696	358	—	—	—
Total ..	65,695	48,768	13,081	1,037.23	623.03

1. Total loan accounts opened — 8,070
2. Amount of instalments due up to 30-6-1953 — Rs. 94.80 lakh
3. Amount of instalments received up to 30-6-1953 — Rs. 45.87 lakh

TABLE CLXXXVII

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN

(1947-48 to 1952-53) (a)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	On D.Ps from West Pakistan	On DPs from East Pakistan	Total
I. Grants			
(*i*) Relief (including staff, evacuation, etc.)	4640.22	1546.66	6186.88
(*ii*) Rehabilitation	1018.48	570.81	1589.29
Total ..	5658.70	2117.47	7776.17
II. Loans			
(*i*) Urban	1078.67	595.93	1674.60
(*ii*) Rural	911.17 (b)	782.92 (b)	1694.09
(*iii*) R.F.A.			521.90
Total ..	1989.84	1378.85	3890.59
III. Housing			
(*i*) Loans	3126.58	1170.55	4297.13
(*ii*) Capital outlay on civil works	1462.34	—	1462.34
(*iii*) Purchase of shares	55.00	—	55.00
Tota ..	4643.92	1170.55	5814.47
IV. Establishment Secretariat, Ministry of Rehabilitation	86.40	6.14	92.54
V. Physical removal of persons contravening the provisions of the Influx from Pakistan (Control Act)	0.51	—	0.51
Grand Total ..	12379.37 (c)	4673.01 (c)	17574.28

(*a*) 1951-52 and 1952-53 figures included here relate to final grants.
(*b*) Both for DPs from West Pakistan and East Pakistan.
(*c*) **Excluding R.F.A. loan figures.**

CHAPTER XXIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The two principal groups comprising the backward classes are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. According to the 1951 census, the Scheduled Castes number 51.4 million and are divided into several groups. The Scheduled Tribes number 19.1 million. The backward classes have a total population of 35.66 million, of whom 29.48 million live in the rural areas and 6.18 million in the urban areas. Ample provision has been made in the Constitution to promote the welfare of these classes and to prevent discrimination against them in any shape or form.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. On these grounds, no citizen can be allowed to suffer any disability, liability, restriction or condition regarding access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment and of public resort, maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Untouchability is abolished under Article 17 and its practice in any form is forbidden.

Article 25 empowers the State to make any law and also to continue any existing law providing for social welfare and reform or ensuring to all classes and sections of the people the right of access to Hindu religious institutions.

Article 29(2) provides that no citizen can be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid from it on grounds only of religion, race, caste and language.

Then there are two provisions in the Directive Principles of State Policy which deserve special mention. The first of these requires the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all institutions of national life. The second provides that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Under Article 338 of the Constitution, the President appointed a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on November 18, 1950. As laid down in Clause 2 of this Article, the Commissioner is required to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided under the Constitution and to report upon their working at such intervals as the President may direct.

A list of the various Acts passed by the State legislatures for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes is given in statement CLXL. Information in regard to Part B States is incomplete. Similar legislation has, however, been undertaken by Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. The Acts now in force in Part A States have been extended by the Central Government to Part C States.

Reservation in Services

Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that " the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in making appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State." An indication of how these safeguards are to be implemented by the Central and the State Governments is to be found in Article 16(4), which reads as follows: " Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Article 335 read with Article 16(4) makes it clear that the State may reserve appointments for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and give them such other facilities as it may consider necessary.

As early as 1934, instructions were issued by the Government of India to ensure that qualified candidates from these classes were not deprived of fair opportunities for employment merely because they could not succeed in open competition. At that time it was not considered necessary to reserve a definite percentage of vacancies for these classes. In 1942 it was discovered that they did not benefit substantially from the provision. While the Government of India recognised that this was due mainly to the non-availability of qualified candidates, it considered that the reservation of vacancies might provide the necessary stimulus to candidates belonging to these classes to acquire the necessary qualifications. It was thought that relaxation of age rules and reduction in examination fees would also facilitate the recruitment of qualified Scheduled Caste candidates. Accordingly, in August 1943 it was decided to reserve $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of vacancies for them. The reservation was applicable only in cases of direct recruitment. In June 1946, the percentage of reservation was raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ so that it corresponded to the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the total population of the country. After the attainment of independence, it was decided that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the vacancies filled on the basis of competition should continue to go to the Scheduled Castes. For all other posts the figure of reservation was raised to $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

At the same time, the appointing authorities all over the country, particularly in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, were required to keep in view the desirability of recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. In July 1949, concessions in regard to age and fees, which had been given to the Scheduled Castes, were extended to tribal people also.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATURES

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been given special representation in Parliament and in State legislatures for a period of 10 years from the date of the inauguration of the Constitution. This has been made possible by Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution. Statements CLXLI and CLXLII show the total number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the State legislatures, respectively.

Appointment of Ministers

According to proviso 1 of Article 164, read together with Clause 6 of Article 238 of the Constitution, the States of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are required to appoint Ministers to look after the

welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward classes. Departments for their welfare have been created in some other States also.

Of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in the Union and State Governments, 31 belong to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes.

SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

The welfare of backward areas has been ensured by special provisions in the Constitution. Such areas in Part A and B States, excepting Assam, have been declared to be scheduled areas in para 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and those in Assam as tribal areas. Paragraph four of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the establishment in each State, having scheduled areas, of a Tribes Advisory Council to advise the Governor or Rajpramukh on such matters as pertain to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. Further, if the President so directs, such a council is also required to be set up in any State having Scheduled Tribes but no scheduled areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have so far been set up in Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. Similar steps have also been taken in Bombay and Hyderabad States. The President has directed that a similar council be established in West Bengal also.

Under paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, any part of which has been declared a scheduled area, must annually submit a report to the President regarding the administration of these areas.

The problem of Scheduled Tribes is different from and not as complicated as that of the Scheduled Castes, for there is no deep-rooted prejudice against them in society. For centuries past the Scheduled Tribes have lived in remote jungles and hilly areas. Thus they are isolated from society and are not easily accessible. Efforts are now being made to improve their lot. Some of the States have five-year schemes for the advancement of the tribal people. For this purpose they receive substantial financial aid from the Central Government under Article 205 of the Constitution. The conference organised in June 1952 to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Tribes and the scheduled areas formulated a scheme for ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Tribes and the development of scheduled areas.

Educational and other Welfare Schemes

Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that "the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, particularly, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." In accordance with this provision a variety of measures for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been undertaken by the Central and the State Governments.

The total expenditure on welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes in the States was over Rs. 3.5 crore in 1952-53, as compared with Rs. 2.75 crore in 1951-52. The budget for 1953-54 has a provision of Rs. 5.2 crore.

The Government of India have been implementing a scheme for the award of scholarships to post-matric students. A statement of expenditure on educational facilities granted to these classes in 1951-52 and 1952-53 is given in statement CLXXXVIII.

TABLE CLXXXVIII

(*In rupees*)

Expenditure	1951-52		1952-53
	Sanctioned	Actuals	Sanctioned
Scheduled Castes	8,25,000	8,17,976	14,50,000
Scheduled Tribes	3,00,000	2,81,780	5,00,000
Other Backward Classes	3,75,000	4,41,186	10,50,000
Total	15,00,000	15,40,942	30,00,000

By the end of December 1952, 3,065 scholarships had been awarded to the Scheduled Castes, 1,094 to the Scheduled Tribes and 1,734 to other backward classes, the total being 5,893. Compared with the previous year a fairly large number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward class students took up professional courses of study such as medicine, engineering, agriculture, etc. It has been found that, mainly because of financial handicaps, a large majority of students discontinue their studies after the matriculation or intermediate examination. In some States these students have been exempted from the payment of fees in all stages of education. In others, however, the concession is available only in primary and secondary schools. To encourage students belonging to these classes the Government of India have asked all State Governments to consider the feasibility of exempting them from the payment of fees in all stages of education.

Development Plans

Article 275 of the Constitution requires the Central Government to make grants-in-aid to the State Governments from the Consolidated Fund of India to enable the latter to carry out development schemes for the benefit of the backward classes. The sums sanctioned for Part A and B States under this scheme in 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 174.75 lakh. In 1952-53, the grant was increased to Rs. 180 lakh. In 1952-53 another sum of Rs. 24 lakh was set apart by the Government of India for tribal welfare in Part C States. The allocation of grants to the State Governments is made by the Government of India in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Benefits under the Five Year Plan

A provision of Rs. 4 crore has been made in the first Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. For implementing development schemes in tribal areas, the Government of India have taken into consideration the need for the preservation and development of tribal culture.

In accordance with the provisions now made in the Five Year Plan, Part A States will spend Rs. 1,548 lakh, Part B States Rs. 316.6 lakh and

Part C States Rs. 22.5 lakh. The distribution of these funds among the various States as follows:

	Amount (*In lakhs of rupees*)
Part A States :	
Assam	209.6
Bihar	160.0
Bombay	213.6
Madhya Pradesh	136.4
Madras	467.6
Orissa	116.4
Punjab	..
Uttar Pradesh	236.2
West Bengal	8.3
	1,548.1
Part B States :	
Hyderabad	..
Madhya Bharat	80.0
Mysore	100.0
PEPSU	10.0
Rajasthan	42.2
Saurashtra	24.4
Travancore-Cochin	60.0
	316.6
Part C States :	
Ajmer	..
Bhopal	5.0
Bilaspur	..
Coorg	..
Delhi	..
Himachal Pradesh	..
Kutch	2.5
Manipur	..
Tripura	..
Vindhya Pradesh	15.0
	22.5
Grand total of all States	1,887.2

BACKWARD CLASSES

Though not specifically defined in the Constitution, the term backward classes refers to groups which are socially and educationally backward.

Under Article 15 of the Constitution, the State is empowered to make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes besides the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In some States no distinction is made between Scheduled Castes and the backward classes. A statement of expenditure on the welfare schemes for the backward classes in the various States is given in table CLXXXIX.

TABLE CLXXXIX

EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(In rupees)

State	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes		Total	
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Proposed)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Proposed)	1951-52	1952-53
Assam	1,836	1,836	18,036	18,036	19,872	19,872
Bihar	15,87,020	15,34,092	6,22,026	6,65,991	22,09,087	37,44,083
Bombay	22,66,826	24,71,088	24,95,763	35,35,970	47,62,589	60,07,058
Madhya Pradesh	1,06,716	1,24,965	—	—	1,06,716	1,24,965
Madras	1,00,86,289	1,26,18,598	13,04,214	18,71,800	1,13,90,503	1,44,90,398
Punjab	7,98,300	5,52,700	—	—	7,98,300	5,52,700
Uttar Pradesh	39,20,000	49,62,000	4,75,300	5,60,200	43,95,300	55,22,200
West Bengal	7,51,508	7,00,000	Not available	Not available	7,51,508	7,00,000
Hyderabad	42,637	1,91,264	32,665	80,281	75,302	2,71,545
Madhya Bharat	2,12,371	5,47,249	—	—	2,12,371	5,47,249
Mysore	18,14,607	19,03,000	—	—	18,14,607	19,03,000
PEPSU	3,78,137	8,01,138	—	—	3,78,137	8,01,138
Rajasthan	—	—	29,517	11,000	29,517	11,000
Saurashtra	80,000	3,92,000	—	1,10,000	80,000	7,02,000
Travancore-Cochin	6,35,000	9,12,600	—	—	6,35,000	9,12,600
Ajmer	25,080	25,080	—	—	25,080	25,080
Bhopal	Not available	10,000	—	—	Not available	10,000
Bilaspur	600	600	—	—	600	600
Coorg	50,000	50,000	—	—	50,000	50,000
Delhi	58,414	1,53,200	—	—	58,414	1,53,200
Himachal Pradesh	—	2,45,840	—	—	Not available	2,45,840
Kutch	10,780	53,400	—	—	10,780	53,400

Note: Where the Scheduled Castes or backward classes are not separately mentioned, the two have been treated together for administrative purposes.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

The Government of India have appointed a Backward Classes Commission with Sri Kaka Sahib Kalelkar as chairman. The Commission was inaugurated by the President on March 18, 1953. Its functions are three-fold. It has, in the first instance, to determine the tests by which any particular class or group of people can be described as backward. Secondly, it has to prepare a list of such backward communities for the whole of India. Finally, it has to examine the difficulties of the backward classes and to recommend steps to be taken for their amelioration.

The Commission has the power to co-opt at least two members, including a woman, from every State as it proceeds with the examination of witnesses. The terms of reference include the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and a number of other groups which are backward socially, educationally and economically. The Commission will base its conclusions on data received from various Governments and private institutions and on observation.

The following statement mentions the legislative measures undertaken by various States up to December 31, 1951, for removing social disabilities among Hindus:

TABLE CLXL

State	Legislation adopted	Whether offences under the Act are cognizable
1. Bihar	The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949 and the Amendment Act, 1951	Yes
2. Bombay	(i) The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947	Yes
	(ii) The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947	Yes
3. Madhya Pradesh	(i) The C.P. and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947..	Yes
	(ii) The C.P. and Berar Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947	Yes
4. Madras	(i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938	Yes
	(ii) The Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947 and the Amending Act, 1949 ..	Yes
5. Orissa	(i) The Orissa (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1946	No
	(ii) The Orissa Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1948	Yes
6. Punjab	The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1947	Yes
7. Uttar Pradesh	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947	No
8. West Bengal	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948	Yes
9. Hyderabad	(i) The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No. LV of 1358 F (1948-49) ..	Yes
	(ii) The Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No. LVI of 1358F (1948-49) ..	Yes

TABLE CLXL—*Contd.*

State	Legislation adopted	Whether offences under the Act are cognizable
10. Madhya Bharat	Harijan Disabilities (Removal) Act, 1949 and the Amendment Act, 1950	Yes
11. Mysore	(*i*) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943	Yes
	(*ii*) The Amendment Acts of 1948 and 1949 ..	Yes
	(*iii*) The Mysore Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1948 and Amendment Act, 1949 ..	Yes
12. Saurashtra	The Removal of Social Disabilities Ordinance, 1948	Yes
13. Travancore-Cochin	(*i*) The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950 ..	Yes
	(*ii*) The United States of Travancore and Cochin (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1950	Yes
14. Ajmer	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State	No
15. Bhopal	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951 ..	No
16. Bilaspur	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June, 1951 ..	No
17. Coorg	(*i*) The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949 ..	Yes
	(*ii*) The Coorg Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1949	No
18. Delhi	The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State. ..	Yes
19. Himachal Pradesh	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951. ..	No
20. Kutch	The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951.	Yes
21. Tripura	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948, extended to the State in May 1951. ..	Yes
22. Vindhya Pradesh	The U.P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State	No

The following statement shows the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People, according to the Delimitation Commission's proposals of May 1953. These proposals have been made on the basis of the latest census figures :

TABLE CLXLI

Name of State or area	Number of seats in the House of the People	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
Part A States			
1. Andhra	28	4	1
2. Assam	12	1	2 1 (a)
3. Bihar	55	7	6
4. Bombay	49	4	5
5. Madhya Pradesh	29	4	3
6. Madras	49	8	Nil
7. Orissa	20	4	4
8. Punjab	17	3	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	86	16	Nil
10. West Bengal	34	6	2
Part B States			
1. Hyderabad	25	4	Nil
2. Jammu and Kashmir	6 (b)	Nil	Nil
3. Madhya Bharat	11	2	1
4. Mysore	13	2	Nil
5. PEPSU	5	1	Nil
6. Rajasthan	21	2	Nil
7. Saurashtra	6	Nil	Nil
8. Travancore-Cochin	13	1	Nil
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	1	Nil	Nil
2. Bhopal	2	Nil	Nil
3. Bilaspur	1	Nil	Nil
4. Coorg	1	Nil	Nil
5. Delhi	3	Nil	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil
7. Kutch	2	Nil	Nil
8. Manipur	2	Nil	1
9. Tripura	2	Nil	1
10. Vindhya Pradesh	5	1	1
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	1 (b)	Nil	Nil
12. Part B Tribal areas	1 (b)	Nil	Nil
Total ..	502	71	28

(*a*) In the autonomous districts.

(*b*) To be nominated by the President.

The following statement shows the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State legislatures:

TABLE CLXLII

Name of State	Number of seats in the legislative assembly	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
Part A States			
1. Andhra	168	22	4
2. Assam	108	5	9(a) 17(b)
3. Bihar	330	41	33
4. Bombay	294	25	27
5. Madhya Pradesh	232	32	27
6. Madras	245	39	1
7. Orissa	140	25	28
8. Punjab	119	22	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	430	78	Nil
10. West Bengal	238	45	11
Part B States			
1. Hyderabad	175	26	3
2. Madhya Bharat	99	16	13
3. Mysore	117	21	Nil
4. PEPSU	60	12	Nil
5. Rajasthan	168	18	3
6. Saurashtra	60	2	1
7. Travancore-Cochin	104	10	Nil
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	30	6	Nil
2. Bhopal	30	5	2
3. Coorg	24	3	3
4. Delhi	48	6	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	36	8	Nil
6. Vindhya Pradesh	60	6	6
Total ..	3,315	473	188

(*a*) Excluding tribal areas.

(*b*) In the autonomous districts.

A subject-wise statement of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward class students is given below:

TABLE CLXLIII

Course of study	Number of Scholarship holders			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
Professional Education:				
Medical	236	52	341	629
Engineering	250	32	377	659
Agriculture	59	11	80	150
Veterinary	2	5	2	9
Technology	16	2	2	20
Law	119	19	30	168
Teachers' training ..	27	11	45	83
Fine arts	3	1	4	8
				1,726
Post-Graduate Stage:				
Ph. D.	4	—	3	7
M. Sc.	25	4	35	64
M.A.	138	29	27	194
M. Com.	5	—	6	11
				276
Graduate Stage:				
B. Sc.	161	36	116	313
B.A.	235	190	118	543
B. Com.	53	19	25	97
				953
Under-Graduate Stage:				
I. Sc.	807	179	340	1,326
I. A.	812	460	159	1,431
I. Com.	113	44	24	181
				2,938
Total ..	3,065	1,094	1,734	5,893

CHAPTER XXV

PART A STATES

ANDHRA

Governor :	C.M. Trivedi
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Public Services, Political, Information and Publicity	T.Prakasam
2. Deputy Chief Minister, Home, Police, Law and Order, Passports, State Legislature, Elections, Public Works and Transport	N. Sanjeeva Reddy
3. Revenue, Food and Registration	K. Koti Reddy
4. Finance, Law, Religious Endowments, Scheduled Areas and Tribes	T. Viswanatham
5. Planning, Public Health, Co-operation, Labour and Harijan Welfare	D. Sanjeeviah
6. Education, Industries, Excise, Prohibition and Women's Welfare and Commercial Taxes	S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao
7. Local Administration, Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	P. Thimma Reddy

The new State of Andhra was inaugurated on October 1, 1953, with Kurnool as its temporary capital. The State, which was formerly part of Madras State, has an area of 67,000 sq. miles and a population of 2,12,82,000.

Finance

The budget estimates for 1953-54 were as follows:

	(In crores of rupees)
Revenue	27.77
Expenditure	22.80
Surplus	4.97

Education

During the 27 years of its existence, Andhra University has made substantial progress in many directions. It combines features of the unitary and the affiliative types of universities. The University has 29 affiliated colleges and provides facilities for studies in arts, science, oriental learning, law, commerce, medicine, engineering, agriculture and teaching.

Food and Agriculture

Agriculture is the occupation of over 75 per cent of the population, and the State has a surplus of nearly 3 lakh tons of foodgrains. About 15.5 million acres of land are under actual cultivation. The output of rice for 1953-54 is estimated at 3.3 million tons. The State contributes over 80 per cent of the total tobacco production in India.

Two hydro-electric projects are under construction in the State in connection with the Five Year Plan. They are the Tungabhadra and the Machkund Projects. The former will serve Andhra and Mysore and the latter Orissa and Andhra.

Industry

Andhra has 7 sugar factories and two cement factories, besides glass, enamel, paper, *vanaspati* and confectionery factories. A small provision of Rs. 46.28 lakh has been made in the Five Year Plan for industrial development. The expansion of the ship-building yard, the setting up of an oil refinery and harbour development plans at Visakhapatnam are indications of industrial activity in the State. At Vuyyuru near Vijayawada, a sugar factory is utilising waste in the manufacture of bye-products. A new venture in this factory is the manufacture of machinery on the basis of blue prints and designs obtained from abroad.

ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: N. Venkataramiah

K. Adikesavalu Naidu (Chandragiri)
G. Anjaneyalu (Bandar)
K. Appala Naidu (Srikakulam)
Bojja Appalaswami (Amalapuram, R.S.C.)
Raja Meka Rangayya Appa (Nuzvid)
T.C. Atchannaidu (Cheepurupalli)
Y. Audinarayana Reddi (Rayachoti)
K. Balanarayana Reddi (Proddatur)
M. Bapaiah Chowdary (Bellamkonda)
K. Bappanna Dora (Bhadrachalam, R.S.C.)
G. Bapanayya (Divi, R.S.C.)
P. Babu Nadu (Yellamanchilli)
D. Basivi Reddi (Penugonda)
Chandra Ramalingaiah (Divi, R.S.C.)
K. Chenchurama Naidu (Kandukur)
V. Chidanandam (Badvel)
P. Chinnamma Reddi (Chittoor)
V.C. Chudamani Deo (Parvatipuram)
D. Dasaratharamiah Naidu (Rapur)
M. Doraikannu (Tiruttani, R.S.C.)
P.V.R. Gajapathi Raju (Vizianagaram)
B. Gangayya Naidu (Madugole)
P. Gopalakrishna Reddi (Guddur)
V. Gopalakrishnaiah (Sattenapalli)
K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalle)
P. Gunnayya (Cheepurupalli, R.S.C.)
M. Hanumantha Rao (Repalle)
Ch. Indrayya (Tanuku)
G. Joseph (Amartalur)
S. Kasireddy (Darsi)
G.C. Kondayya (Atmakur)
P. Kotaiah (Chirala)
K. Koti Reddi (Cuddapah)
Smt. Thamma Kotamma Reddi (Prattipadu)
V.V. Krishnam Raju (Tuni)
B. Krishnamurthy Rao (Punganur)
K. Krishna Rao (Nellore)
Y.V. Krishna Rao (Bhadrachalam)
M. Kune Rao (Chintalapudi)
L. Lakshmana Das (Pathapatnam)
T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (Penukonda)
M. Laksmanaswami (Kankipadu)
D. Lakshmayya (Mangalagiri)
R. Lakshmi Narasimham Dora (Tekkali)
B. Lakshminarasa Raju (Narasapur)
G. Latchanna (Sompeta)
K. Malakondayya (Ongole, R.S.C.)
T. Mallayya (Adoni, R.S.C.)
S.R.V.P. Murthy Raju (Tadepalligudem)
G. Nagabhushanam (Rayadrug)..
G. Nageshwara Rao (Razole)
T. Nagi Reddi (Anantapur)
N.V.L. Narasimha Rao (Guntur)
P. Narasimha Reddi (Rajampet)
K. Narayana (Srikakulam, R.S.C.)
S. Narayanappa (Kalyandrug)
D. Narayana Raju (Undi)
M. Narayanasamy (Ongole)
A. Neeladrirao Reddi (Ichapuram)
K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju (Alamanda)
K. Pattabhi Ramaiah (Ramachandrapuram)
S.B.P. Pattabhiramarao (Pamarru)
M. Pentannaidu (Pathapatnam-R.S.T.)
T. Potha Raju (Vijayavada)
C. Prabakara Choudary (Rajahmundry)
T. Prakasam (Srungavarapukota)
C. Pulla Reddi (Nandikotkur)
P. Pundarikakshacharyulu (Honjaram)
K. Rajagopala Rao (Gudivada)
M. Rajeswara Rao (Kovur, R.S.C.)
N. Ramabhadra Raju (Amalapuram)
D. Ramabrahnam (Palmaner)
P.S. Ramachandra Rao (Kovur)
B. Ramakrishna Reddi (Kavali)

Abbreviations :—R.S.C.—Reserved for Scheduled Castes
—R.S.T.—Reserved for Scheduled Tribes

H. Ramalinga Reddi (Adoni)
K. Ramamurthy (Golugonda)
G. Rama Rao (Gudivada-Res.)
N.V. Rama Rao (Burugupudy)
P. Rama Rao (Tiruvur)
V. Rama Rao (Kanchikacherla)
Thota Ramasamy (Peddapuram)
K.V. Ramesam (Chodavaram)
A. Rama Reddi (Duggirala)
K. Ramaiah (Jammalamadugu)
K. Ramaiah Chowdary (Udayagiri)
K. Ranga Rao (Chilakaluripet)
P. Ranga Reddi (Cumbum)
C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada)
P. Sangannaidu (Palakonda)
N. Sanjeeva Reddi (Kalahasti)
D. Sanjivayya (Kurnool, R.S.C.)
N. Sankara Reddi (Kurnool)
B. Sankarayya (Kovur)
K. Santhappa (Kalyandrug, R.S.C.)
G. Satyanarayana (Eluru)
H. Satyanarayana Dora (Narasannapeta)
P. Satyanarayana Reddi (Anaparti)
D. Seetharamiah (Madanapalle)
K. Shanmugam (Kandukur, R.S.C.)
R. Siddanna Gowd (Madagasira)
N. Sivarami Reddi (Kamalapuram)
G. Sivasankara Reddi (Hindupur)
V. Sri Krishna (Bapatla)
K. Srinivasulu (Dharmavaram)
Sringaram (Chittoor, R.S.C.)
B. Subha Raju (Bhimavaram)
K. Subba Reddi (Palnad)
M. Subba Reddi (Nandyal)
C. Subbarayudu (Tadpatri)
R.B.V. Sudarsana Varma (Karvetnagar)
P. Suryachandrarao (Alampuram)
G. Suryanarayana (Vizianagaram, R.S.C.)
K. Suryanarayana (Bheemunipatnam)
Suryanarayana Raju (Payakaraopeta)
P. Syamasundara Rao (Narasapur, R.S.C.)
P. Thimma Reddi (Pileru)
K. Varadachari (Tiruttani)
M. Veerabhadram (Paravada)
K. Veeranna Padal (Golugonda, R.S.T.)
K.V. Vema Reddi (Kadiri)
S. Vemiah (Nellore, R.S.C.)
K. Venkiah (Ponnur)
R. Venkatajagga Rao (Pithapuram)
K. Venkata Kurmi Naidu (Bobilli)
A. Venkataramaraju (Razole)
N. Venkatramiah (Narasaraopet)
K. Venkata Setty (Dhone)
P. Venkatasiviah (Vinukonda)
M. Venkatasubba Reddi (Koilkuntla)
T.N. Venkatasubba Reddi (Chattur)
P. Venkatasubbayya (Rajampet, R.S.C.)
A. Venkatasubramaniam (Kaikalur)
N. Venkatayya (Markapur)
P. Venkateswarlu (Jaggayyapet)
K. Venkatanarayana Dora (Saluru)
A. Venkatramiah (Tenali)
S. Venkata Rao (Kakinada, R.S.C.)
P. Venkataswami Reddi (Venkatagiri)
T. Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam)
G. Yellamanda Reddi (Kanigiri)

ASSAM

Governor:	Jairamdas Daulatram
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Appointments, Co-ordination, Tribal Welfare, etc.	Bishnuram Medhi
2. Finance and Revenue	Motiram Borah
3. Public Works and Transport	Siddhinath Sharma
4. Labour, Education, Development of Backward Classes and Areas	Omeo Kumar Das
5. Food, Agriculture, Co-operation, Publicity and Cottage Industries	Mohendra Mohan Choudhury
6. Supply, Trade and Commerce	Baidyanath Mookherjee
7. Judicial, Public Health and Medical	Rupnath Brahma
8. Forest, Legislative and Electricity	Ramnath Das
9. Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps	J.J.M. Nichols Roy
10. Local Self-government, Veterinary and Livestock Departments	Abdul Matlib Mazumdar
Deputy Ministers	
1. Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation	Hareswar Das
2. Labour and Education	Purnanand Chetia

Finance

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	992	928	+ 64
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,129	1,093	+ 36
1952-53 (Revised)	1,272	1,268	+ 4
1953-54 (Budget)	1,301	1,497	−196

Education

The number of educational institutions of all types increased rapidly during 1952-53. There were 9,860 lower primary schools as against 9,610 in 1951-52. There were 14,603 teachers as against 14,253 and nearly 6,00,000 pupils as against 5,69,640 in 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 72.29 lakh is expected to be spent on education during 1953-54.

During the year, compulsory primary education was introduced in 11 sub-divisions. Today, it embraces 12 towns and covers more than 4,000 villages, the total number of children of the age group 6 to 11 being about 2,80,000. The progress of primary education among the tribal people was maintained and a number of scholarships were awarded to tribal students.

At the same time, more primary schools were converted into basic schools, bringing the total number to 142. Three graduate teachers were trained in basic education at Sevagram and Jamia Millia in Delhi. The total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 47.36 lakh in 1952-53 as against Rs. 33.21 lakh in 1951. Local bodies were given liberal grants for the maintenance of secondary schools in their areas. With a view to teaching Assamese to the hill people in the secondary schools, a training centre was started at the Titabar Basic Training Institution. It is expected to train 40 teachers annually at an estimated expenditure of more than Rs. 33,000.

Two important developments in secondary education during 1952-53 were the introduction of Hindi and Social Service as compulsory subjects. The State Government gave Rs. 25,000 to the Assam Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti for popularising Hindi and training teachers.

Food and Agriculture

A number of research schemes were conducted during 1952-53, the most important being on sugarcane, cotton, areca-nut and jute. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, a seven-point integrated programme was carried out. It laid emphasis on the use of improved seeds, manure and compost, better irrigation facilities, plant protection, the utilisation of waste lands and double and mixed cropping.

More than 900 minor irrigation projects at a cost of over Rs. 5 lakh were completed. An additional 35,000 tons of food is expected to be produced with their help. Out of the 24 major irrigation projects undertaken by the P.W.D, 8 were completed. Moreover, 47,492 acres of surplus waste land in the tea gardens were requisitioned and distributed among landless cultivators, flood-affected people and displaced persons.

Industry

From August 15, 1952, to March 31, 1953, the Cottage Industries Department sanctioned industrial loans amounting to Rs. 54,500 for the development of various cottage industries.

The State Government and the Assam Williamson Education Endowment Fund awarded more than Rs. 1,200 in stipends to individuals for training in cottage industries, in addition to Rs. 2,867 provided by the Central Government. The Government also sanctioned Rs. 8,770 as grants-in-aid for the development of cottage industries in the State.

During 1952-53, an instructor was appointed to organise the bee-keeping industry in the hill districts. Buildings are under construction for the shellac factory at Chaparmukh and most of the necessary equipment has been purchased.

Following an acute crisis in the tea industry, minimum wages were fixed for workers in plantations, rice and oil mills and public motor transport. The Government had, however, to revise the scale of wages in Cachar and other tea garden areas. This measure aided the reopening of 27 gardens, thus averting large-scale unemployment.

Public Health

Two dispensaries were opened during the year for treatment of kala-azar in the rural areas. A kala-azar hospital with 20 beds was sanctioned for Dudnai in Goalpara district. Five hookworm mobile units were also sanctioned. Anti-malaria measures were carried out extensively, and drugs worth Rs. 20,000 were distributed free of cost.

At the same time, an extensive survey of leprosy was undertaken. Altogether, 429 cases were treated in 37 leprosy clinics ; 251 are under treatment. The Government have provided extra staff and essential drugs for four maternity and child welfare centres in rural areas.

The Public Health Department undertook medical relief in the areas affected by floods. Necessary measures were taken against epidemics. Arrangements were also made for the distribution among women and children of 498 drums of milk powder received from UNICEF.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kuladhar Chaliha

A. Alley (Nongpoh, R.S.T.)
Aaran Sangma (Dainadubi, R.S.T.)
Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Hailakandi)
Abdul Jalil (Badarpur)
Ajit Narayan Deb (Kokrajhar-Sidli)
A.S. Khongphai (Nongstoin, R.S.T.)
Akshoy Kumar Das (Sorbhog)
Ananda Chandra Bezbarua (Nazira)
Baidya Nath Mookerjee (Ratabari-Patharkandi)
Baikuntha Nath Das (Patacharkushi-Barama, R.S.T.)
Baliram Das (Marigaon-Dhing, R.S.T.)
Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati (Sootea)
Bimala Kanta Borah (Jamunamukh)
Bishnuram Medhi (Hajo)
Biswadev Sarma (Tezpur North)
Puch Saprawnga (Aijal West, R.S.T.)
Chanoo Kheria (Golaghat-West)
Dalbir Singh Lohar (Digboi)
Dandiram Dutta (Kalaigaon)
Davidson Bhobora (Panery, R.S.T.)
Debeswar Rajkhowa (Dergaon)
Dharanidhar Basumatari (Rangiya, R.S.T.)
Emonsing Sangma (Phulbari, R.S.T.)
Emerson Momin (Tura, R.S.T.)
Faiznur Ali (Dibrugarh West)
Gahan Chandra Goswami (Gohpur)
Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya (Gauhati)
Gauri Shankar Roy (Katlicherra)
Ghana Kanta Gogoi (Moran)
Girindranath Gogoi (Sibsagar)
Hakim Chandra Rabha (Golapara, R.S.T.)
Hareswar Das (North Salmara)
Hareswar Goswami (Palashbari)
Harihar Choudhury (Doom Dooma)
Harrison Momin (Baghmara, R.S.T.)
Harinarayan Baruah (Teok)
Hemchandra Chakravarty (Hailakandi, Silchar)
Hemchandra Hazarika (North Lakhimpur)
Homeswar Deb Chaudhury (Patacharkushi-Barama)
Indreswar Khound (Tinsukia North)
Jadab Chandra Khaklari (Digboi, R.S.T.)
Jadunath Bhuyan (Tinsukia South)
Jatindra Narayan Das (Gossaigaon)
Joybhadra Hagjer (North Cachar Hills, R.S.T.)
J.J.M. Nichols Roy (Shillong)
Jogakanta Baruah (Jaipur)
Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Tezpur-South)
Khagendra Nath (Goalpara)
Karka Chandra Doley (North Lakhimpur, R.S.T.)
Khorsing Terang (Mikir Hills East, R.S.T.)
Kistobin Rymbai (Jowai, R.S.T.)
Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Mankachar)
Krishnananda Bramachari (Bijni)
Kuladhar Chaliha (Jorhat South)

Lila Kanta Berah (Kaliabar)
Mahadev Das (Barpeta North-East, R.S.T.)
Maham Singh (Cherra, R.S.T.)
Nurul Islam (Laharighat)
Md. Idris (Rupahihat)
Mahmud Ali (Patharkandi-Karimganj)
Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Barpeta North East)
Mahendra Hazarika (Nowgong-Raha, R.S.C.)
Mal Chandra Pegu (Golaghat West, R.S.T.)
Manik Chandra Das (Bordubi)
Mehrab Ali Laskar (Silchar)
Mohendra Nath Deka (Kamalpur)
Mohi Kanta Das (Dhekiajuli South)
Moinul Haque Choudhury (Silchar-Sonai)
Motiram Bora (Marigaon-Dhing)
Mukhtar Ali (Barpeta West)
Md. Pahar Khan (Tarabari)
Muhammad Umaruddin (Bilashipara)
Namwar Ali Barbhuiya (Katigora)
Nanda Kishore Sinha (Sonai)
Nihang Rongpher (Mikir Hills West)
Nilmani Phookan (Jorhat North)
Omeo Kumar Das (Dhekiajuli North)
Prabhat Chandra Goswami (Nalbari North)
Pratap Chandra Sharma (Nowgong-Raha)
Purandar Sarma (Mangaldai)
Purnananda Chetia (Sonari)
Robin Kakati (Amguri)
Radhika Ram Das (Pub-bangsar Silasundari Ghopa)
Rakhacharan Choudhury (Boko)
Raghunandan Dhubi (Lakhipur, R.S.C.)
Pu R. Dengthuama (Lungleh, R.S.T.)
Pu. Lalbuaia (Aijal East, R.S.T.)
Raichand Nath (Barkhola)
Rajendra Nath Barua (Golaghat East)
Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury (Ratabari-Patharkandi, R.S.C.)
Ramesh Chandra Borooah (Dibrugarh East)
Ramnath Das (Jorhat North, R.S.C.)
Ramprasad Chaubey (Lakhimpur)
Ranendra Mohan Das (Karimganj)
Rupnath Brahma (Kokrajhar-Sidli, R.S.T.)
Sahadat Ali Mandal (South Salmara)
Santosh Kumar Barua (Golokganj)
Sarju Prosad Singh (Titabar)
Sarveswar Boruwa (Bihpuria)
Sashadhar Ghosh (Panery)
Siddhinath Sarma (Rngiya)
Prafulla Chandra Goswami (Nalbari South)
Tamizuddin Prodhani (Dhubri)
Thanuram Gogoi (Nazira-Sonari)
Usha Barthakur (Samaguri)
Vacant (Naga Hills North)
Vacant (Naga Hills Central)
Vacant (Naga Hills South)

BIHAR

Governor:	R.R. Diwakar
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, Political and Appointments	Srikrishna Sinha
2. Finance, Agriculture and Labour	Anugrah Narayan Sinha
3. Land Revenue, Forests and Excise	Krishna Ballabh Sahay
4. Education	Badri Nath Varma
5. Irrigation and Electricity	Ram Charitra Singh
6. Civil Supplies, Health and Medical	Harinath Mishra
7. Industries, Transport and Information	Mahesh Prasad Sinha
8. Judicial and Legislative	Shivnandan Prasad Mandal
9. Co-operation and Veterinary	Dip Narayan Singh
10. Local Self-government and Welfare of Backward Classes	Bhola Paswan
11. Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation	S. Mohammad Ozair Munemi
12. Public Works	Muhammad Shafi

Deputy Ministers

1. Nirapada Mukherjee
2. Bir Chandra Patel
3. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	2,897	2,605	+ 292
1951-52 (Accounts)	3,430	3,282	+ 148
1952-53 (Revised)	3,577	3,136	+ 441
1953-54 (Budget)	3,300	3,334	— 34

Education

During 1952-53, Patna University was converted into a purely teaching university and its jurisdiction extended to all colleges in Patna. Colleges outsides Patna were affiliated to the new Bihar University.

The secondary school examination course was revised in order to make the high school course self-contained and with ample scope for a professional bias. The matriculation examination will thus no longer be conducted by the University but by a fully constituted School Examination Board. A basic training college has been opened at Turki.

The two oriental research institutes, *viz.*, the Nalanda Pali Institute and the Mithila Sanskrit Institute made good progress, while the Kashi Prashad Jaiswal Research Institute carried on excavation work at Kumrahar and also took up the work of editing some old Tibetan manuscripts.

The Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad published a book in Hindi, *Sahitya-ka-Adikal* by Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi. A number of other books are being published.

Food and Agriculture

The food situation continued to be difficult in 1952-53. Foodgrains were, therefore, distributed through 1,846 fair-price ration shops in towns and 9,613 shops in the rural areas. A number of relief measures were undertaken, including the supply of free grain and large quantities of seed costing the Government over Rs. 3.6 crore.

The community projects development programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. Under the Five Year Plan, Bihar has formulated 190 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.29 crore. During 1952-53, the total amount spent on these schemes was Rs. 12.23 crore.

Under the tube-well irrigation scheme, 175 of the proposed 300 tube-wells were bored in north Bihar and 205 of 283 tube-wells in south Bihar. In addition, 250 mobile pumping-sets were installed in perennial rivers.

As regards major irrigation projects, 14 flood projection embankments were completed for over 3 lakh acres of land. Twenty-six drainage schemes were launched and 0.77 lakh acres were reclaimed. A few schemes for the improvement of small rivers and drainage channels were also undertaken. Finally, two schemes in Chota Nagpur, namely, the

Kansi and the Fakidih projects, and the 19-mile long Belwa-Sathi distributary in Champaran district in north Bihar were completed.

Industry

In order to encourage medium-size industries, it was decided to set up a State Finance Corporation ; Rs. 10 lakh have been provided for it in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

As part of a scheme to reorganise cottage industries, 14 classes were opened to provide training in cotton, silk and wool weaving, pottery making, the manufacture of cutlery, dyeing and printing, and leather tanning. A scheme of research in raw materials and in the glass and pottery industries was implemented during the year. The Employees' Provident Fund scheme came into force in 1952. Thus, 42 factories with nearly 80,000 employees have so far been covered. Their monthly contributions amount to about Rs. 6 lakh. A beginning was also made with the fixing of minimum wages for agricultural workers.

Public Health

During 1952-53, special measures were undertaken to control epidemics in the scarcity areas of the State. Pilot anti-malaria schemes were in operation in order to eradicate malaria from hyper-endemic areas. The anti-kala azar centres in north Bihar fought the disease successfully. At the same time, about 6,49,500 persons were tested for tuberculosis and 3,00,000 given BCG vaccination.

The Patna T.B. centre began functioning in September 1952. During 1952-53, the Government made provision for 44 beds at a cost of Rs. 69,764. A rural and urban public health reorganisation scheme for the improvement of environmental hygiene was sanctioned to combat small-pox.

More medicines and surgical instruments were given to hospitals. Fifty additional beds were sanctioned for the Dhanbad Medical College Hospital, and the Patna Medical College and Hospital were also expanded considerably. A new surgical block with 250 beds is nearing completion. Two pathological laboratories were opened at Ranchi and Bhagalpur.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Vindhyeshwari Prasada Varma

Rameshwar Prasad Shastri (Maner)
Jagat Narayan Lal (Dinapur)
Badri Nath Verma (Patna City West-cum-Naubatpur)
Mungari Lal (Patna City West-cum-Naubatpur, R.S.C.)
Nawabzada Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi (Patna City East)
Shiv Mahadeo Prasad (Fatwa)
Ram Khelawan Sinha (Punpun-cum-Masaurshi)
Smt. Saraswati Chowdhary (Punpun-cum-Masaurshi, R.S.C.)
Dhanraj Sharma (Chandi)
Lal Singh Tyagi (Ekangersarai)
Sheosharan Prasad Sharma (Islampur-cum-Silao)
Mahabir Prasad (Islampur-cum-Silao, R.S.C.)
Jagdish Narain Sinha (Mokameh)
Rana Sheolakhpat Singh (Barh)
Tajuddin (Asthawan)
Girwardhari Singh (Bihar North)
Saiyid Muhammad Aquil (Bihar South)
Smt. Sundari Devi (Bakhtiarpur)
Smt. Manorma Devi (Bihta)
Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav (Paliganj)
Manzur Ahmad (Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj)
Chetu Ram (Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj, R.S.C.)
Ramkrishna Sinha (Nawadah-cum-Hasua)
Shakti Kumar (Nawadah-cum-Hasua, R.S.C.)
Radhakrishna Prasad Sinha (Rajauli-cum-Wazirganj)
Mahabir Choudhury (Rajauli-cum-Wazirganj, R.S.C.)
Rameshwar Prasad Yadav (Atri)
Kesho Prasad (Gaya Town)
Jaglal Mahto (Sherghaty-cum-Imamganj)
Dedhari Chamar (Sherghaty-cum-Imamganj, R.S.C.)
Jogeshwar Prasad Khalish (Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya)
Rameshwar Manjhi (Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya, R.S.C.)
Godani Singh (Arwal)

Ramcharan Singh (Kurtha)
Sheobhajan Singh (Jahanabad)
Ramchandra Yadav (Ghosi)
Rameshwar Yadav (Mokhdumpur)
Mithileshwar Prasad Singh (Tekari)
Ramnaresh Singh (Daudnagar)
Mundrika Singh (Goh)
S.M. Latifur Rahman (Rafiganj)
Priyabarat Narain Sinha (Aurangabad)
Padarath Singh (Obra)
Anugrah Narain Sinha (Nabinagar)
Rambilash Sinha (Barahra)
Ambica Singh (Arrah Muassil)
Rangbahadur Prasad (Arrah Town)
Deo Narain Singh (Sahar)
Gupta Nath Singh (Chainpur)
Ram Nagina Singh (Babhua-cum-Mohania)
Dularchand Ram (Babhua-cum-Mohania, R.S.C.)
Jagannath Singh (Sasaram-cum-Rohtas)
Govind Chamar (Sasaram-cum-Rohtas, R.S.C.)
Basawan Sinha (Dehri)
Ramchandra Rai (Ramgarh)
Rajaram Arya (Itarhi)
Lakshmi Kant Tewari (Buxar)
Harihar Prasad Singh (Dumraon)
Lallan Singh (Barhampur)
Ramananda Tewari (Sahpur
Smt. Sumitra Devi (Jagdishpur)
Hemraj Yadav (Bikramgunj)
Raghunath Pd. Shah (Nokha)
Ramanand Upadhya (Dinara)
Radha Mohan Rai (Tarari-cum-Piro)
Debi Dayal Ram (Tarari-cum-Piro, R.S.C.)
Shiva Kumar Pathak (Kuchaikot)
Kamla Rai (Gopalganj)
Abdul Gafoor Mian (Barauli)
Sheobachan Trivedi (Baikunthpur)
Nand Kishore Narain (Katea-cum-Bhore)
Chandrika Ram (Katea-cum-Bhore, R.S.C.)
Janardan Sinha (Mirganj)
Mlv. Saghirul Haq (Barharia)
Shankar Nath (Siwan)
Ram Basawan Ram (Siwan, R.S.C.)
Gadadhar Prasad (Mairwa)
Ramayan Shukla (Darauli)
Ramanand Yadav (Raghunathpur)
Girish Tewari (Manjhi)
Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (Maharajganj)
Lakshmi Narain Singh (Ekma)
Krishna Kant Singh (Basantpur West)
Harikishore Prasad (Basantpur East)
Baijnath Singh (Masrakh North)
Sukhdeo Narain Singh Mahtha (Masrakh South)
Smt. Ramswarup Devi (Marhaura)
Bishwanath Prasad Mishra (Baniapur)
Murlimanohar Prasad (Chapra Town)
Prabhunath Singh (Chapra Mufassil-cum-Garkha)
Jaglal Chowdhary (Chapra Mufassil-cum-Garkha, R.S.C.)
Daroga Prasad Rai (Parsa)
Rambinod Singh (Dighwara)
Jagdish Sharma (Sonepur)
Kedar Pandey (Bagha-cum-Ramnagar)
Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (Bagha-cum-Ramnagar, R.S.C.)
Bishwanath Sinha (Shikarpur-cum-Lauria)
Raghuni Baitha (Shikarpur-cum-Lauriya, R.S.C.)
Faizul Rahman (Sikta)
Sudama Mishra (Dhanaha)
Smt. Ketki Devi (Bettiah)
Smt. Parvati Devi (Nautan)
Jainarain Prasad (Sagauli)
Haribans Sahay (Harsidih)
Ganesh Prasad Shah (Motihari-cum-Pipra)
Jamuna Ram (Motihari-cum-Pipra, R.S.C.)
Radha Pandey (Raxaul)
Ramsundar Tewary (Adapur)
Ram Ayodhya Prasad (Ghorasahan)
Molvi Mashood (Dhaka)
Gadadhar Sinha (Patahi)
Braj Bihari Sharma (Madhuban)
Sheodhari Pandey (Govindganj)
Vacant (Kesaria)
Smt. Ramdulari (Majorganj)
Girjanandan Singh (Sheohar-cum-Belsand)
Chulhai Dusadh (Sheohar-cum-Belsand, R.S.C.)
Ramsewak Saran (Sitamarhi South)
Kuldip Narian Yadav (Sitamarhi West)
Damodar Jha (Sitamarhi)
Vivekanand Gir (Runisaidpur)
Shyam Narayan Das (Pupri South)
Habib (Pupri North)
Tildhari Mahto (Sonbarsa Frontier)
Ramcharitra Rai Yadav (Sursand)
Braj Nandan Prasad Singh (Sahebganj)
Ram Chandra Prasad Sahi (Baruraj)
Jamuna Prasad Tripathi (Kanti)
Kapildeo Narayan Sinha (Kurhani)
Birchand Patel (Mahua)
Phudeni Prasad (Mahua, R.S.C.)
Nawal Kishore Prasad Singh (Paru North)
Harihar Saran Dutta (Paru South)
Laliteshwar Prasad Sahi (Lalganj)
Chandramani Lal Chaudhary (Lalganj, R.S.C.)
Saryu Prasad (Hajipur)
Haribans Narain Singh (Raghopur)
Janak Singh (Minapur)
Mathura Prasad Singh (Katra North)
Niteshwar Prasad Singh (Katra South)
Vindhyeshwari Prasada Varma (Mazaffarpur Town)
Mahesh Prasad Sinha (Muzaffarpur-cum-Sakra)
Shivanandan Ram (Muzaffarpur-cum-Sakra, R.S.C.)
Nathuni Lal Mehta (Patepur)
Dipnarain Singh (Mahnar)
Abdul Sami Nadvi (Jale)
Ram Rup Prasad Roy (Mohiuddinnagar)
Kapuri Thakur (Tajpur)
Bashistha Narain Singh (Warisnagar)
Dhanpati Pashwan (Warisnagar, R.S.C.)
Yadunandan Sahay (Samastipur)
Sundar Mahto (Samastipur, R.S.C.)
Shahdeo Mahto (Dalsingsarai East)
Deoki Nandan Jha (Dalsingsarai West)
Mahabir Routh (Rosera)
Baleshwar Ram (Rosera, R.S.C.)
Sayeedul Haq (Darbhanga)
Hridaya Narain Chowdhary (Darbhanga North)
Radha Kanta Chowdhary (Darbhanga South)
Babulal Mahato (Darbhanga-South, R.S.C.)
Md. Shafi (Benipatti West)
Subodh Narayan Yadav (Benipatti East)
Deo Chandra Mishra (Biroul)

Smt. Krishna Devi (Bahera South)
Jainarain Jha Vineet (Bahera North)
Narendra Nath Das (Bahera North-East)
Gajendra Narayan Sinha (Singhia)
Jankinandan Singh (Madhaipur)
Smt. Janak Kishore Devi (Harlakhi)
Kumar Mahabal (Jainagar)
Sakoor Ahmad (Khajauli)
Deo Narain Jadav (Ladania)
Harinath Mishra (Madhubani)
Ram Krishna Mahto (Madhubani, R.S.C.)
Kapileshwar Shastri (Jhanjharpur)
Jogeshwar Ghosh (Laukaha)
Kashinath Mishra (Phulparas)
Shri Krishna Sinha (Kharagpur)
Basukinath Rai (Tarapur)
Jogendra Mahto (Jamalpur Town)
Nirapada Mukherji (Monghyr Town)
Rajeshwari Prasad Singh (Surajgarha-cum-Lakhisarai)
Bhagwat Prasad (Surajgarha-cum-Lakhisarai, R.S.C.)
Chandra Shekhar Singh (Jhajha)
Durga Mandal (Lachmipur-cum-Jamui)
Guru Chamar (Lachmipur-cum-Jamui, R.S.C.)
Krishna Mohan Pearey Singh (Barbigha)
Shah Mushtaque Saheb (Sheikhupura-cum-Sikandra)
Raghunandan Prasad (Sheikhupura-cum-Sikandra, R.S.C.)
Ram Narain Chowdhary (Bariarpur)
Mithan Choudhary (Bachhwara)
Ram Charitra Sinha (Teghra)
Mohammad Ilyas (Begusarai North)
Saryoo Prasad Sinha (Begusarai South)
Shib Brat Narain Sinha (Bakhri)
Brahma Deo Narain Sinha (Balia)
Dwarika Prasad (Khagaria)
Jiyalal Mandal (Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham)
Mishri Mushar (Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham, R.S.C.)
Ghanshyam Singh (Gogri)
Tribeni Kumar (Parbatta)
Kamta Prasad Gupta (Nirmali)
Khublal Mahto (Partapganj)
Lahtan Chowdhary (Supaul)
Bindheshwari Prasad Mandal (Tribeniganj-cum-Mandhepura)
Bholi Sardar (Tribeniganj-cum-Mandhepura, R.S.C.)
Ramesh Jha (Dharhara)
Upendra Narain Singh (Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa)
Jogeshwar Hazra (Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa, R.S.C.)
Shiva Nandan Prasad Mandal (Murliganj)
Kamleshwar Prasad Yadav (Kishungunj)
Tanuk Lal Yadav (Alamnagar)
Kumar Raghunandan Prasad (Naugachia-cum-Bihpur)
Ramjanam Mahto (Colgong)
Satyendra Narain Agarwal (Bhagalpur-Town)
Saiyed Maqbool Ahmad (Bhagalpur Mufassil)
Rash Bihari Lal (Sultangunj)
Pashupati Singh Prabal (Dhuriya-cum-Amarpur)
Bhola Nath Das (Dhuriya-cum-Amarpur, R.S.C.)
Raghabendra Narain Singh (Banka)
Shital Prasad Bhagat (Belhar-cum-Katoria)
Piru Manjhi (Belhar-cum-Kotoria, R.S.C.)
Siaram Singh (Pirpainti)
Ram Narian Mandal (Narpatganj-cum-Dharahra)
Dumarlal Baitha (Narpatganj-cum-Dharahra, R.S.C.)
Lakhshmi Narain "Sudhansu" (Damdaha-cum-Korha)
Bhola Pashwan (Damdaha-cum-Korha R.S.C.)
Mohit Lal Pandit (Rupauli)
Anath Kanta Basu (Thakurganj)
Mohammad Afaque (Islampur)
Rautmal Agarwala (Kishunganj)
Mohammad Ehsan (Bahadurganj)
Mohiuddin Mukhtar (Karandighi)
Jibats Himanshu Sharma (Kadwa)
Bokai Mandal (Forbesganj)
Punyanand Jha (Palasi)
Haji Ziaur Rahman (Araria)
Mohammad Tahir (Amour)
Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor (Baisi)
Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Purnea)
Sukhdeb Narain Singh (Katihar-cum-Barari)
Babulal Manjhi (Katihar-cum-Barari, R.S.C.)
Smt. Parvati Devi (Azamnagar)
Jetha Kisku (Rajmahal Damin, R.S.T.)
Ramcharan Kisku (Pakaur Damin, R.S.T.)
Babulal Tudu (Godda Damin, R.S.T.)
Binodanand Jha (Mahgama)
Budhinath Jha, "Kairab" (Godda)
Jagdish Narain Mandal (Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi)
Chunka Hembrom (Pariyahat-cum-Jarmundi, R.S.T.)
Supai Murmu (Ramgarh, R.S.T.)
Debi Soren (Dumka, R.S.T.)
Sarughna Besra (Jamtara, R.S.T.)
Madan Besra (Masalia, R.S.T.)
William Hembrom (Sikaripara, R.S.T.)
Jitu Kisku (Maheshpur, R.S.T.)
Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi (Pakaur)
Muhammad Barhanuddin Khan (Rajmahal)
Bhubneshwar Pandey (Deoghar)
Janki Prasad Singh (Madhupur-cum-Sarath)
Gokul Mahra (Madhupur-cum-Sarath, R.S.C.)
Krishna Gopal Das (Narainpur)
Sadanand Prasad (Jamua-cum-Gawan)
Kishun Ram Das (Jamua-cum-Gawan, R.S.C.)
Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Koderma)
Punit Rai (Dhanwar)
Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Giridih-cum-Dumri)
Lakshman Manjhi (Giridih-cum-Dumri R.S.T.)
Tapeshwar Deo (Bagodar)
B. Dubey (Peterbar)
Abdul Qaiyum Ansari (Gomia)
Basant Narain Singh (Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh)
Bigan Ram (Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh R.S.C.)
Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha (Barhi) (Champaran)
Kamakshya Narain Singh (Barkagaon)
Sukhlal Singh (Chatra)
Shoma Bhagat (Mandar, R.S.T.)
Bhola Nath Bhagat (Silli)
Paul Dayal (Ranchi)

Ram Ratan Ram (Ranchi, R.S.C.)
Jagannath Mahto Vakil, Kurmi (Sonahatu)
Niyaran Munda (Tamar)
Harman Lakra (Bero, R.S.T.)
Sukra Uraon (Gumla, R.S.T.)
Junus Surin (Basia, R.S.T.)
Lucas Munda (Khunti, R.S.T.)
S.K. Bage (Kolebira, R.S.T.)
Alfred Uraon (Simdega, R.S.T.)
Deocharan Manjhi (Chainpur, R.S.T.)
Balia Bhagat (Sesai, R.S.T.)
Ignes Kujur (Lohardaga, R.S.T.)
Raj Kishore Sinha (Husainabad-cum-Garhwa)
Deochand Ram Pasi (Husainabad-cum-Garhwa, R.S.C.)
Kumari Rajeshwari Saroj Das (Nagar Untari)
Amiyo Kumar Ghosh (Daltonganj)
Bhubneshwar Choube (Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur)
Jitu Ram (Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur R.S.C.)
Girjanandan Singh (Letehar-cum-Manatu)
Bhagirathi Singh (Latehar-cum-Manatu, R.S.T.)
Purnendu Nanain Singh (Topchanchi)
Smt. Manorama Sinha (Katras)
Ram Narain Sharma (Tundi-cum-Nirsa)
Tikaram Manjhi (Tundi-cum-Nirsa, R.S.T.)
Purshottam Chouhan (Dhanbad)
Raja Kali Prasad Singh (Baliapur)
Ananda Prasad Chakravarty (Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur)
Budhan Manjhi (Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur, R.S.T.)
Deo Shankari Prasad Singh (Para-cum-Chas)
Sarat Mochi (Para-cum-Chas, R.S.C.)
Devendra Nath Mahata (Jhalda)
Sirish Chandra Banerjee (Baghmundi)
Samarendra Nath Ojha (Purulia-cum-Hura)
Dinu Charmakar (Purulia-cum-Hura, R.S.C.)
Satya Kinkar Mehta (Manbazar-cum-Patamda)
Sardar Nitai Singh (Manbazar-cum-Patamda, R.S.T.)
Bhim Chandra Mahata (Barabazar-cum-Chandil)
Bhuyia Atul Chandra Singh (Barabazar-cum-Chandil, R.S.T.)
Subnath Deogam (Manoharpur, R.S.T.)
Sukhdeo Manjhi (Chakradharpur, R.S.T.)
Sidiu Hembrom (Kolhan, R.S.T.)
Ankura Ho (Jamda, R.S.T.)
Surendra Nath Birua (Manjari, R.S.T.)
Ujendra Lal Ho (Kharwawan, R.S.T.)
Kabi Mihir (Saraikella)
Sheo Chandrika Prasad (Jameshedpur)
Haripada Singh (Jugsalai-cum-Potka)
Kailash Prasad (Jugsalai-cum-Potka, R.S.C.)
Mukundram Tanti (Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora)
Ghaniram Santhal (Ghatsila-cum-Bahara gora, R.S.T.)
M. Morris (Nominated).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shyama Prasad Sinha

Krishna Bahadur (Graduates—Patna Division)
Singheshwari Prasad (Graduates—Patna Division)
Sawalia Bihari Lal Varma (Graduates—Tirhut Division)
Lakshmi Nath Jha (Graduates—Tirhut Division)
Ravaneshwar Mishra (Graduates—Bhagalpur Division)
Anil Kumar Sen (Graduates—Chotanagpur Division)
Dharam Raj Kishore (Teachers—Patna Division)
Mathura Prasad Dubey (Teachers—Tirhut Division)
Bindeshwari Prasad Mishra (Teachers—Bhagalpur Division)
Hargouri Tewari (Teachers—Bhagalpur Division)
Mahendra Prasad (Teachers—Chotanagpur Division)
Sasanka Sekhar Ghosh (Teachers—Chotanagpur Division)
Deva Saran Singh (Patna Division)
Mahanth Mahadevanand Giri (Patna Division)
Kumar Jha (Patna Division)
Sheonath Prasad (Patna Division)
Vishnu Shankar (Patna Division)
Mathura Prasad Singh (Patna Division)
Brajendra Bahadur (Tirhut Division)
Kumar Kalyan Lal (Tirhut Division)
Baidyanath Mishra (Tirhut Division)
Braj Bihari Prasad (Tirhut Division)
Ram Bahadur Roy (Tirhut Division)
Niwas Narain Sinha (Tirhut Division)
Beer Narain Chand (Bhagalpur)
Jageshwar Mandal (Bhagalpur)
Sagar Mohan Pathak (Bhagalpur)
Jamuna Prasad Singh (Bhagalpur)
Mayanand Thakur (Bhagalpur)
Qudratullah (Bhagalpur)
R. Narsingh Rao (Chotanagpur Division)
Ram Prakash Lal (Chotanagpur Division)
Ajit Prasad Singh Deo (Chotanagpur Division)
Kantu Kumar Lal (Chotanagpur Division)
Subodh Kumar Sen (Chotanagpur Division)
Sambhunath Roy (Chotanagpur Division)
Abul Hayat Chand (Elected by Assembly)
Saiyid Amin Ahmad (Elected by Assembly)
Basanta Chandra Ghose (Elected by Assembly)
Ramanand Choudhury (Elected by Assembly)
Gauri Shankar Dalmia (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Rampyari Devi (Elected by Assembly)
Habibul Haque (Elected by Assembly)
Bariar Hembrom (Elected by Assembly)
Jaideva Narain (Elected by Assembly)
Jitu Lal (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Nayama Khatoon Haider (Elected by Assembly)

Nurullah (Elected by Assembly)
Radho Govind Prasad (Elected by Assembly)
Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi (Elected by Assembly)
Indra Narain Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Kusheshwar Sinha (Elected by Assembly)
Raghubans Prasad Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Shree Krishna Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Kamta Prasad Sinha Kam (Elected by Assembly)
Shyama Prasad Sinha (Elected by Assembly)
Gita Prasad Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Brajendra Narain Yadav (Elected by Assembly)
Sitaram Yadav (Elected by Assembly)
Mohan Lal Mahto Viyogi (Nominated)
Jagannath Prasad Mishra (Nominated)
Tridib Nath Banerji (Nominated)
Lady Anise Imam (Nominated)
Narayanji (Nominated)
Brajnandan Prasad (Nominated)
Fateh Narain Singh (Nominated)
Rameshwar Prasad Singh (Nominated)
Brijraj Krishna (Nominated)
Harendra Bahadur Chandra (Nominated)
Ramcharan Sinha (Nominated)
Jaideva Prasad (Nominated)

BOMBAY

Governor : Girja Shankar Bajpai

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Political and Services	Morarji R. Desai
2. Revenue, Agriculture and Forests	B.S. Hiray
3. Education and Law	Dinkarrao N. Desai
4. Finance, Prohibition and Industries	Jivraj N. Mehta
5. Local Self-government and Co-operation	M.P. Patil
6. Public Works	M.M. Naik Nimbalkar
7. Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes	G.D. Tapase
8. Labour and Health	Shantilal H. Shah
9. Civil Supplies	Y.B. Chavan

Deputy Ministers

1. Education	Srimati Indumati Chamanlal
2. Public Works	B.J. Patel
3. Backward Classes	D.N. Wandrekar
4. Agriculture and Forests	K.F. Patil
5. Public Health	B.D. Jatti
6. Local Self-government and Co-operation	B.D. Deshmukh
7. Prohibition	T.R. Naravane
8. Revenue	M.G. Faki
9. Civil Supplies	V.K. Sathe

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
1950-51 (Accounts)	6,431	6,437	− 6
1951-52 (Accounts)	6,270	6,258	+ 12
1952-53 (Revised)	6,434	6,824	−390
1953-54 (Budget)	6,784	6,776	+ 8

Education

During 1952-53, about Rs. 4 crore were provided for compulsory primary education, Rs. 51.05 lakh for school buildings, Rs. 1.50 crore for basic education and Rs. 50 lakh for teachers' training institutions. Out of 16 new colleges proposed, 13 have already started functioning. A sum of Rs. 92.03 lakh was provided for secondary education in the State and Rs. 14.40 lakh in merged areas. A provision of Rs. 1.35 crore was also made for technical and vocational education.

A number of secondary schools were converted into technical schools; Rs. 24.41 lakh were provided for the opening of libraries and Rs. 16 lakh for visual education.

During 1952-53, a demonstration child guidance clinic run by a parent-teacher group was established at Balbhavan. In the merged areas free and compulsory primary education was introduced and teachers were given more time to pass the qualifying examination.

Food and Agriculture

The Bombay Agricultural Tenancy and Land Improvement Act was amended during the year. The rent of land was fixed at 1/6th of the produce instead of 1/3rd for non-irrigated and 1/4th for irrigated land. Legislation was also passed for abolishing several types of tenure systems, particularly in the merged areas. The institution of intermediaries and the levy established under some of the tenures for the collection of rent were thus done away with.

The rationing of food was abolished from December 2, 1952, except in 12 cities and 33 towns, and simplified rationing was introduced in 29 towns. While the statutory levy was completely abolished, millets and coarse grains were obtained on a voluntary basis and rice, paddy and wheat were bought under the Government's monopoly purchase system.

During 1952-53, the Government distributed improved seeds and manure, extended irrigation facilities and carried out research on important crops like wheat, rice, pulses and sugarcane. In the field of irrigation, the Meshwa Canal Project, costing Rs. 53 lakh is almost complete, while six other big projects are in progress, in addition to 10 minor irrigation works on which over Rs. 1 crore have so far been spent. With the loan given by the Centre, 587 works were completed and 661 were in the process of completion.

To improve animal husbandry and livestock, key farm centres with provision of artificial insemination for select breeding were established. In addition, 14 key villages and farms are being opened with 500 cows at each centre.

The Aarey Milk Colony near Bombay maintained its progress and supplied pure pasteurised bottled milk to the people at reasonable prices. Today it has 12 units with a cattle population of over 12,000; the daily processing of milk amounting to 3,200 maunds.

The total expenditure under the Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 146 crore of which the State Government's contribution will be Rs. 130 crore. Already Rs. 53 crore have been spent on various development schemes. The community project development programme was launched in 13 blocks, comprising 1,233 villages. The area covered is 7,07,994 acres with a population of 1,22,859.

Seven major schemes for the supply of power are being implemented. They are the Radhanagari hydro-electric scheme in Kolhapur, a power-house on the river Panchaganga, the Jog distribution scheme, the Chola thermal power station, the north and south Gujarat electric grid schemes and the Koyna project in Satara district.

Industry

Over 7,000 factories have been registered in the State under the Factory Act of 1948, and their number is steadily growing. During 1952-53, the Government granted 32 licences for starting new industries like cement, paper, pharmaceuticals, radio sets, studio equipment, motor gasolene, thermos flasks, batteries, etc. The total capital involved was Rs. 657.79 lakh.

In order to provide loans for medium and small-scale industries, it was decided to start an Industrial Credit Corporation with a capital of Rs. 2 crore. The Advisory Council for Industries, representing industrialists, labour and various non-official institutions, was reorganised during 1952-53. The function of the Council is to advise the Government on problems relating to industrial organisation. Under the development plan, a provision of Rs. 1.25 crore has also been made. Meanwhile, training facilities in technical colleges and schools have been considerably enlarged to cope with the growing demands of various industries.

Statutory minimum wages were prescribed for industrial workers in various industries, including oil mills, tanneries and leather manufacture, rice and flour mills, and tobacco manufacture. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act was extended to sugar manufacture also. A sum of Rs. 38.78 lakh was set apart to meet expenditure incurred on the welfare centres.

Public Health

The expenditure on health services rose from Rs. 164 lakh in 1945-46 to Rs. 461 lakh in 1952-53. As a result of the strengthening of the public health and medical services, the number of deaths was reduced during the year from 25.5 per 1,000 to 18.31, infant mortality from 160.83 to 128.66 and maternity mortality from 6.92 to 5.38 per 1,000.

The T.B. hospital at Aundh will have 50 additional beds for displaced persons. A second hospital will shortly be opened, Rs. 30.89 lakh being provided for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 127.22 lakh was provided for anti-malaria operations, including the cost of DDT spraying. Also, Rs. 40 lakh were given for the setting up of a DDT manufacturing plant. There were 23 anti-malaria centres in 1953, and 11.72 million out of 35 million persons benefited from the DDT spray operations.

Provision was made for the opening of five hospitals, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 22.48 lakh was given for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh was earmarked for expansion of the leper colony at Sholapur and the establishment of a leprosy hospital.

The Medical Practitioners Act was amended so as to provide enhanced penalties for quacks. The electoral rolls of the Dental Council were also amended. The Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine were organised and regulated. Legislation for the control of nurses and midwives was introduced. The Drugs Act was enacted in order to exercise control on the manufacture of drugs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: D.K. Kunte

Mohammed Taher Habib (Agripada-Madanpura-Foras Road-Chhunna Bhatti)
Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Ahmedabad City Taluka)
Vrajlal Keshavlal Mehta (Ahmedabad City No. 1)
Jaykrushna Harivallabhdas Patel (Ahmedabad City No. 2)
Smt. Indumati Chimnalal (Ahmedabad City No. 3)
Mahmad Sharif Alarakhji Chipa (Ahmedabad City No. 4)

Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavda, (Ahmedabad City No. 5)
Moraji R. Desai (Ahmedabad City No. 6-7)
Keshavji Ranachhodji Veghela (Ahmedabad City No. 6-7 R. S. C.)
Madanmohan Mangaldas (Ahmedabad City No. 8)
Vithal Ganpat Kute (Ahmednagar)
Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (Ahmednagar Taluka-Parner)
Madiwalappa Bandappa Kabadi (Akalkot-South Sholapur)
Ganpat Laxman Sonavane, (Akalkot-South Sholapur, R.S.C.)
Datta Appaji Deshmukh (Akola-Sangamner)
Gopala Shrawana Bhangare (Akola-Sangamner, R.S.T.)
Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte (Alibag)
Namdeo Yadav Patil (Amalner)
Gopalrao Awate (Ambegaon)
Jivraj Narayan Mehta (Amreli-Damnagar)
Shanubhai Mahjibhai Patel (Anand North)
Natvarsinhji Solanki (Anand South)
Harisinhji Bhagubhai (Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jagadia-Valia)
Mohan Narsi (Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jagadia-Valia, R.S.T.)
Balso Purso Kadam (Ankola-Karwar)
Narsagouda Yelagouda Patil (Athni)
Padamappa Hiriyappa Gunjal (Athani-Chikodi)
Venkangouda Hanamantgouda Patil (Badami)
Bassappa Tammanna Murnal (Bagalkot)
Holibasappa Shivalingappa Meggud (Bailhongal)
Chaturbhai Jethabhai Chauhan (Balasinor-Kapadvanj)
Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (Bandra-Khar-Juhu)
Madhubhai Jaysinh Patel (Bansda South Vyara, R.S.T.)
Gilabrao Dadasaheb Mulik (Baramati)
Makanji Pushotam Patel (Bardoli Valod-Palsana-Mahuva);
Khushalbhai Dhanabhai Dhodia, (Bardoli Valod-Palsana-Mahuva, R.S.T.)
Chhotabhai Zaverbhai Sutaria (Baroda City)
Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel (Baroda Waghodia)
Methabhai Ramjibhai Chauhan (Baroda-Waghodia, R.S.C.)
Tulsidas Subharnrao Jadav (Barsi-Madha)
Narsing Tatya Deshmukh (Barsi North)
Sadanand Gopal Warty (Bassein)
Sadashivarao Bapurao Bhosale alias Kutre (Belgaum Rural)
Bhujang Keshav Dalvi (Belgaum Urban)
Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Bhagdaon-Chalisgaon)
Jalamkha Sandebajkha Tadvi (Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon, R.S.T.)
Mustafa Gulamnabi Faki (Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalyan)
Pandurang Dharmaji Jadav (Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalyan, R.S.C.)
Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol (Bhor-Velhe-South Mulshi)
Vishwanath Tukaram Patil (Bhudhargad-Ajra)
Kodardas Kalidas Shah (Bhuleshwar Market)
Nilkantha Ganesh Sane (Bhusawal Jamner)
Keshav Raghav Wankhede (Bhusawal Jamner, R.S.C.)
Mallangouda Ramangouda Patil (Bijapur)
Kailashnarain Shivanarain Narola Alias Kailas (Bori-Bunder-Marine Lines)
Madhav Krishna Deshpande (Borivli)
Shivabhai Ranchhodbhai Patel (Borsad-No. 1)
Ishwarbhai Khudabhai Chavada (Borsad-No. 2)
Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai (Broach)
Amul Maganlal Desai Bulsar-Chikhli)
Bhulabhai Naranbhai Patel (Bulsar-Chikhli, R.S.T.)
Salebai Abdul Kadar (Chakla Mandvi Chinch Bunder)
Ramdas Kiliachand (Chanasma-Harij-Patan)
Khemchandbhai S. Chavda (Chanasma-Harij-Patan, R.S.C.)
Vithal Sitaram Patil, (Chandgad)
Madhavrao Laxmarao Jadav (Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan)
Dongar Rama More (Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan, R.S.T.)
Naushir Gursetji Bharucha (Chaupati-Grant Road-Tardeo)
Ratilal Bechardas Mehta (Chembur Ghatkopar and villages and Sion North)
Bhaijibhai Garbandhbhai Tadvi (Chhota Udepur, R.S.T.)
Shankar Dadoba Kothawale, (Chikodi)
Smt. Radhabai Maturi Shreyakar (Chikodi, R.S.C.)
Vasantrao Lakhagoda Patil (Chikodi-Raibag)
Bhagirath Sadanand Jha (Chinchpockli-Lower Parel Love Grove)
Chandrasen Kamble (Chinchpockli-Lower Parel Love Grove, R.S.C.)
Tukaram Krishna Shetye (Chiplun-Khed)
Sudkoji Baburao Khedekar (Chiplun-Khed, R.S.C.)
Bhanu Shankar Manchharam Yagnik (Chira Bazar-Thakurdwar Fanas Wadi)
Madhav Gote Patil (Chopda)
Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta (Chorasi)
Nathalal Dayabhai Parikh (Colaba-Fort)
Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Dabboi)
Trimbak Ramchandra Narvane (Dadar-Saitan Chowky)
Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Dahanu-Umbergaon)
Bhimra Radka Rupji (Dahanu-Umbergaon, R.S.T.)
Bhanusaheb Thorat (Dangs Surgana-Peint-Dindori)
Anant Lahanu Jadhav (Dangs-Surgana-Peint-Dindori, R.S.T.)
Wajuddin Ahmed Parkat (Dapoli-Khed)
Chhotalal Jivabhai Patel (Daskori)
Popatlal Mulshankar Joshi (Deesa Dhanera)
Jivanbhai Khodidas (Dhahgam)
Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Deodar Kankrej-Wav-Tharad)
Joita Ajaji Solanki (Deodar Kankrej-Wav-Tharad, R.S.C.)
Waman Nagoji Rane (Deogad)

Gulam Rasul Myasaheb Kureshi (Dhanduka)
Atara Bhikha Zina (Dharampur, R.S.T.)
Basavraj Ayappa (Dharwar)
Basavanappa Ramappa Tambakad (Dharwar-Kalghatki)
Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Dholka)
Sukdeo Totaram More (Dhullia)
Sonuji Devram Vankhedar, (Dhullia, R.S.C.)
Jawsing Mansing Solanki, (Dohad, R.S.T.)
Vithalrao Nanasaheb Patil (East Satara)
Jaising Daulatsing Raul (East Shahada-Sindhkhada-Nandurbar)
Tukaram Huraji Gavit (East Shahada-Sindhkhada Nandurbar, R.S.C.)
Mafatlal Motilal Patel (East Sidhpur)
Ekanathrao Sampatrao Patil (Edlabad)
Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Erandol)
Kuberappa Parappa Gadag (Gadag)
Chanabasappa Sadasivappa Hulkoti (Gadag-Mudargi)
Mahadeo Dundappa Shreshti (Gadhinglaj)
Kikubhai Gulabhai Naik (Gandevi)
Bhagvan Bhabhabhai Barad (Ghogho-Kodinar)
Smt. Lilavati Dhirajlal Banker (Girgaum-Khetwadi)
Dahyabhai Lallabhai Rajput (Godhra)
Appanna Ramappa Pamchagavai (Gokak)
Mahadev Ramchandra Pawar (Guhagar)
Madiwalappa Ruderappa Pattansehtti (Guledgud-Kamatgai)
Ramchandra Gopal Kamat (Haliya-Yellapur-Supal)
Siddappa Chanbassappa Sindhur (Hangal)
Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjire (Hatkanagale)
Dattatraya Santaram Power (Hatkangale, R.S.C.)
Martand Dhondiba Magar, (Haveli Dhond)
Ganpat Sambhaji Kharat (Haveli Dhond, R.S.C.)
G.V. Hallikeri (Haveli)
Gangaram Kirpashankar Shukla (Himatnagar)
Khemji Rupaji Garasia (Himatnagar, R.S.T.)
Shankaragouda Yaswantagouda Patil (Hippargi-Bagewadi)
V.V. Patil (Hirekerur)
Ram Krishna Narsinha Kamat (Honavar)
Anandappa Shiddappa Kambli (Hubli)
Dharmappa Yallappa Sambran (Hubli, R.S.C.)
Malagouda Punagouda Patil (Hukeri)
Shivalingappa Rudrappa Kanthi (Hangud)
Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji (Idar)
Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Indapur)
Mallapa Karabassappa (Indi-Sindgi)
Laxman Jettappa Kabadi (Indi-Sindgi, R.S.C.)
Sadashivrao Daji Patil (Islampur)
Gulam Rasul Hajee Hassan Bhagwan Shaikh (Jalgaon-Mhasawad)
Bhagwan Budhaji Khandkare (Jalgaon-Mahasawad, R.S.C.)
Chhotabhai Makanbhai Patel (Jambussar)
Basappa Danappa Jatti (Jamkhandi)
Vijyasinhrao Dafle (Jath)
Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (Javli-Mahabaleshwar)
Lalchand Dhulabhai Ninama (Jhalod, R.S.T.)
Dattartraya Amrutrao Dhobale (Junnar)
Purshottamdas Ranchhodas Patel (Kadi)
Malharrao Rajaramrao Desai (Kangal)
Bhagwandas Mayachand Sheth (Kalol Mehsana District)
Mohanbhai Manabhai Rathod (Kalol Panch Mahal)
Khanchand Gopaldas Mansukhani (Kalyan, Central, Kalyan, Camp)
Kanji Govind Kerson (Kalyan West)
Vishwanathrao Rajanna Tulla (Kamathipura-Nagpada)
Keshav Vyankatesh Rane (Kankavli)
Shankerlal Herjiwandas Shah (Kapadvanj)
Yeshwant Balwant Chavan (Karad North)
Yashwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Karad South)
Chinubhai Kishorebhai Patel (Karjan-Sinor)
Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Karmala)
Narayan Tukaram Sarnaik (Karvir)
Gundu Dashrath Patil (Kavathe-Mahankal (Miraj)—Tasgaon East)
Basappa Shidlingappa Aragavi (Khanapur, Belgaum)
Dattajirao Bhausaheb Deshmukh (Khanapur-South Satara)
Laxman Babajee Bhingardeve (Khanapur, South Satara, R.S.C.)
Ishaqbhai Abbasbhai Bandukwala (Khara-Talao-Kumbarwada)
Tatya Anandrao Jadav (Khatav)
Pandharinath Ramdas Kabirbuva (Khed)
Shankerji Okhaji Thakarda, (Kheralu)
Balvant Dhondo Baralay (Kolhapur City)
Khadirsab Abdulsab Sheikh (Konnur)
Jagannath Shanker Barhate (Kopergaon)
Shankarrao Ganpatrao Gharge (Koregaon)
Jagannath Sitaram Dhond (Kudal)
Ramkrishna Biranna Naik (Kumta Hanavar)
Indravadan Manmohanrai Oza (Kurla-Bandra East)
Madhav Dattatraya Desai (Lalbag-Parel)
Vithal Ganesh Kalambate (Lanja)
Jayantilal Zaverbhai Patel (Lunawada-Santrampur)
Tersinh Motisinh Bhabhunor (Lunawada-Santrampur, R.S.T.)
Tauji Bajirao Gund (Madha-Mohol)
Mohd. Abdul Latif (Mahim-Dharavi)
Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite, (Malsiras)
Shripad Sadashiv Mahajan (Malwan)
Shivappagouda Bapugouda Patil (Managoli-Bableshwar)
Shantaram Laxman Peje (Mandangad-Dapoli)
Prabhakar Ramkrishna Deshmukh (Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad)
Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad, R.S.C.)
Madhvilal Bhailalbhai Shah (Matar-Cambay)
Alabhai Natubhai Vanker (Matar-Cambay, R.S.C.)
Salvati Subramanian (Matunga Sion-Koliwada)
Veerdhawal Yeshwantrao Dabhade (Maval-North Mulshi)
Mafaldo Uvaldo Mascarenhas (Mazgaon-Ghodapdeo)
Maneklal Chunilal Modi (Mehmedabad)

Hargovanbhai Dhanabhai Patel (Mehsana North-Patan)
Keshavlal Bholidas Patel (Mehsana South)
Vishram Hari Patil (Mewasa-Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada)
Janardan Phoyaraya Valavi (Mewasa-Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada, R.S.T.)
Smt. Shrimatibai Charudatt Kalante (Miraj)
Ramanlal Pitambardas Soni (Modasa-Meghraj)
Ladku Naur Bhoir (Mokhada-Wada-Shahpur)
Amrita Ragho Pawar (Mokhada-Wada-Shahpur, R.S.T.)
Pranesh Gurbhat Sidhanti Vakil (Muddebihal)
Hiralal Bandulal Shah (Mudhol)
Bhaskar Narayan Dighe (Murud-Shrivardhan)
Udaisinh Virsinh Vadodia (Nadiad North)
Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (Nadiad South)
Dalpat alias Damji Buchar (Nandod-Dedipada-Sagbara, R.S.T.)
Pandurang Mahadeo Murkute (Nasik-Igatpuri)
Dattatraya Tulshiram Kale (Nasik Igatpuri, R.S.C.)
Bhika Trimbak Pawar (Nasik-Igitpuri, R.S.T.)
Bhulabhai Dulabhai Tadvi (Naswadi, R.S.T.)—Unconstituted
Adiveppagouda Shiddanagouda Patil (Navalgund-Nargund)
Lallubhai Makanji Patel (Navsari)
Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod, (Navsari, R.S.C.)
Shankarrao Chindhji Bedse (Nawapur-Sakri)
Surji Lashkari Valwi (Nawapur-Sakri, R.S.T.)
Mohamed Sabir Abdul Sattar (North Malegaon)
Smt. Raje Nirmala Devi Vijayasinh Bhosale (North Sholapur)
Mohanlal Vrijbhai Senjlia (Okhamandal-Dhari Khamba)
Chhotubhai Vanmalidas Patel Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej)
Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej, R.S.T.)
Julalsing Shankarrao Patil (Pachora);
Jaswantlal Saubhagyachand Shah (Padra)
Yusuf Miyaji (Palanpur-Deesa)
Galba Nanji Chodhary (Palanpur-Abu-Vadgem-Danta)
Game Fata Vasia (Palanpur-Abu-Vadgem-Danta, R.S.T.)
Maruti Padmakar Meher (Palghar-Jawhar)
Trimbak Bhau Mukne, (Palghar-Jawhar, R.S.T.)
Jayawant Ghanasham More (Pandharpur-Mangalwedha)
Maruti Mahadeo Kamble (Pandharpur-Mangalwidha, R.S.C.)
Atmaram Pandurang Sawant (Panhala Bawda)
Narhar Parsharam Thosar (Panvel-Karjat Matheran-Khalapur)
Manohar Kushaba Padir (Panvel-Karjat Matheran-Khalapur, R.S.T.)
Hemappa Veerabhandrapa Koujalgi (Parsgad)
Rewla Sukar Patel, (Pardi)
Bhagwantrao Damodar Deshmukh (Parola)
Daulatrao Shirpatrao Desai (Patan)
Madhav Maruti Nirhali (Pathardi)
Ambaji Tukaram Patil (Pen-Uran)
Bhaskar Rambhai Patel (Petlad North)
Manibhai Prabhudas Parikh (Petlad South)
Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar alias Nanasaheb (Phaltan-Man)
Ganpatrao Devji Tapase (Phaltan-Man, R.S.C.)
Digambar Vinayak Purohit (Poladpur-Mahad)
Vinayak Krishna Sathe (Poona City Central)
Smt. Malti Madhav Shirole (Poona City North-West)
Popatlal Ramchandra Shah (Poona City South-East)
Shridhar Mahdev Joshi (Poona City South-West)
Gopaldas Venidas Patel (Prantij-Bayad-Malpur)
Purshottam Jethabhai Solanki (Prantij-Bayad-Malpur, R.S.C. Unconstituted)
Madhavrao Narayanrao Memane (Purandhar)
Dhayandeo Santaram Khandekar (Radhanagri)
Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Rahuri)
Sitaram Murari Subhedar (Rajapur)
Hanamanta Yellappa Mumbaraddi, (Ramdurg)
Kallangowda Fakirgowda Patil (Ranebennur)
Sitaram Nana Surve (Ratnagiri)
Dhanji Maharu Bonde (Raver)
Maruti Sitaram Sawant (Roha-Sudhagad)
Andanappa Janappa Doddameti (Ron)
Shantilal Trikamlal (Sanand)
Basantrao Bandu Patil (Sangli)
Ramdas Bhausaheb Shirke (Sangmeshwar)
Keshvarao Shripatrao Raut (Sangola)
Bhanabhai Galabbhai Tadvi (Sankheda, R.S.T.)
Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Santalpur-Radhanpur Sami)
Prataprao Deorao Bhonsle, (Sawantwadi)
Manilal Hargovinddas Pathak (Savli)
Pratapsing Hirabhai Patel, (Sehra-Limkheda-East Haria)
Virsingbhai Kanibhai Nisara (Sehra-Limkheda-East Haria, R.S.T.)
Madhav Ganpatrao Mane (Sewree-Kalachowky Naigaum-Wadala)
Sitaram Namdeo Shivtarkar (Sewree-Kalachowky Naigaum-Wadala, R.S.C.)
Rangarao Namdeo Patil (Shahuwadi)
Trimbak Shivaram Bharde (Sheogaon)
Malappa Basappa Huralikoppi (Shiggaon)
Venkatesh Timmanna Magadi (Shirhatti)
Rajaram Tukaram Bagade (Shirol)
Sarojini Krishnarao Babar (Shirala-Walwa)
Gajamal Dalpat Mali (Shirpur)
Shivarao Bhavanrao Thorat (Shrigonda)
Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Shrigonda, R.S.C.)
Bhaurao Govindrao Chaugule (Shrirampur-Newasa)
Govind Dattatraya Sane (Sholapur City South)

Shivshankar Mallappa Dhanshetti (Sholapur City North)
Timmappa Maniappa Motansar, (Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod Hedge)
Narayan Sahadeo Patil (Sindhkheda)
Vasant Narayan Naik, (Sinnar-Niphad)
Amratrao Dhondiba Rankhambe, (Sinnar-Niphad, R.S.C.)
Vithal Dattatreya Ghate (Sirur)
Venmali Tangania Chaudhari, (Songadh-North Vyara, R.S.T.)
Bhausaheb Sakharam Hiray (South Malegaon-North Nandgaon)
Gordhandas Ranchodas Chokhawalla (Surat City East)
Mohmad Husen Abdulsamad Golandaz (Surat City West)
Sayaji Lakshman Silam (Tank Pakhadi-Byculla West Kalachowki West)
Dattajirao Bhaurao Suryawanshi (Tasgaon-West)
Madhav Vinayak Hedge (Thana)
Fazle-Abas Taiyabali Jamindar, (Thasra)
Chanbasappa Jagadevappa Ambli (Tikota-Bilgi)
Bhawanishanker Padmanabha Divgi (Umarkhadi Dongri-Wadibunder)
Ibrahim Ali Patel (Vagra-Amod)
Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Vengurla)
Kacharabhai Kanjidas Patel (Vijapur North)
Mansing Pruthviraj Patel (Vijapur South)
Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Vile Parle Andheri Versova)
Maganbhai Ranchodbhai Patel (Viramgam)
Shivabhai Prabhudas Patel (Visnagar)
Dadasaheb Kasherao Jagtap (Wai-Khandala)
Homi Jehangirji Talyarkhan (Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi)
Smt. Induben Nanubhai Desai (West Baria)
Baburao Balasaheb Ghorpade, (West Satara)
Dayalji Tribhovan Patel (West Sidhpur East-Pattan)
Mahadev Narayan Birje (Worli-Prabhadevi)
Vithalrao Nathu Patil (Yawal)
Madhavrao Trimbak (Patil) Shinde (Yeola-Nandgaon)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: R.S. Hukkerikar

Kashinath Mannalal Agrawal (Elected by Assembly)
Gavishiddappa Shiddappa Belwadi (Elected by Assembly)
Sadashiv Laxman Benadikar (Elected by Assembly)
Atmaram Raoji Bhat (Elected by Assembly)
Santprasad Ranchodlal Bhatt (Elected by Assembly)
Pannalal Maneklal Chinai (Elected by Assembly)
Joseph Altino Colaco (Elected by Assembly)
Dinshawji Ratanji Daboo (Elected by Assembly)
Shantaram Mahadeo Dahanukar (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Lilavati Hiralal Desai (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Elected by Assembly)
Pandurang Vasudeo Gadgil (Elected by Assembly)
Ghulam Haider Walimohamed (Elected by Assembly)
Ramrao Shriniwasrao Hukkerikar (Elected by Assembly)
Padmanabh Subraya Kamat (Elected by Assembly)
Arjunlal Bhogilal Lala, (Elected by Assembly)
Mahaldar Gous Mohiuddin (Elected by Assembly)
Ramrai Mohanrai Munshi (Elected by Assembly)
Ramchandra Manohar Nalavade (Elected by Assembly)
Vithal Sakharam Page (Elected by Assembly)
Maganbhai Bhikhabhai Patel, (Elected by Assembly)
Chimanlal Kuberdas Shah (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Joutsnaben Bahusukhram Shukla (Elected by Assembly)
Vaman Gangadhar Yardi (Elected by Assembly)
Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni (Graduates—Bombay City-1)
Damubhai Chhaganbhai Shukla (Graduates—Ahmedabad City)
Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik (Graduates—Poona City)
Chandrakant Chhotalal Mehta (Graduates—Northern Division)
Sonusing Dhansing Patil (Graduates—Central Division)
Madhav Hari Godbole (Graduates—Southern Division)
Moreshwar Vasudev Donde (Teachers—Bombay City)
Thakorlal Shripatrai Thakore (Teachers—Ahmedabad City)
Jagannath Balwant Kumthekar (Teachers—Poona City
Desaibhai Nathabhai Patel (Teachers—Northern Division)
Gajan Shripat-Khair (Teachers—Central Division)
Keshav Gopal Pandit (Teachers—Southern Division)
Chunilal Damodar Barfivala (Local Authorities—Bombay City)
Bejonji Aderji Dalal (Local Authorities—Bombay City)
Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar (Local Authorities—Bombay City)
Devji Rattansi Palan (Local Authorities—Bombay City)
Morarji Ranchodji Desai (Ahmedabad City)
Prabhudas Balubha Patwari (Ahmedabad District)
Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Baroda-cum-Amroli)
Motilal Hargovandass Vin, (Broach-cum-Panch Mahals)
Vithalbhai Ranchodbhai Patel (Mehsana-cum-Banaskantha)

Chunibhai Muljibhai Patel (Kaira)
Premshanker Kesavram Bhatt (Surat) (Poona City)
Narhar Ganpat Pawar, (Poona)
Supdu Bhadu Patil (East Khandesh)
Maneklal Amolakchand Bhatewara (Nasik)
Ganpatrao Dhondiba Sathe (Sholapur)
Ramchandra Narayan Bhave (North Satara)
Shankarrao Channappa Edke, (Bijapur)
Sadanand Keshav Golvankar (Kolaba-cum-Thana)
Huchaya Fakiraya Kattimani, (Dharwar)
Shankar Vithal Lingras, (Kohlapur-cum-South Satara)
Chudaman Ananda Rawandale (Ahmednagar-cum-West Khandesh)
Devchand Chaganlal Shaha (Belgaum)
Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawad (Ratnagiri-cum-Kanara)
G.D. Ambedkar (Nominated)
Maghanbhai P. Desai (Nominated)
V.S. Dongre (Nominated)
F.D. Ghodke (Nominated)
K.A. Hamid (Nominated)
Smt. Sushila Jayadeo Kulkarni (Nominated)
B.C. Lagu (Nominated)
B.G. Limaye (Nominated)
Dahyabhai Jivanji Nai (Nominated)
Smt. Jethi T. Sipahimalani (Nominated)
D.S. Sodhi (Nominated)
Ramshankar Jeshankar Upadhya (Nominated)

MADHYA PRADESH

Governor: B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Co-ordination, Appointments, Police and Publicity.	Ravi Shankar Shukla
2.	Industries and Commerce, Law and Forests	D.K. Mehta
3.	Education, Local Self-government and Indian Languages	P.K. Deshmukh
4.	Finance and Separate Revenue and Registration	Brijlal Biyani
5.	Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operatives and Rural Development	Shankarlal Tiwari
6.	Public Health and Jails	M.S. Kannamwar
7.	Tribal Welfare, Public Works and Electricity	Naresh Chandra Singh
8.	Food, Labour and Rehabilitation	Din Dayal Gupta
9.	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Civil Supplies	B.A. Mandloi
10.	Planning and Development	R.K. Patil

Deputy Ministers

1.	Finance	P.L. Dhagat
2.	Home	Birendra Bahadur Singh
3.	Education	Abdul Quadir Siddiqui
4.	Agriculture	Ganesram Anant
5.	Revenue	Vasantrao P. Naik
6.	Commerce and Industry	Smt. P.B. Jakatdar

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,965	1,674	+ 291
1951-52 (Accounts)	2,360	1,822	+ 538
1952-53 (Revised)	2,390	2,120	+ 270
1953-54 (Budget)	2,506	2,453	+ 53

No new taxes were proposed, but the rates of existing court fees were altered so as to remove anomalies in certain types of litigation. In the matter of payment of sales tax, a concession was made to cottage industries, and to the handloom industry in particular, by amending the Sales Tax Act. Of the total budget expenditure, 56.4 per cent is on the development of rural areas. The balance is to be spent on urban areas or on schemes which are likely to benefit both rural and urban areas.

In July 1953, the Government floated a 10-year Development Loan for Rs. 1 crore at 4 per cent interest with an issue price of Rs. 99/8/- for Rs. 100. The loan was oversubscribed.

Education

During 1952-53, a number of primary schools were opened and the salary of teachers was increased. The Government took over the Berar Victoria Memorial Technical Institute in January 1952, and a technical high school was opened at Amravati in August 1952. Free engineering classes were started at Kalaniketan, Jabalpur, from September 1952. During the year, the Social Education Department ran 5,036 centres, in which 11,040 teachers were employed to teach 2,60,453 adults. A scheme for opening libraries was also introduced, and boxes containing 100 to 150 books each distributed to 700 centres in the State. A committee was set up for the promotion of social education.

Food and Agriculture

The year saw the inauguration of four community projects in Raipur, Bastar, Hoshangabad and Amravati districts, thus ushering in a new era of co-ordinated and intensive development. Work in the project areas was begun on October 2, 1952 at Abhanpur in Raipur district. Since the greatest emphasis in development programmes is on the production of food, the projects were located in the principal food-growing tracts of the State. In the tribal areas of Bastar, the project was designed to include additional features in order to meet the requirements of the *Adivasis*.

The Department of Land Reforms was reorganised with a view to solving the problems of *nistar* which arose with the abolition of *malguzari* in the State. On account of the prolonged drought since the middle of August 1952, the *kharif* crops were damaged badly in a number of districts. The *rabi* crops also received a setback for want of winter showers. The collection of land revenue, amounting to more than Rs. 28 lakh, was consequently suspended and a little over Rs. 6,71,000 were remitted to give relief to the agriculturists. The State Government also followed a liberal policy in granting *taccavi* and sanctioned loans up to a sum of Rs. 1 crore under various heads. An allotment of about Rs. 19 lakh was made for relief purposes between November 1952 and October 1953. Thirty road-works,

24 metal breaking centres and 14 minor tanks and wells were opened as relief measures.

The State Government decided to render all possible help for the success of the "Bhoodan Yagna" movement. Accordingly, a Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly to provide for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yagna Board. Its function will be to supervise the donation of land and its proper examination and distribution. Steps are already being taken to establish this Board.

Six major and 23 minor irrigation projects included in the Five Year Plan were approved. These were estimated to cost Rs. 381.45 lakh and irrigate about 2 lakh acres of land. Work has already started on 2 major and 2 minor projects.

The Government Agricultural College continued to impart agricultural education up to the B.Sc. standard and the State-aided Science College at Khamgaon up to the intermediate class in agriculture.

Industry

The Ballarpur Paper Mills and the Nepa Mills made good progress. During the year, 118 quarry and 131 mining leases as well as 487 prospecting licences were granted. Samples of coal from the Damua, Kalichappar and Rakhikol collieries were sent to the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad, where preliminary investigations were carried out.

The Industries Section conducted peripatetic demonstrations in weaving, dyeing and printing at various centres. Experiments were carried out with a view to evolving improved labour-saving devices, and training was given to weavers in weaving special varieties of cloth such as upholstery, curtains, bed-spreads, etc.

The Cottage Industries Laboratory worked out a process for the manufacture of blue-black ink from myrobalans. It also devised a complete set of machinery for the manufacture of stationery. The industrial institute scheme for research and training in cottage and small-scale industries came into operation on November 1, 1952.

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was enforced from November 1, 1952 in the textile, cement, electrical, mechanical and general engineering industries. The scheme is likely to benefit approximately 38,000 workers.

Public Health

The main building of the Medical College at Nagpur was opened by the President on March 20, 1953. In view of the pressing demand for T.B. beds, it is proposed to add 25 beds to the Medical College Hospital, bringing the total to 75 beds. While opening more dispensaries of modern medicine, the Government has also been encouraging the establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the rural areas.

The State Government has accepted in principle the provincialisation of District Headquarters hospitals by gradual stages at the rate of three per year. In the budget for 1953-54, necessary provision has been made for the provincialisation of the main hospitals at Akola, Khandwa and Bilaspur. Steps have also been taken to open an Ayurvedic pharmacy at Raipur for the manufacture of medicines for supply to Ayurvedic dispensaries run by the *janpad sabhas* and municipal committees.

In order to combat the recurrence of plague, the Government sanctioned a pilot scheme. One Plague Control Unit, consisting of an Assistant Health Officer, three Sanitary Inspectors and field workers was established in February 1953. The State Government was allotted 8

National Malaria Control Units during 1953-54 by the Central Government. Under the scheme, malaria control operations were carried out at Khandwa, Jalgaon, Chanda, Jagdalpur, Nagpur and other places.

The Government also launched, in co-operation with the States of Hyderabad, Orissa, and Madras and the World Health Organisation, an anti-yaws campaign, with headquarters at Ahiri in Chanda district.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kunji Lal Dubey

Amrutrao Ganpatrao Sonar (Achalpur)
Mohammad Masud Khan Akbar Khan (Akaltara-Masturi)
Kulpat Singh Kupitram (Akaltara-Masturi, R.S.C.)
Brijlal Nandlal Biyani (Akola)
Saqui Niyazi Mohmad Subhan (Akot)
Arjunsingh Sisodia (Amarwara)
Narayan Maniramji Wadiwa (Amarwara, R.S.T.)
Ramanuj Saran Singh (Ambikapur)
Parasnath (Ambikapur, R.S.T.)
Girdharilal Chaturbhuj Sharma (Amgaon)
Wamanrao Gopalrao Joshi (Amravati)
Babulal Kashiprasad (Amravati, R.S.C.)
Lakhanlal Gupta (Arang-Kharora)
Sukhchaindas (Arang-Kharora, R.S.C.)
Jagjiwan Ganpatrao Kadam (Arvi)
Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik (Baihar)
Haresingh Bakhat Singh (Baihar, R.S.T.)
Kanhaiyalal Bahadur Singh (Balaghat)
Ghiyasuddin Syed Naziruddin Kazi (Balapur)
Dagdu Zangoji Palspagars (Balapur, R.S.C.)
Keshaolal Gomasta (Balod)
Smt. Daranbai (Balod, R.S.T.)
Krishna Nand Ramcharan (Banda)
Bisahoodas Kunjram (Baradwara)
Ram Rao Ubgade (Barghat)
Jaidev Gadadhar (Basna)
Vishwanath Yadaorao Tamaskar (Bemetara)
Jagtarandas (Bemetara, R.S.C.)
Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi (Betul)
Ramrao Krishnarao Patil (Bhadrawati)
Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (Bhainsdehi)
Rama Bakaram Lanjewar (Bhandara)
Chakrapani Shukla (Bhatapara-Sitapur)
Bajirao Bihari (Bhatapara-Sitapur, R.S.C.)
Laxminarain Das (Bhatgaon)
Hirasah (Bijapur, R.S.T.)
Laxmi Shanker (Bijairaghogarh)
Sheo Dulare (Bilaspur)
Smt. Rani Padmavati Devi (Broi-Deokar)
Bhutnath (Bori-Deokar, R.S.C.)
Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Brahmapuri)
Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Buldana)
A. Qudir M.O. Masum (Burhanpur)
Ramkrishna Mohan (Champa)
Laxman Krishnaji Wasekar (Chanda)
Gajanan Premram (Chandrapur-Birra)
Mulchand Tikaram (Chandrapur-Birra, R.S.C.)
Pundlikrao Balkrishna Chore (Chandur)
Lal Shyam Shah (Chauki, R.S.T.)
Krishna Ganesh Rekhade (Chhindwara)
Shankarpratapsingh Randhirsigh (Chichli)
Mohkamsingh Sawatsingh Gond (Chicholi, R.S.T.)
Trimbak Bhikaji Khedekar (Chikhli)
Dora Dokka (Chitrakote, R.S.T.)
Harishchandra Laxmichand Marothi (Damah)
Boda Dara (Dantewara, R.S.T.)
Deorao Shioram Patil (Darwha)
Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath Gowande (Daryapur)
Kisan Narayan Khandare (Daryapur R.S.C.)
Gokaram Singh (Deobhog)
Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Deoli)
Shankar Vithal Sonawane (Deoli, R.S.C.)
Ramgopal Sharma (Dhamtari)
Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo (Dharamjaigarh)
Budnath Sai (Dharamjaigarh, R.S.T.)
Alihassan Jiwabhai Mamadani (Digras)
Dwarka Prasad Anant Ram (Dindori)
Roop Singh Umarao Singh (Dindori, R.S.T.)
Bijay Lal (Dongargarh)
Dhannalal Jain (Dongargaon)
Ghanshyam Singh Gupta (Durg)
Niranjansingh Ridhsingh (Gadarwara)
Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (Gadhchiroli-Sironcha, R.S.T.)
Namdeorao Balaji Poreddiwar (Gadhchiroli-Sironcha)
Rituparn Kishore Das (Gandai)
Durga Charan (Ghargoda)
Lalit Kumar Singh (Ghargoda, R.S.T.)
Ramchandra Wasudeo Kathade (Gondpipri)
Manoharbhai Babarbhai (Gondia)
Pannalal Beharilal Dube (Goregaon)
Shyamsundar Narain Laxminarayan (Gotegaon)
Mulchand (Gudhiyari)
Maheshdatta Mishra (Harda)
Premnath Rishi Wasnik (Harda, R.S.C.)
Mishrilal Shermal Sand (Harsud)
Premshanker Laxmishankar Dhagat (Hatta)
Kadora (Hatta, R.S.C.)
Ramkisandas Motilal Mohota (Hinganghat)
Mohammad Abdulla Khan Pathan (Hingna)
Nanhelal Bhurelal (Hoshangabad)
Jagdish Narayan (Jabalpur-I)
Matua (Jabalpur-I, R.S.C.)
Kunjilal (Jabalpur-II)
Vidyanath Thakur (Jagdalpur)
Doomar (Jagdalpur, R.S.C.)
Kashirao Raibhan Patil (Jalgaon)
Lakheshar Dwarkadas (Janjgir-Pamgarh)
Ganeshram Moharsai (Janjgir-Pamgarh, R.S.C.)
Ramkrishna Atmaram Belsare (Jarud)
Bijai Bhushan Singh Deo (Jashpurnagar)
Johan (Jashpurnagar, R.S.T.)
Narayan Zuglaji Nandurkar (Kalamb)
Bajrangji Lahanu Thekedar (Kamptee)
Kaushalnath Laxmichand (Kamtha)
Manohar Rao Jatar (Kamhiwara)

Bhanupratap Deo (Kanker)
Ratan Singh (Kanker, R.S.C.)
Vithalsinha Jaisinha Thakur (Karanja)
Shankarlal Tiwari (Katangi)
Motiram Odakya (Katangi, R.S.C.)
Banwarilal Noubatram (Katghora)
Adityapratap Singh Tribhuwan Pratap Singh (Katghora, R.S.C.)
Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Katol)
Ganda Prasad (Kawardha)
Rajman (Keskal, R.S.T.)
Birendra Bahadur Singh (Khairagarh)
Jagmohandas Maheshwari (Khamaria)
Purushottam Govind Ekbote (Khamgaon)
Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi (Khandwa)
Devkaran Balchand (Khandwa, R.S.C.)
Krishna Chandra Tara Chand Sharma (Khurai)
Pyarelal Khuman (Khurai, R.S.C.)
Brijlal (Kosamandi Kasdol)
Naindas (Kosamandi Kasdol, R.S.C.)
Kashiram Tiwari Palturam Tiwari (Kota)
Bhopal Rao (Kurud)
Tilochan (Kuthrel)
Krishnarao Dogoji Thakur (Lakhandur)
Sitaram Jairam Bambhore (Lakhandur, R.S.C.)
Durga Shanker Mehta (Lakhnadon)
Vasant Rao (Lakhnadon, R.S.T.)
Shantilal Sabhsukhlal Jain (Lalburra)
Tejilal Harish Chandra Tembhare (Lanji)
Ajodhya Prashad (Mahasamund)
Parmanand Bhai (Majholi-Panagar)
Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Malkapur)
Roop Narayan Jhanak Lal Chaturvedi (Mandla-Niwas)
Bhupat Singh Kariya (Mandla-Niwas, R.S.T.)
Jwala Prasad (Manendragarh)
Pritram Kurrey (Manendragarh, R.S.C.)
Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh (Mangrulpir)
Shioraya Krishnaya Gangashettiwar (Maregaon)
Anandrao Marotirao Pawar (Mehkar)
Laxman Thakuji Gawai (Mehkar, R.S.C.)
Balkrishna Mulchand Bhandari (Melghat)
Smt. Prabhawatibai Jaywant Jakatdar (Mohadi)
Panjabrao Balkrishna Sadatpure (Morsi)
Marotrao Sambhsheo Kannamwar (Mul)
Beharilal Deorao (Multai)
Bhakru Keoji Mahar (Multai, R.S.C.)
Kalusingh Shersingh (Mundi)
Ramgopal Bansidhar Tiwari (Mungeli)
Anjordas Deodas (Mungeli, R.S.C.)
Shamrao Deorao Dhotre (Murtajapur)
Govind Prasad Sharma (Murwara)
Surendra Lal (Nainpur-Mohgaon)
Akali Basori (Nainpur-Mohgaon, R.S.T.)
Madangopal Jodhraj Agarwal (Nagpur I)
Dindayal Gupta (Nagpur II)
Smt. Vidyawatibai Pannalalji Dewadia (Nagpur III)
Mancharsha Rustamji Awari (Nagpur IV)
Vinayak Jagannath Changhole (Nagpur IV, R.S.C.)
Rajkumar Shukla (Nandgaon-Durg Dist.)
Punjabrao Bapurao Yaolikar (Nandgaon-Amravati Dist.)
Jalamsingh Supda Ingle (Nandura)
Rameshwar Arjun (Narayanpur, R.S.T.)
Rameshwar Prasad Rupchand (Nargoda)
Smt. Sarladevi Dwarkaprasad Pathak (Narsimhapur)
Khubchand Baghel (Pacheda)
Dharampal (Pal)
Bhandariram (Pal, R.S.T.)
Padamraj Singh Raja Raghuraj Singh (Pandaria)
Udairam (Pandhar)
Dattatraya Krishnarao Deshmukh (Pandharkavada)
Tarachand (Panduka)
Nek Narain Singh Thakur (Patan)
Mathuraprasad Banshidhar (Pendra)
Narainsingh Dagalsingh (Piparia)
Ganpat Rao Dani (Pithore)
Narainsinha Sampatsinha Uike (Purada)
Wasantrao Phulsingh Naik (Pusad)
Daulat Laxman Khadse (Pusad, R.S.C.)
Baij Nath (Raigarh)
Piarelal Singh (Raipur)
Smt. Shyam Kumari Devi (Rajim)
Rudrasaran Pratap Singh Tribhuwanpal Singh (Rampur, R.S.T.)
Chintamanrao Govind Tidke (Ramtek)
Lalendra Ramchandra Wasnik (Ramtek, R.S.C.)
Balaprasad alias Balaji (Rehli)
Kunjilal (Rithi)
Md. Shafi Muhammad Subrati (Sagar)
Arjun Ganaji Samrit (Sakoli)
Nashik Khantudu Terpude (Sakoli, R.S.C.)
Leeladhar Singh (Sakti)
Sheobux Ram (Samri, R.S.T.)
Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Saoner)
Ravi Shankar Shukla (Saraipali)
Naresh Chandra Singh (Sarangarh)
Vedram (Sarangarh, R.S.C.)
Nilkanth Rao (Sausar)
Jhingru Poosay (Sausar, R.S.C.)
Sheshrao Krishnaji Wankhede (Sawargaon)
Kashi Prasad (Sehora)
Mahendranathsingh Dadu (Seoni)
Gangacharan Beharilal (Shahpur)
Dattu Tukaram Thakre (Shankarpur-Sindhewahi)
Pandurang Antaram Chunarkar (Shankarpur-Sindhewahi, R.S.C.)
Tukaram Ganpat Khumar (Shegaon)
Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Sindhi)
Haribhajan Kanwar (Sitapur, R.S.T.)
Basant Kumar Mishra (Sleenabad)
Hariprasad Nandlal (Sohagpur)
Piloo Jagru (Sukma, R.S.T.)
Jyotshi Jwala Prasad (Surkhi)
Chandrabhushan Singh Sheoraj Singh (Takhatpur)
Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhao (Talogaon)
Shanti Sarup (Tamia-Parasia)
Phulbhan Shah (Tamia-Parasia, R.S.T.)
Raghuvar Gorelal Modi (Tendukheda)
Saligram Ramratan Dixit (Tirora)
Narayan Sambhuji (Tumsar)
Smt. Radhadevi Kisanlal Goenka (Ugwa)
Ramchandra Pandurang Lanjewar (Umrer)
Shridhar Nathoba Jawade (Wadhona)
Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Walgaon)
Deorao Yeshawantrao Gohokar (Wani)
Thansingh Tikaram Bisen (Waraseoni)
Smt. Shantabai Narulkar (Wardha)
Mahadeorao Nagorao Pawade (Warora)
Shankar Sadashio Kulkarni (Washim)
Maroti Kashiram Khirade (Washim, R.S.C.)
Tarachand Shermal Surana (Yeotmal).

MADRAS

Governor : Sri Prakasa

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home (Police) and Public	K. Kamaraj Nadar
2. Health, Co-operation, Housing and Ex-servicemen	A.B. Shetty
3. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Women's Welfare Industries and Labour	M. Bhaktavatsalam
4. Finance, Food, Education, Law Courts and Prisons	C. Subramaniam
5. Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration and Prohibition	B. Parameswaran
6. Public Works	S. Rajeswara Sethupathi
7. Revenue	M.A. Manickavelu Naicker
8. Local Administration	S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	5,816	5,945	— 129
1951-52 (Accounts)	5,943	6,444	— 501
1952-53 (Revised)	6,336	6,875	— 539
1953-54 (Budget)	6,575	6,575	—

Education

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 459.73 lakh in 1945-46 to nearly Rs. 1,200 lakh in 1952-53. Steps were taken to convert the existing elementary and ordinary training schools into basic schools. During 1953, there were 50 basic training and 715 basic schools. For children of the age group 2½ to 5 years, there were pre-basic sections attached to 27 basic schools.

The Government also provided liberal concessions in respect of education and financial aid to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the backward classes. Fifteen per cent of the seats were reserved for these Castes and Tribes in the Government arts and professional colleges, and 25 per cent for the other backward classes.

Recently, the State Government granted full concession in respect of fees in elementary and lower secondary schools and half-fee concession in high schools for children of non-gazetted Government officials and employees of local bodies drawing Rs. 300 and less per month.

Food and Agriculture

During 1952-53, Rs. 328.29 lakh were spent on the development of agriculture and fisheries as against Rs. 316.53 lakh in 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 373.13 lakh has been provided for 1953-54. Under the Five Year Plan, an additional production of 8.60 lakh tons of rice and millets is expected at the end of 1955-56, besides 7.5 lakh bales of cotton. The

Government's irrigation programme includes more than 300 minor irrigation schemes and medium multipurpose projects. A sum of Rs. 1,580 lakh was spent on irrigation in 1952-53. Under the Grow More Food programme, 338 irrigation schemes were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.54 crore to irrigate about 1,63,600 acres. The Government undertook several relief measures in order to remove scarcity conditions in the Rayalaseema area. A sum of about Rs. 10 crore was spent on famine relief.

Industry

The pilot project for the exploitation of lignite deposits in south Arcot district was inaugurated on March 5, 1953, at a cost of about Rs. 70 lakh. Investigation showed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite in an area of about 100 sq. miles. The samples compared favourably with grade I coal received from Bengal.

During 1952-53, the number of joint stock companies, oil mills, sugar factories and textile mills was 3,554, 1,192, 17 and 85, respectively. The Government sanctioned a revised scheme for the survey of cottage and small-scale industries in nine selected areas in the State.

Public Health

During the year, Rs. 527 lakh were spent on medical relief and public health. Thirty-seven anti-malaria schemes functioned in 3,600 villages in 18 districts, covering a total area of 10,000 sq. miles. The malaria control programme was extended to other areas also.

Finally, the number of beds in the hospitals was considerably increased. Also, improvement was effected in the standard of work done at the hospitals by opening special departments.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: J.S. Pillai

S. Venkatrama Iyer (Adiramapattinam)
G. Narayanasami Nayudu (Aduthurai)
Chinnathambi (Alangulam)
K. Krishnan (Alathur)
Koran (Alathur, R.S.C.)
P. Chockalingam (Ambasamudram)
Mohamad Salihu Maraicair (Aranthangi)
S. Panchaksharam Chettiar (Arcot)
Palaniandi (Ariyalur)
B. Bakthavathsulu Naidu (Arkonam)
V.K. Kannan (Arni)
Jayaramu Reddiar (Aruppukotai)
N. Rethina Goundar (Aravakuruchi)
P. Subramaniam (Attur)
Smt. Soundaram Ramachandran (Authoor)
K. Moidu (Badagara)
M. Gangappa (Bellary)
B.K. Nallaswami (Bhavani)
V. Krishnasamy Padayachi (Bhuvanagiri)
S.S. Kolkebail (Brahmawar)
K.T. Sreedharan (Cannanore)
Ramaswami Goundar (Chengam)
S. Chellapandi (Cheranmahadevi)
A. Appu (Chevayur)
Darmalinga Nayakar (Cheyyar)
G. Vagheesam Pillai (Chidambaram)
A.S. Sahajananda (Chidambaram, R.S.C.)
K. Vinayakam (Chingleput)
S.C.C. Anthony Pillai (Choolai)
C. Subramaniam (Coimbatore)
Manjayya Shetty (Coondapur)
S. Ramsamy (Cuddalore)
A. Rathinam (Cuddalore, R.S.C.)
P.T. Rajan (Cumbum-Madurai District)
Sonapathy Goundar (Dharampuram)
P.R. Rajagopala Goundar (Dharmapuri)
M.S. Munisamy Pillai (Dindigul)
S. Arthanareeswara Goundar (Edappadi)
R. Krishnaswami Naidu (Edirkottai)
Raju (Erode)
Aranganathan (Gingee)
P.S. Nalla Goundar (Gobichettipalayam)
A.J. Arunachala Mudali (Gudiyattam)
A.M. Rathnasami (Gudiyattam, R.S.C.)
U. Krishna Rao (Harbour)
Ijari Sirasappa (Harpanahalli)
Duraisami Goundar (Harur)
Nanjappan (Harur, R.S.C.)
Narayanan Nambiar (Hosdrug)
R. Nanganagoud (Hospet)
M. Muni Reddy (Hosur)
K.R. Viswanathan (Jayakondan)
Ayyaru (Jayakondan, R.S.C.)
V. Krishnaswamy (Kadambur)
R.A. Nataraja Mudaliar (Kalasapakkam)
K. Parthasarathy (Kallakurichi)
Anandan (Kallakurichi, R.S.C.)
S. Deivasigamany (Kancheepuram)
A.K. Subbaraya Gounder (Kangayam)
AR. A. RM. Chockalingam Chettiar (Karaikudi)
A.B. Shetty (Karkal)

M. Manickasundaram (Karur)
T.V. Sannasi (Karur, R.S.C.)
M.S. Mogral (Kasargod)
Nallasivam (Kodumudi)
V.K. Palaniswamy Gounder (Koilpalaiyam)
S.G. Virupakshiah (Kollegal)
A.K. Chakkeri (Kottakkal)
K.P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar (Kozhikode)
D. Krishnamurthy Gounder (Krishnagiri)
Kotrabasavan Goud (Kudligi)
T.R. Varadan (Kumbakonam)
Krishna Iyer (Kuthuparamba)
Rajachidambaram (Lalgudi)
R. Kuppuswami (Madukkarai)
V. Venkatasubba Reddy (Madurantakam)
B. Parameswaran (Madurantakam, R.S.C.)
P. Ramamoorthy (Madurai-North)
T.K. Rama (Madurai-South)
K. Mohammed Hajee Seethi (Malappuram)
Chadayan Miniyadan (Malappuram, R.S.C.)
Rajagopal (Manachanallur)
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar (Manamadurai)
A. Peter (Manapparai)
L.C. Pais (Mangalore)
K.C. Gopalan Unni (Mannarghat)
Manali Kandasami (Mannargudi)
Subbiah (Mannargudi, R.S.C.)
K. Madhavan Nambiar (Mattanur)
K.R. Sambandam (Mayuram)
A. Veloo (Mayuram, R.S.C.)
M. Kandasamy Kandar (Mecheri)
R. Gopala Goundar (Melmalayanur)
Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Melur)
V.S. Sivaprakasam (Melur, R.S.C.)
Kempe Gounder (Mettupalaiyam)
Muthuramalinga Thevar (Mudukulathur)
Mottayakudumban (Mudukulathur, R.S.C.)
N.N. Suvarna (Mulky)
Thangavelu (Musiri)
C.R. Ramaswamy (Mylapore)
Sankaravarma Raja (Nadapuram)
Sivaraj (Nagapattinam)
Vadivelu (Nagapattinam, R.S.C.)
K.V. Ramaswami (Namakkal)
M.P. Periaswami (Namakkal, R.S.C.)
P.G. Karuthiruman (Nambiyur)
P.G. Manickam (Nambiyur, R.S.C.)
M.G. Sankar (Nanguneri)
M.D. Thiyagaraja Pillai (Nannilam)
Muthukumaraswami (Nannilam, R.S.C.)
P.K. Gopalakrishnan (Nattika)
P. Venkatesa Sholagar (Nidamangalam)
Muthu Thevar (Nilakotai)
S. Ayyangar (Nilakotai, R.S.C.)
Ari Gowder (Nilgiri)
K.H. Bomman (Nilgiri, R.S.C.)
P. Rathinasami Pillai (Omalur)
S. Lakshmipathy Naicker (Ottanchatram)
M. Narayana Kurup (Ottapalam)
T. Ganpathi (Palavoor)
K. Ramakrishnan (Palghat)
M.P. Mangala Gounder (Palni)
B. Vaikunta Baliga (Panemangalore)
S. Radhakrishnan (Panruti)
Swayamprakasam (Papanasam)
Govindan (Paramakudi)
R. Rangaswami Gounder (Paramathi)
V. Sankaranarayana Menon (Pattambi)
V. Nadimuthu Pillai (Pattukottai)
K.P. Gopalan (Payyanur)
S. Kandasami Goundar (Pennagaram)
Paramasivam (Perambalur)
Palanimuthu (Perambalur, R.S.C.)
Kunhiraman Kitavu (Perambra)
S. Pakkiriswamy Pillai (Perambur)
Kunhimohammad Shafee (Perintalamanna)
Mookayya Thevar (Periyakulam)
V. Muthn (Periyakulam, R.S.C.)
N. Mahalingam (Pollachi)
P.K. Thirumoorthi (Pollachi, R.S.C.)
M.A. Manickavelu Naicker (Polur)
Gopala Menon (Ponnani)
E.T. Kunhan (Ponnani, R.S.C.)
K. Gajapathy (Ponneri)
O. Chengam Pillai (Ponneri, R.S.C.)
Kolla Venkaiah (Ponnur)
V. Balakrishnan (Pudukottai)
K. Venkataramana Gowda (Puttur, S. Kanara District)
K. Ishwara (Puttur, S. Kanara District, R.S.C.)
Kunhirama Kurup (Quilandy)
Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathy (Ramanathapuram)
M. Muniswami Goundar (Ranipet)
T.M. Kaliannan (Rasipuram)
N. Ramakrishna Iyer (Saidapet)
T.P. Elumalai (Saidapet, R.S.C.)
C. Lakshmana Kandar (Salem-Rural)
P. Varadarajulu Naidu (Salem-Town)
G. Samia Koorayar (Salliyamangalam)
Ramasundara Karunalayapandian (Sankaranainarkoil)
Urkavalan (Sankaranainarkoil R.S.C.)
K.T. Kosalaram (Sattankulam)
S. Ramaswamy Naidu (Sattur)
Thinakarasami Thevar (Sedapatti)
M. Subramanya Naicker (Sholingur)
C. Muthia Pillai (Sirkali)
R.V. Swaminathan (Sivaganga)
T. Shanmugam (Sriperumbudur)
Chitrambalam (Srirangam)
D.K. Raju (Srivilliputtur)
Vaikuntam (Srivilliputtur, R.S.C.)
A. Sambasivam (Talavasal)
T. Narayanan Nambiar (Taliparamba)
Ramalingam (Tanjore)
M. Marimuthu (Tanjore, R.S.C.)
C.H. Kanaran (Tellicherry)
Subramania Pillai (Tankasi)
Palaniappan (Thirumayam)
Chinnayya (Thirumayam, R.S.C.)
K. Venkataswami Naidu (Thousand Lights)
J. Sivashumukham Pillai (Thousand Lights, R.S.C.)
P. Rangasami Reddiar (Thuraiyur)
Venugopala Goundar (Tindivanam)
Jagannathan (Tindivanam, R.S.C.)
T.S. Arthanari (Tiruchengode)
S. Arumugam (Tiruchengode, R.S.C.)
S.T. Adityan (Tiruchendur)
V. Arumugam (Tiruchendur, R.S.C.)
M. Kalyanasundaram (Tiruchirapalli North)
A. Ramaswami (Tiruchirapalli South)
T.D. Muthukumarasami Naidu (Tirukkoyilur)
A. Muthusamy (Tirukkoyilur, R.S.C.)
K. Rajaram (Tirumangalam)
Somayajulu (Tiruneiveli)
Arumugam (Tiruneiveli, R.S.C.)
M.A. Muthiah Chettiar (Tirupattur-Ramanathapuram District)

E.L. Raghva Mudali (Tirupattur-N. Arcot District)
M.P. Ramachandran (Tirupporur)
Rangaswami Naidu (Tiruppur)
Arumugham (Tiruppur, R.S.C.)
K. Uppi Saheb (Tirur)
M. Doraikannu (Tiruttani, R.S.C.)
Chellathurai (Tiruvadanai)
V. Govindaswamy Naidu (Tiruvallur)
M. Dharmalingam (Tiruvallur, R.S.C.)
A. Ramachandra Reddiar (Tiruvannamalai)
R. Thangavelu (Tiruvannamalai, R.S.C.)
Palaniswami Goundar (Tondamuttur)
A.M. Sambandam (Triplicane)
K.B. Menon (Trithala)
J.L.P. Roche (Victoria Tuticorin)
Mounaguruswami Naidu (Udamalpet)
M. Kandasamy Padayachi (Ulundurpet)
D. Narayanaraju (Undi)
A.S. Subbaraj (Uthamapalayam)
Palaniswami (Uthukuli)
V.K. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Uttiramerur)
Chinnaswamy Naidu (Vadamadurai)
P. Kandasami Goundar (Valappadi)
A.K. Hanumantharaya Goundar (Vaniyambadi)
V. Madanngopal (Vedasandur)
A.K. Masilamani Chetti (Vellore)
H.M. Jagannathan (Vellore, R.S.C.)
Govindaswami Nayagar (Vikravandi)
P. Selvaraj (Vilatikulam)
Nagarajan (Villupuram)
K. Shunmugam (Virudhunagar)
Sami Kannu (Vriddachalam)
Kattimuthu (Vriddachalam, R.S.C.)
Somasundara Goundar (Wandiwash)
D. Dasarathan (Wandiwash, R.S.C.)
P. Jeevanandam (Washermanpet)
Padma Prabha Goundar (Wynad)
Velukkan Chamadi (Wynad, R.S.T.).

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P.V. Cherian

M.K.M. Abdul Salam (South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli)
A.M. Allapichai (State Legislative Assembly)
N. Annamalai Pillai (State Legislative Assembly);
K. Balasubramanya Ayyar (Madras South Graduates)
V. Bhashyam Ayyangar (Nominated)
K. Bhashyam (Madras South Graduates)
M. Bhaktavatsalam (State Legislative Assembly)
V. Chakkarai Chetty (State Legislative Assembly)
P.V. Cherian (Madras South Graduates)
Nary C. Clubwala Jadhav (Nominated)
T.M. Daivasikhamani Achariar (Nominated)
M. Ethirajulu (State Legislative Assembly)
A. Gajapathy Nayagar (State Legislative Assembly)
Alexander Gnanamuttu (Madras South Teachers)
M.P. Govinda Menon (State Legislative Assembly)
V. Gurunandan Row (State Legislative Assembly)
V.K. John (State Legislative Assembly)
G. Krishnamurthi (Madras South Teachers)
T.G. Krishnamurthi (State Legislative Assembly)
T.T.P. Kunhipocker (West Coast)
A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar (Madras South Graduates)
Mahomed Usman (Nominated)
S. Manjubhashini (State Legislative Assembly)
P.N. Marthandam Pillai (Nominated)
C. Maruthavanam Pillai (South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli)
Mohamed Raza Khan (State Legislative Assembly)
S. Muthulakshmi Reddi (Nominated)
T.M. Narayanaswamy Pillai (State Legislative Assembly)
N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar (State Legislative Assembly)
S. Narsapaya (West Coast)
C. Nathamuni Naidu (Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot)
S..O.S.P. Odayappa (Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli)
K.N. Palaniswami Gounder (Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris)
E.H. Parameswaran (Madras South Teachers)
C. Perumalswami Reddi (Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot)
T. Purushotham (Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot)
C. Rajagopalachari (Nominated)
O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar (Nominated)
V.R. Ranganathan (Madras South Teachers)
V. Rangaswami (Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris)
T.S. Sankaranarayana Pillai (Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli)
M. Satyanarayana (Nominated)
M.P. Sivagnana Gramani (State Legislative Assembly)
S.P. Sivasubramanya Nadar (Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli)
A. Somasundara Reddiar (South Arcot-cum Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli)
S. Srinivasa Rao (State Legislative Assembly)
B.V. Subrahmanyam (State Legislative Assembly)
R.S. Subbalakshmi (Nominated)
P.B.K. Thiagaraja Reddiar (Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris)
G. Venkatachalam (Nominated)

ORISSA

Governor: P. Kumaraswami Raja

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Works, River Valley Development, Rehabilitation and Public Relations	Nabakrushna Chaudhuri
2. Law, Development and Health	Dinabandhu Sahu
3. Industry and Transport	Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja
4. Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce	Sonaram Soren
5. Finance and Education	Radhanath Rath
6. Revenue, Supply and Excise	Sadashiv Tripathi

Deputy Ministers

1. Health	Smt. Basanta Manjari Devi
2. Works	Bhairab Chandra Mahanti
3. Jails, Political and Commerce	Nilmani Routrai
4. Public Relations	Anup Singh Deo
5. Agriculture and Local self-Government	Santanu Kumar Das
6. Transport	Tirthabasi Pradhan
7. Supply	Kripanidhi Naik

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,031	1,201	— 170
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,196	1,086	+ 110
1952-53 (Revised)	1,360	1,240	+ 120
1953-54 (Budget)	1,357	1,446	— 89

Education

During 1952-53, 884 primary schools were opened and 110 raised to the upper primary status. A modified syllabus including several features of basic education was introduced in 4,000 selected primary and 16 elementary training schools.

In order to reorganise secondary education, the Board of Secondary Education Orissa Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. During the year, 25 middle English schools and 15 high schools were opened, bringing the total to 550 and 198, respectively. The standard of teaching in the colleges was improved by recruiting better qualified teachers, and increased grants were sanctioned.

There were 162 centres for adult education. Intensive work was done in three compact areas and 15,666 adults were made literate. A sum of Rs. 140 lakh was provided for social education.

Food and Agriculture

In the past year about 3,000 acres of land were reclaimed. The intensive cultivation programme included land reclamation, distribution

of improved seeds, supply of fertilisers and agricultural implements, production and distribution of rural compost and adoption of plant protection measures against pests and diseases.

During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 25 lakh was allotted for major irrigation works, while Rs. 23,589 were spent on minor irrigation schemes.

The production of crops was on the whole satisfactory. For the period November 1, 1952, to October 31, 1953, the procurement target for rice was fixed at 2 lakh tons. Up to the end of March 1953, 1,91,412 tons of rice were produced as against 96,335 tons during the last *kharif* year.

Industry

The establishment of a cotton yarn factory, a factory for the production of 10,000 tons of aluminium ingots, a weaving mill and a tube mill for the manufacture of 30,000 tons of steel tubes is underway. A steel re-rolling mill has started working and a paper mill and a jute mill are being set up.

Two more schemes were approved—one for setting up a ginning plant and the other to find industrial uses for non-edible oils. Financial help was given to a large number of medium and small-scale industries. Special attention was paid to a recording plant at Cuttack, two power-loom factories at Sambalpur and Behrampur, as well as a biscuit plant and two salt extraction companies.

Mention may be made of wooden toy manufacture at Cuttack, the manufacture of clay and unbreakable toys in Ganjam district and the bell metal and brass utensil factory in Balasore district among the cottage industries. Up to March 1953, 1,03,779 yards of *khadi* were produced under the Khadi Development Scheme. The total production of hand-loom cloth rose to about 6 lakh yards.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act was brought into force in November 1952. During 1952-53, 67 factories were registered and licence fees totalling more than Rs. 26,000 were realised. A census of manufacturing industries was also undertaken.

Public Health

During 1952-53, the Government provided more than Rs. 54 lakh for public health activities. The number of beds in the Ramchandra Bhanj Medical College and Hospital at Cuttack was increased to 129 and about Rs. 2 lakh were spent for additional staff and equipment. Ten beds were added to the T.B. sanatorium at Uditnarayanpur. Furthermore, Rs. 40,000 were granted to the Orissa T.B. Association for the construction of a T.B. clinic at Cuttack.

The State Government sanctioned Rs. 6,000 for the various missions such as the relief of the blind and towards the cost of opening camps for the treatment of eye diseases. One of these was opened at Sambalpur. Two centres for anti-rabic treatment were opened in Kalahandi and Puri districts.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was provided by the Central Government for the expansion of the maternity and child welfare centre at Cuttack. The premises for a welfare centre at Dhenkanal were built and two maternity centres opened at Bhoudh and Bhawanipatna. An extensive DDT campaign was carried out in the areas subject to epidemics. A gift of 12½ tons of 50 per cent DDT powder and over 1,00,000 lb. of DDT emulsion was received from UNICEF. DDT was widely sprayed in several municipal and community project areas and along the Chilka lakes. In order to

control the incidence of tuberculosis, three teams were formed during the year; 1,52,026 persons were tested and 29,735 given BCG vaccination. A sum of Rs. 11 lakh was provided for the supply of drinking water to the rural areas.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Nand Kishore Das

Padhan Makardhwaj (Ambabhona-Mura)
Janardhan Bhanj Deo (Anandpur)
Bhaiga Sethi (Anandpur, R.S.C.)
Hrushikesh Tripathy (Angul-Hindol)
Arkhita Naik (Angul-Hindol, R.S.C.)
Harihar Das (Aska)
Mohan Nayak (Aska, R.S.C.)
Radhanath Rath (Athgarh)
Kishore Chandra (Athmallik)
Bipin Behari Das (Attabira)
Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo (Aul)
Soren Sunaram (Bahalda, R.S.T.)
Surendra Nath Das (Balasore)
Jadab Padra (Baliguda, R.S.T.)
Pranakrushna Parija (Balikuda)
Indubhusan Mohanty (Bamra)
Jayadeb Thakur (Bamra, R.S.T.)
Jadab Majhi (Bangriposi, R.S.T.
Gokulananda Paharaj (Banki)
Godavarish Misra (Banpur)
Gokulananda Mohanty (Banth)
Naba Krushna Choudhuri (Barchana)
Tirthabasi Pradhan (Baragarh)
Girish Chandra Roy (Baripada)
Surendra Singh (Baripada, R.S.C.)
Senapati Trilochan (Besta)
Gandadhar Paikera (Begunia)
Nayak Brundaban (Berhampur)
Nayak Mohan (Berhampur, R.S.C.)
Muhammad Haneef (Bhadrak)
Jogish Chandra Singh Deo (Bhawanipatna)
Janardhan Majhi (Bhawanipatna, R.S.T.)
Sasi Kanta Bhanja (Bhograi)
Satyapriya Mahanty (Bhubaneswar)
Mahnu Malik (Bhubaneswar, R.S.C.)
Baikuntha Nepak (Binika)
Padmanabh Ray (Binjarpur)
Naba Kishore Mallik (Binjarpur, R.S.C.)
Achutanand Mahakur (Birmaharajpur)
Madanmohan Amat (Bisra, R.S.T.)
Syamoghono Ulaka (Bisremkatak, R.S.T.)
Nand Kishore Misra (Bolangir)
Achhuta Mahananda (Bolangir, R.S.C.)
Nilamani Singh Dandpat (Bonai, R.S.T.)
Himanshu Shekhar Padhi (Boudh)
Biswanath Parida (Brahmagiri)
Guru Charan Naik (Champua, R.S.T.)
Chakradhar Behera (Chandbali)
Brundaban Das (Chandbali, R.S.C.)
V. Sitaramayya (Chatrapur)
Bhairabcharan Mohanty (Cuttack)
Laxaman Malik (Cuttack-Rural, R.S.C.)
Biren Mitra (Cuttack Town)
Kishore Chandra Bhanj Deo (Daspala)
Nilamoni Routra (Dhamanagar)
Paramananda Mohanty (Dharamsala)
Baishaba Charan Patnaik (Dhenkanal)
Makan Dehury (Dhenkanal, R.S.T.)
Gowrishyam Naik (Ersama)
Gamang Bhagirathi (Gunupur, R.S.T.)
Nilamoni Pradhan (Jagatsinghpur)
Jhajaru Jhodia (Jaipatna-Kasipur, R.S.T.)
Gadadhar Dutta (Jajpur)
Santanu Kumar Das (Jajpur, R.S.C.)
Karunakar Panigrahi (Jaleswar)
Harihar Misra (Jeypur)
Loichan Naiko (Jeypur, R.S.C.)
Bijoy Kumar Pani (Jharsuguda-Rampella)
Manohar Naik (Jharsuguda-Rampella, R.S.T.)
Bijayananda Patnaik (J. Prasad)
Pratap Kishore Deo (Junagarh)
Dayanidhi Naik (Junagarh, R.S.C.)
Harachand Hansda (Kaptipada, R.S.T.)
Mudili Genga (Koraput, R.S.T.)
Upendra Mohanty (Kakatpur-Nimapara)
Govinda Chandra Sethy (Kakatpur-Nimapara, R.S.C.)
Dinabandu Sahu (Kendrapara)
Laxminarayan Bhanj Deo (Keonjhar)
Gobinda Munda (Keonjhar, R.S.T.)
Rajakrishna Bose (Kesanagar)
Ram Chandra Mardaraj Deo (Khalikote)
Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bhramarbar Deo (Khandpara)
Sharen Shakih (Khunta, R.S.T.)
Madhabchandra Rautra (Khurda)
Bonomali Maharana (Kudala)
Das Pradipta Kishore (Mahanga)
Lakshman Goudo (Malkangiri)
Parasanna Kumar Das (Muruda)
Bhogoban Khemundu Naik (Nandapur)
Brundaban Sahu (Narsingpur)
Anup Singh Deo (Nawapara)
Chaitan Majhi (Nawapara, R.S.T.)
Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata (Nayagarh)
Nilambar Das (Nilgiri)
Chaitanya Sethi (Nilgiri, R.S.C.)
Sadasib Tripathy (Nowrangpur)
Mudi Naiko (Nowrangpur R.S.T.)
Anirucha Misra (Padampur)
Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha (Padampur, R.S.T.)
Ganeswar Mahapatra (Padua)
Subahusingh Mahesh Chandra (Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar)
Baidhar Naik (Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar, R.S.C).
Biswanath Sahu (Panchpir)
Ghasiram Sandil (Panchpir, R.S.C.)
Jagannath Misra (Parlakimedi)
Appanna Dora Biswasrai (Parlakimedi, R.S.T.)
Lokanath Misra (Patkura)
Arjun Das (Patnagarh)
Ganeshram Bariah (Patnagarh, R.S.T.)
Dibakar Patnaik (Patrapur)
Kumari Ramraj (Pattamundai)
Govind Pradhan (Pattapur)
Sadananda Sahu (Phulbani-Udayagiri)
Balakrishna Mallick (Phulbani-Udayagiri-R.S.T.)
Jayakrishna Mahanty (Pipili)
Fakir Charan Das (Puri)
Harihar Das (Purusottampur)
Haradev Triya (Rairangpur, R.S.T.)
Lakra Agapit (Rajganpur, R.S.T.)

Smt. Saraswati Dei (Rajnagar)
Smt. Basantamanjuri Debi (Ranpur)
Kamayya Madangi (Rayagada, R.S.T.)
Deenabandhu Behera (Rossulkonda)
Surrendranath Patnaik (Salepur)
Purnanda Samal (Salepur, R.S.C.)
Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur-Rairakhol)
Bhikari Ghasi (Sambalpur-Rairakhol, R.S.C.)
Nilakantha Das (Satyabadi)
Bhikari Sahu (Sohella)
Bisi Bibhar (Sohella, R.S.C.)
Anta Ram Nanda (Sonepur)
Nanda Kishore Das (Soro)
Krupanidhi Naik (Sundargarh)
Dwarikanath Kusum (Sundargarh, R.S.C.)
Narayan Chandra Pati (Sakinda)
Pabitramohan Pradhan (Talchar)
Nishamoni Kuntia (Tirtol)
Muralidhar Panda (Titlagarh)
Rameshchandra Bhoi (Titlagarh, R.S.T.)
Pattu Moliko (Udayagiri-Mohana, R.S.T.)

PUNJAB

Governor : C.P.N. Singh

Minister

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration (including Publicity), Law and Order (including Jails and Justice,) Panchayats, Food and Civil Supplies — Bhimsen Sachar
2. Land Revenue, Development (Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary) and Consolidation of Holdings — Pratap Singh Kairon
3. Irrigation, Electricity and Co-operative Societies — Lehri Singh
4. Finance, Industries, Relief and Rehabilitation — Ujjal Singh
5. Education, Health and Transport — Jagat Narain
6. Labour, Stationery and Printing, Excise and Taxation, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes — Sundar Singh
7. P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads), Capital Projects and Local Self-government — Gurbachan Singh Bajwa

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (–)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,686	1,600	+ 86
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,817	1,645	+ 172
1952-53 (Revised)	1,856	1,689	+ 167
1953-54 (Budget)	1,974	2,005	– 31

Education

A four-point educational scheme was launched in the State. It included provisions for cheap education, reduction of prices of text-books, opening of new schools, training of teachers and setting up of an Advisory Board for Education.

The total expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 91.54 lakh in 1951-52 to Rs. 1.065 crore in 1952-53. An additional sum of Rs. 6 lakh was provided for the construction of primary school buildings, mostly in the rural areas. Twenty-five basic, 900 primary and 30 high schools were opened, as well as a college for physical training at Rupar. A Government College is also being started at Chandigarh. At the same time, new text-books are being written, and their prices are being reduced by at least 30 per cent.

The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 188 lakh in 1951-52 to Rs. 203 lakh in 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 244 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

Food and Agriculture

Besides meeting its own food requirements, the State exported 46,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of rice and about 5,000 tons of barley during 1952. A number of schemes were taken in hand for the improvement of agriculture, including the reclamation of waste land, conservation of rural compost and control of pests and diseases. As a result of strict enforcement of the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, more than 96,000 acres of additional land had been brought under cultivation by the end of 1952. An additional area of more than 3 lakh acres was irrigated by canals and 571 tube-wells. There was also an increase in the area producing cotton. Production increased from 77,700 bales in 1948-49 to 2,67,000 in 1952-53. Futhermore, 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate worth Rs. 67 lakh were distributed among the cultivators.

Industry

To further industrial development, an Industrial Finance Corporation was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crore. Two advisory committees were established to bring about closer contact between industrialists and the Government. As many as 441 new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 130 crore and a subscribed capital of Rs. 1.34 crore were registered during the year. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act (1948) rose from 600 to nearly 1,500 in 1952-53. The Employees' Health Insurance Scheme was introduced in May 1953.

Public Health

The number of Government and Government-aided hospitals increased from 62 in 1948 to 118 at the end of 1952, and that of dispensaries from 255 to 473. There was also a substantial increase in expenditure on public health and medical facilities. A dental college with a hospital was started on October 1, 1952, and a number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were also opened. The number of patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 59,09,048 by the end of 1952.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Satya Pal[1]

Satya Pal (Amritsar City North) (1)
Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Jhabal)
Bhim Sen Sachar (Ludhiana City South)
Partap Singh Kairon (Patti)
Lahri Singh (Ganaur)
Jagat Narain (Chandigarh)
Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Batala)
Sunder Singh (Gurdaspur, R.S.C.)
Abdul Gaffar Khan (Ambala City)
Abdul Ghani Dar (Nuh)
Abhai Singh (Rewari)
Achhar Singh Chhina (Ajnala)
Ajmer Singh (Samrala)
Amir Chand Gupta (Amritsar City, Central)
Babu Dayal (Sohna)
Bachan Singh (Bagha Purana)
Badlu Ram (Kalanaur)
Baloo Ram (Balachaur)
Balvant Rai Tayal (Hissar City)
Balwant Singh (Khalra)
Benarsi Dass Gupta (Thanesar)
Bhag Singh (Muktsar)
Bhag Singh (Kot Bhai, R.S.C.)
Bhishna Ram (Nawanshahar, R.S.C.)
Chanan Singh (Tanda)
Chand Ram Ahlawat (Jhajjar, R.S.C.)
Chandi Ram Verma (Abohar)
Chuni Lal (Rewari, R.S.C.)
Darbara Singh (Nurmahal)
Darshan Singh (Tarn Taran, R.S.C.)
Daulat Ram (Kaithal)
Daulat Ram Sharma (Hamirpur)
D.D. Puri (Jagadhri)
Devi Lal (Sirsa)
Dev Raj Anand (Ambala Cantt)
Dev Raj Sethi (Rohtak City)
Dharam Vir Vasisht (Hassanpur)
Gajraj Singh (Gurgaon)
Gopal Singh (Jagraon, R.S.C.)
Gopi Chand (Pundri)
Gorakh Nath (Narot Jaimal Singh)
Guran Das Hans (Hoshiarpur, R.S.C)
Gurbachan Singh Atwal (Nawashahar)
Gurbanta Singh (Adampur, R.S.C.)

1 Died on April 18, 1954.

Gurdial Singh (Kartarpur)
Harbhajan Singh (Garhshankar)
Hari Chand (Anandpur)
Hari Ram (Dharamsala)
Hari Singh (Dasuya)
Harikishan Singh (Nakodar)
Harnam Singh Sethi (Ferozepore)
Iqbal Singh (Jagraon)
Jagat Ram Bhardwaj (Hoshiarpur)
Jagdish Chander (Shahabad)
Jagdish Chandra (Ludhiana City-North)
Joginder Singh (Dera Baba Nanak)
Kanhaya Lal Butail (Palampur)
Kartar Singh (Garhshankar)
Kasturi Lal Goel (Asandh)
Kedar Nath Saigal (Ballabgarh, R.S.C.)
Kesho Das (Pathankot)
Khem Singh (Amritsar, R.S.C.)
Khushi Ram Gupta (Amb)
Krishna Gopal Dutt (Panipat)
Lajpat Rai (Hansi)
Lal Chand Prarthi (Kulu)
Mam Chand (Gohana, R.S.C.)
Mam Raj (Bhiwani, R.S.C.)
Mansa Ram Kuthiala (Una)
Maru Singh Malik (Sampla)
Mehar Singh (Hamirpur, R.S.C.)
Mehar Singh (Haripur)
Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)
Mohd. Yasin Khan (Firozpur-Jhirka)
Mool Chand Jain (Sambhalka)
Mota Singh Anandpuri (Adampur)
Nand Lal (Karnal)
Nanhu Ram (Gohana)
Naranjan Dass Dhiman (Phillaur)
Naurang Singh (Samrala, R.S.C.)
Nidhan Singh (Mehna)
Smt. Parkash Kaur (Ramdas)
Partap Singh (Sujanpur)
Partap Singh Rai (Guru Har Sahai)
Partap Singh (Mallanwala)
Phaggu Ram (Butana, R.S.C.)
Prabodh Chandra (Gurdaspur)
Puran Singh (Kot Bhai)
Raghuvir Singh (Seraj)
Rala Ram (Mukerian)
Ram Chandra (Nurpur)
Ram Kishan (Jullundur City, North-West)
Ram Kumar Bidhat (Bhiwani)
Ram Parkash (Molana, R.S.C.)
Ram Sarup (Butana)
Ranjit Singh (Hissar Sadar)
Rattan Amol Singh (Molana)
Rizaq Ram (Rai)
Sadhu Ram (Naraingarh)
Samar Singh (Garaunda)
Sant Ram (Nakodar, R.S.C.)
Sarup Singh (Amritsar City East)
Sarup Singh (Narnaund)
Shamsher Singh (Ludhiana Sadar)
Smt. Shanno Devi (Amritsar City West)
Sher Singh (Jhajjar)
Shib Singh (Rania)
Shri Ram Sharma (Sonepat)
Smt. Sita Devi (Jullundur City South East)
Sohan Singh (Beas)
Som Datt (Simla)
Sri Chand (Bahadurgarh)
Uttam Singh (Sri Gobindpur)
Wadhawa Ram (Fazilka)
Waryam Singh (Amritsar)
Wazir Singh (Delhon)
Rajinder Singh (Rupar)
Pratap Singh (Rupar, R.S.C.)
Gurmej Singh (Serah)
Devinder Singh (Moga-Dharamkot)
Mukhtiar Singh (Moga-Dharamkot, R.S.C.)
Ram Dayal (Dabwali)
Teg Ram (Khuian Sarwar)
Gur Datt (Palwal)
Mani Ram (Fatehabad)
Babu (Fatehabad, R.S.C.)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Kapur Singh

Abnash Chander (Elected by Assembly)
Balwant Rai (Elected by Assembly)
Gulab Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Hans Raj (Elected by Assembly)
Kapoor Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Kartar Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Kishori Lal (Elected by Assembly)
Madho Ram (Elected by Assembly)
Sahib Ram (Elected by Assembly)
Sahib Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Sohan Singh (Elected by Assembly
Ujjal Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Yash Pal (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Champa Mangat Rai (Graduates' Constituency)
Jodh Singh (Graduates' Constituency)
Suraj Bhan (Graduates' Constituency)
Chaman Lal (Teachers' Constituency)
Ude Singh (Teachers' Constituency)
Waryam Singh (Teachers' Constituency)
Mohan Lal (Hoshiarpur-Kangra-Gurdaspur)
Gurbux Singh (Hoshiarpur--Kangra-Gurdaspur)
Krishan Chander (Hoshiarpur-Kangra-Gurdaspur)
Naginder Singh (Jullundur-Ferozepore-Amritsar-Ludhiana)
Narain Singh (Jullundur-Ferozepore-Amritsar-Ludhiana)
Ram Dial Singh (Jullundur-Ferozepore-Amritsar-Ludhiana)
Dina Nath (Jullundur-Ferozepore-Amritsar-Ludhiana)
Darbari Lal (Ambala-Karnal)
Amar Nath (Ambala-Karnal)
Suraj Mal (Gurgaon-Rohtak-Hissar-Simla)
Ram Krishan Bakshi (Gurgaon-Rohtak-Hissar-Simla)
Puran Chand (Gurgaon-Rohtak-Hissar-Simla)
Lal Singh (Gurgaon-Rohtak-Hissar-Simla)
Surya Kant (Nominated)
Vir Singh (Nominated)
S.G. Thakar Singh (Nominated)
Ram Dhan Sharma (Nominated)
Mohan Lal (Nominated)
Mul Raj (Nominated)
Kumari V.G. Bhan (Nominated)
Bashir-ud-Din (Nominated)

UTTAR PRADESH

Governor : K.M. Munshi

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Administration, Planning and Co-operation	Govind Ballabh Pant
2. Finance and Power	Muhammad Ibrahim
3. Home and Labour	Sampurnanand
4. Industries and Relief and Rehabilitation	Hukum Singh
5. Public Works	Girdhari Lal
6. Civil Supplies and Health	Chandra Bhanu Gupta
7. Revenue and Agriculture	Charan Singh
8. Justice and Excise	Ali Zaheer
9. Education and Harijan Sahayak	Hargovind Singh
10. Local Self-government	Mohanlal Gautam
11. Information and Irrigation	Kamalapati Tripathi
12. Transport	Vichitra Narain Sharma

Deputy Ministers

1. Parliamentary Affairs and Co-operation	Mangala Prasad
2. Forests	Jagmohan Singh Negi
3. Agriculture	Jagan Prasad Rawat
4. Jails	Muzaffar Hussain
5. Public Works Department	Chaturbhuj Sharma
6. Irrigation	Ram Murti
7. Planning	Phool Singh

Finance

(In lakhs of rupees)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	5,189 (a)	5,184 (a)	+ 5
1951-52 (Accounts)	5,556 (a)	5,550 (a)	+ 6
1952-53 (Revised)	6,641 (a)	6,641 (a)	——
1953-54 (Budget)	7,438 (a)	7,880 (a)	−442

Education

During the year, a scheme of compulsory education for boys was enforced in 86 municipalities. The number of children receiving education in the State increased to 12 lakh. The Government also provided adequate funds for the reorientation of education in the rural areas. This new education will enable students from villages to play a vital role in the development of the village community. In order to develop initiative, resourcefulness, self-discipline and self-reliance among students,

(a) Revenue and Expenditure include gross receipts and expenditure on account of State Transport Services.

a scheme of social service was introduced in the districts. The military training scheme for intermediate classes was enforced in 17 districts.

In order to improve the system of secondary education, a committee was appointed by the Government. More attention was paid to the education of the deaf and dumb, and the non-recurring grants given to institutions for such children were made recurring. The Government also decided to participate on a 50 : 50 basis in the Central Government's scheme for awarding stipends for study at the Adult Blind Education Centre in Dehra Dun. The Council of the U.P. Hindustani Academy was reconstituted for a period of 3 years beginning from April 1, 1953.

The work of the Bureau of Psychology at Allahabad was further expanded with the opening of district psychological centres at Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur and Banaras. One of the important functions of the Bureau is to advise students on the proper planning of their educational and professional future.

Food and Agriculture

Several hundred tube-wells were sunk as part of the agricultural development programme for 1952-53. The programme also included the digging of new channels. Work on the Rangawan and Ahraura dams was completed. These measures are expected to provide irrigation facilities to 3,50,000 acres. The pace of work on other dams and the Belan canal was accelerated during the year.

A project for the installation of 440 tube-wells is nearing completion. In the eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria, about 100 tube-wells, which will provide irrigation to 48,000 acres, were installed. In the hill districts of Almora, Naini Tal, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal, substantial progress was made in the digging of 250 miles of channels which will irrigate 20,000 acres of land. A project for constructing 2,000 miles of new channels in the central region is under way. Steps have been taken to extend the capacity of the Sarda and Upper Ganga canals. Plans for the remodelling of the Eastern Yamuna canal are being carried out.

In 1952, the Government decided to establish a research section at the Agricultural College, Kanpur, for the purpose of achieving co-ordination between technical research programmes and the economic needs of the farmer. A 50-acre plot of land in the Tarai Bhabhar forest area was used for an experiment in which the possibility of using elephants to pull tractors was explored.

A campaign for the cultivation of paddy according to the Japanese method was launched in 26 districts. The afforestation scheme to check the march of the Rajasthan desert made appreciable progress in Agra and Mathura.

The State Legislature passed the Consolidation of Holdings Bill during the year. A team of revenue officials was sent to the Punjab to receive training in the consolidation of holdings.

A number of legislative measures, such as the Land Tenure (Legal Proceedings Removal of Difficulties) Order, the U.P. Land Reforms (Supplementary) Act, the U.P. Zamindari Debt Reduction Act and the U.P. Acquisition of Property (Temporary Powers) Act were undertaken.

As regards food, total rationing was abolished during the year and a system of free markets introduced. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the State were withdrawn and procurement was suspended. In addition, control on the prices of foodgrains was lifted.

Early in 1953, there was a progressive rise in the prices of wheat and coarse foodgrains in several towns. It was, therefore, decided that imported wheat should be put on sale in all regulated towns, where card holders could have an additional quota of 2 chattaks per unit per day at economical rates. Arrangements were also made for the sale of coarse foodgrains in towns where rationing was in force. Later, rationing was withdrawn in towns with a population of less than one lakh. The Government took a number of measures to help the affected areas of the eastern and hill districts which had been hard hit by scarcity owing to drought and other natural calamities. Air transport was used to carry foodgrains to areas in which speedy transport by other means was not available during the rains.

Industry

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was inaugurated at Kanpur during 1952 and benefited about a lakh of employees. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was also enforced during the year. The Small-scale and Cottage Industries Committee was abolished during 1952-53 and a Small-scale Industries Board set up instead. In order to protect and develop the handloom industry, a Handloom Board was set up.

Four production centres for the manufacture of handloom cloth and three for the manufacture of woollen cloth were established. A finishing and dyeing factory was established at Mau in Azamgarh district. A sum of over Rs. 1,21,000 was provided for the opening of a polytechnic college at Jaunpur for rural artisans. The Government also introduced a five-year scheme costing Rs. 30 lakh for the development and production of quality wool in the U.P. hills.

In the sphere of heavy industry, the State cement factory at Robertsganj in Mirzapur district made rapid progress. The building is under construction and the machinery is being installed. Water meter production at the Government Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow increased steadily. The present monthly production is over 700; 1,000 water meters and 500 microscopes are the targets for 1953-54.

Public Health

The extension of medical relief in rural areas and small towns continued to receive attention, and a number of new dispensaries were opened during the year. In addition, sanction for the construction of a large number of hospitals in various districts was given. It was decided that a mobile medical team for the treatment and control of venereal and other diseases prevalent in the Jaunsar Bawar Pargana of Dehra Dun district should be formed.

A vigorous anti-malaria drive was launched in 24 districts. Measures were also taken against plague. A survey unit with a field laboratory was established at Deoria, and the future programme includes the establishment of a Central laboratory for bacteriological work at Lucknow. A private T.B. sanatorium at Gethia in Naini Tal District was purchased by the State Government. Another sanatorium is being established in the plains as part of the scheme for providing facilities for treatment to teachers and students. Two T.B. wards, one at Basti and the other at Badaun, are being built. Provision has been made for the establishment of a modern anti-T.B. clinic at the Sarojini Naidu Government Medical College, Agra, under the WHO Technical Assistance Programme.

In order to improve facilities for the treatment of eye diseases, an Ophthalmic Advisory Council was established, and steps were taken to form district eye relief societies. The annual grant for eye relief was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000.

To encourage the Homoeopathic system of medicine, Part I of the U.P. Homoeopathic Medicine Act, 1951 was enforced from August 15, 1952, and a Board of Homoeopathic Medicine was constituted under the Act. Provision was also made for subsidising Homoeopathic practitioners to enable them to settle in approved places, preferably in the countryside. Steps were also taken to prevent the manufacture of spurious drugs and their sale to the public under the trade marks of well-known manufacturers.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A.G. Kher

Deoki Nandan (Agra)
Baboo Lal Mittal (Agra City North)
C.V. Mahajan (Agra City West)
Ram Narain (Akbarpur East)
Ram Dularey Misra (Akbarpur South)
Jai Ram Varma (Akbarpur West)
Ram Dass (Akbarpur West, R.S.C.)
Mohan Singh (Aliganj South)
Kalyan Chand (Allahabad City Central)
Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal (Allahabad City East)
Bhupal Singh (Almora North)
Gobardhan (Almora South)
Kunwar Rananjai Singh (Amethi Central)
Khiali Ram (Amroha East)
Mohd. Taqi Hadi (Almroha West)
Deen Dayal (Anupshahr North)
Nathoo Singh (Aonla East-cum-Faridpur)
Sunder Lal (Aonla East-cum-Faridpur, R.S.C.)
Nawal Kishore (Aonla West)
Shri Niwas (Atrauli North)
Raja Ram (Atrauli South-cum-Koil East)
Satya Narain (Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South)
Tula Ram (Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South, R.S.C.)
Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Baberu West)
Harkhayal Singh (Baghpat East)
Raghubir Singh (Baghpath South)
Charan Singh (Baghpath West)
Shimbhu Nath (Bah)
Ram Murti (Baheri North East)
Dharam Dutt (Baheri South West-cum Bareilly West)
Sheo Saran Lal Srivastava (Bahraich East)
Raj Kishore (Bahraich East, R.S.C.)
Triloki Nath Kaul (Bahraich West)
Jamna Prasad (Bahraich West, R.S.C.)
Ram Anant Pandey (Ballia Central)
Radha Mohan (Ballia East)
Jagannath Singh (Ballia North East-cum-Bansdih South West)
Baldeva (Banaras Central)
Lal Bahadur Singh (Banaras North)
Raj Narain (Banaras South)
Deo Murti Sharma (Banaras West)
Mohd. Abdul Samad (Banaras City North)
Sampurnanand (Banaras City South)
Pahalwan Singh (Banda)
Baijnath Prasad (Bansdih Central)
Sheomangal (Bansdih West)
Keshbhan (Bansgaon Central)
Bhagwanti (Bansgaon East-cum-Gorakhpur South)
Bhrigunath (Bansgaon South East)
Ganesh Prasad (Bansgaon South West)
Smt. Jasoda Devi (Bansgaon South West, R.S.C.)
Mathura Prasad (Bansi North),
Puddan (Bansi North, R.S.C.)
Ram Kumar Shastri (Bansi South)
Smt. Safia Abdul Wajid (Bareilly East)
Govind Ballabh Pant (Bareilly Municipality)
Ram Charan Lal (Bareilly West)
Asman Singh (Basti East)
Prabhu Dayal (Basti West)
Ram Lal (Basti West, R.S.C.)
Ram Sarup Gupta (Bhognipur West-cum-Derapur South)
Gajendra Singh (Bidhuna East)
Maharban Singh (Bidhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum--Etawah North)
Ghasi Ram (Badhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum-Etawah North, R.S.C.)
Smt. Chandrawati (Bijnor Central)
Abdul Lateef (Bijnor North-cum-Najibabad West)
S.K. Sharma (Bijnor South-cum-Dhampur South West)
Brij Basi Lal (Bikapur Central)
Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Bikapur East)
Ram Harsh Yadav (Bikapur West)
Har Sahai (Bilari)
Mani Lal (Bilari, R.S.C.)
Radha Krishna (Bilgram East)
Virendra Nath (Bilgram West)
Smt. Brij Rani Debi (Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur)
Murli Dhar (Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur, R.S.C.)
Hari Prasad (Bisalpur Central)
Sheo Raj Singh (Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur East)
Chunni Lal (Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur East, R.S.C.)
Suresh Prakash Singh (Biswan-cum-Sidauli-East)
Mannu Lal (Biswan-cum-Sidauli East, R.S.C.)
Sri Nivas (Budaun North)
Tulsi Ram (Budaun South West)
Mohammad Nabi (Budhana East-cum-Jansath South)
Ram Das (Budhana East cum-Jansath South, R.S.C.)
Shri Chand (Budhana West)
Banarsi Dass (Bulandshahr Central)
Mohan Singh (Bulandshahr North East)
Irtaza Hussain (Bulandshahr North-West)
Deo Datta (Bulandshahr (South-cum-Anupshahr South)
Dharam Singh (Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South, R.S.C.)
Muzaffar Hussain (Chail North)

Kamalapathi Tripathi (Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East)
Ram Lakhan (Chakia-cum-Chandauli South-East, R.S.C.)
Shanti Prapann Sharma (Chakrata-cum-Western Doon North)
Gangadhar (Chamoli West-cum-Pauri North)
Kamta Prasad (Chandauli North)
Uma Shankar Tewari (Chandauli South-West-cum-Ramnagar)
Ram Het (Chhata)
Awdesh Chandra Singh (Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East)
Pati Ram (Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East, R.S.C.)
Chiranji Lal Paliwal (Chibramau South-cum-Kasganj South)
Raj Kumar (Chunar North)
Raj Narain Singh (Chunar South)
Chandra Pal (Dalmau East)
Guptar Singh (Dalmau South West)
Omkar Singh (Dataganj North)
Nirotam (Dataganj South-cum-Budaun South East)
Phool Singh (Deoband)
Hardeva (Deoband, R.S.C.)
Satya Singh (Deoprayag)
Faruq Chisti (Deoria North East)
Rameshwar (Deoria South)
Ram Ji Sahai (Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West)
Sitaram (Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West, R.S.C.)
Shiv Ram (Derapur North)
Khub Singh (Dampur North East-cum-Nagina East)
Girdhari Lal (Dampur, North East-cum-Nagina East, R.S.C.)
Suleman Adhami (Domariaganj North East-cum-Bansi West)
Ram Lakhan Misra (Domariaganj North West)
Adil Abbasi (Domariaganj South)
Mangal Singh Kapoor (Domariaganj West)
Brij Bhushan (Dudhi-cum-Robertganj)
Ram Sarauj (Dudhi-cum-Robertganj) R.S.C.)
Smt. Vidyawati (Etah East-cum-Aliganj West-cum-Kasganj South)
Hoti Lal Dass (Etah South)
Gopi Nath Dikshit (Etawah South)
Ulfat Singh Chauhan (Etmadpur cum-Agra East)
Puttu Lal (Etmadpur-cum-Agra East, R.S.C.)
Madan Gopal (Faizabad East)
Narain Das (Faizabad East, R.S.C.)
Raja Ram (Faizabad West)
Sia Ram (Farrukhabad Central-cum-Karimaganj East)
Mathura Prasad (Farrukhabad West-cum-Chibramau)
Abdur Rauf Khan (Fatehpur East-cum-Khaga North)
Avadh Saran Varma Alias Lallaji (Fatehpur North)
Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Fatehpur South)
Anant Swarup Singh (Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South)
Bhagwan Din (Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South, R.S.C.)
Israul Haq (Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad)
Ganga Dhar (Firozabad cum-Fatehabad, R.S.C.)
Ram Sahai (Garotha-cum-Moth North)
Brij Behari Mehrotra (Ghatampur-cum-Bhogalpur East)
Dayal Dass Bhagat (Ghatampur-cum-Bhogulpur East, R.S.C.)
Vichitra Narain (Ghaziabad North East)
Teja Singh (Ghaziabad North West)
Kunwar Balbir Singh (Ghaziabad South)
Vashishtha Narain (Ghazipur South East)
Bhola (Ghazipur South West)
Bishwanath Singh Gautam (Ghazipur West)
Ram Sunder (Ghosi East)
Jharkhande Rai (Ghosi West)
Smt. Sajjan Devi Mehdut (Gonda East)
Jwalaprassd Sinha (Gonda West)
Istafa Hussain (Gorakhpur Central)
Kesho (Gorakhpur North East)
Mahadev (Gorakhpur North East, R.S.C.)
Achhaiber Singh (Gorakhpur South East)
Devendra Pratap Narain Singh (Gorakhpur West)
Karan Singh (Gunnaur North)
Bechan Ram Gupta (Gyanpur East)
Bans Narain (Gyanpur North West)
Bechan Ram (Gyanpur North West, R.S.C.)
Surendra Dutt (Hamirpur-cum-Maudaha North)
Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Handia South)
Smt. Prakashvati Suda (Hapur North)
Hari Singh (Hapur North, R.S.C.)
Lutf Ali Khan (Hapur South)
Vir Sen (Hapur South, R.S.C.)
Chandra Has (Hardoi East)
Kinder Lal (Hardoi East, R.S.C.)
Kripa Shankar (Harraiya East-cum-Basti West)
Sheo Narain (Harraiya East-cum-Basti West, R.S.C.)
Prabhakar (Harraiya North West)
Sita Ram (Harraiya South West)
Latafat Husain (Hasanpur North)
Jagdish Prasad (Hasanpur South-cum-Sambhal West)
Surya Bali Pandey (Hata Central)
Sheo Prasad (Hata Central, R.S.C.)
Rajdeo (Hata North)
Nand Kumar Deo Vashist (Hathras)
Har Dayal Singh (Hathras, R.S.C.)
Kalyan Rai (Hazur-cum-Milak North)
Sheodan Singh (Iglas)
Ram Ghulam Singh (Jalalabad West)
Fateh Singh (Jalesar-cum-Etah North)
Chironji Lal (Jalesar-cum-Etah North, R.S.C.)
Vishan Dayal (Jasrana)
Har Govind (Jaunpur East)
Deep Narain Varma (Jaunpur West)
Bhagavati Deen (Jaunpur North-cum-Shahganj West)
Atma Ram Govind Kher (Jhansi East)
Keshi Prasad Singh (Kadipur)
Shanker (Kadipur, R.S.C.)
Sultan Alam Khan (Kaimganj West)
Kesho Gupta (Kairana North)
Virendra Varma (Kairana South)
Sia Ram (Kaisarganj Central)
Rudra Pratap Narain Singh (Kaisarganj North)
Hukum Singh (Kaisarganj South)
Virendra Shah (Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North)

Basantee (Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North, R.S.C.)
Kali Charan Tandon (Kannauj North)
Hamid Khan (Kanpur City Central East)
Basudeo Prasad Misra alias Misraji (Kanpur City Central West)
Jawahar Lal (Kanpur City East)
Surya Prasad Awasthi (Kanpur City North)
Brahma Dutt Dixit (Kanpur City South)
Beni Singh (Kanpur Tehsil)
H.N. Bahuguna (Karchhana North-cum-Chail South)
Jawahar Lal (Karchhana North-cum-Chail South, R.S.C.)
Sheo Bux Singh (Karkhal East-cum-Bhogaon)
Mizaji Lal (Karkhal East-cum-Bhogaon, R.S.C.)
Banshi Dass Dhanger (Karkhal West-cum-Shikohabad East)
Smt. Said Jahan B. Mukhfi (Kasganj East-cum-Aliganj North)
Tirmalsingh (Kasganj North)
Babu Ram Gupta (Kasganj West)
Jagan Prasad Rawat (Keragarh)
Lal Bahadur (Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur South)
Parmesri (Kerakat-cum--Jaunpur South, R.S.C.)
Mohan Lal Gautam (Khair-cum-Koil North West)
Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Khair-cum-Koil North West, R.S.C.)
Shivaraj Bali Singh (Khajuha East-cum-Fatehpur South West)
Gur Prasad (Khajuha West)
Mohd. Abdul Moiz Khan (Khalilabad Central)
Raja Ram Sharma (Khalilabad North)
Dhanesh Dhar Pandey (Khalilabad South)
Ram Sundar (Khalilabad South,R.S.C.)
Kishan Swarup Bhatnagar (Khurja)
Bheem Sen (Khurja, R.S.C.)
Ramesh Verma (Kiraoli)
Malkhan Singh (Koil Central)
Chittar Singh (Konch)
Ram Naresh Shukla (Kunda South)
Ram Sarup (Kunda South, R.S.C.)
Banshi Dhar Misra (Lakhimpur South)
Chheda Lal Choudhry (Lakhimpur South R.S.C.)
Tej Bahadur (Lalganj North)
Kalika Singh (Lalganj South)
Krishna Chandra Sharma (Lalitpur South)
Ram Prasad (Lansdowne East)
Jagmohan Singh (Lansdowne, West)
Harish Chandra Bajpai (Lucknow Central)
Ram Shanker Ravivasi (Lucknow Central, R.S.C.)
Ali Zaheer (Lucknow City Central)
Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Lucknow City West)
Pulin Behari Bannerji (Lucknow City West)
Nagesar (Machhlishahr North)
Mohammad Rauf Jafri (Machhlishahr South)
Paripurna Nand (Mahrajganj North)
Ram Prasad Singh (Mahrajganj South)
Sukhdeo Singh (Maharajganj South, R.S.C.)
Manni Lal (Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum-Charkhari)
Jurawar (Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum-Charkhari, R.S.C.)
Wasi Naqvi (Mahrajganj East-cum-Salon North)
Ram Swarup Visharad (Mahrajganj West)
Rameshwar (Mahrajganj West, R.S.C.)
Rama Nath Khera (Mahrauni)
Ganesh Chandra (Mainpuri North-cum-Bhogaon North)
Virendra Pati (Mainpuri South)
Shyam Manohar (Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki North-West)
Tula Ram Rawat (Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki, North-West, R.S.C.)
Dwarka Prasad (Mariahu North)
Ramesh Chandra (Mariahu South)
Laxmi Raman Acharya (Mat-cum-Sadabad West)
Dal Chand (Mat-cum-Sadabad West, R.S.C.)
Sri Nath (Mathura North)
Jugal Kishore (Mathura South)
Jagpat Singh (Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baheru East)
Darshan Ram (Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu East, R.S.C.)
Lakshman Rao Kadam (Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North)
Gajoo (Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum Lalitpur North, R.S.C.)
Tej Pratap Singh (Maudaha South)
Vishnu Saran Dublish (Mawana)
Ramjilal Sahayak (Mawana South, R.S.C.)
Kailash Prakash (Meerut Municipality)
Mangla Prasad (Meja-cum-Karchhana South)
Raghunath Prasad (Meja-cum-Karchhana South, R.S.C.)
Krishan Saran Arya (Milak South-cum-Sahabad)
Amaresh Chandra (Mirzapur North)
Ajij Imam (Mirzapur South)
Ram Kishun (Mirzapur South, R.S.C.)
Gangadhar Sharma (Misrikh)
Dulla Ram (Misrikh, R.S.C.)
Kamal Ahmad (Mohamdi East)
Ram Bhajan (Mohamdi West)
Padam Nath (Mohammadabad Gohna South)
Habibur Rahman (Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South)
Shrinath Ram (Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South, R.S.C.)
Shivpujan Rai (Mohammadabad North East)
Bijai Shanker Prasad (Mohammadabad South)
Mahabir Pershad Srivastava (Mohanlal-ganj)
Dau Dayal Khanna (Moradabad North)
Kedar Nath (Moradabad South)
Smt. Savitri Devi (Musafirkhana Central)
Nazim Ali (Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North)
Gulzar (Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultan-pur North, R.S.C.)
Gur Prasad Singh (Musafirkhana South-cum-Amethi West)
Dwarka Prasad (Mazaffarnagar Central)
Balwant Singh (Muzaffarnagar East-cum-Jansath North)
Rajendra Datta (Muzaffarnagar West)

H.M. Ibrahim (Nagina South West-cum-Dhampur North West)
Narayan Dutt (Naini Tal North)
Lakshman Dutt (Naini Tal South)
Ratan Lal (Najibabad North-cum-Nagina North)
Data Ram (Nakur South)
Birendra Bikram Singh (Nanpara East)
Basant Lal Sharma (Nanpara North)
Md. Saadat Ali Khan (Nanpara South)
Shyama Charan (Naraini)
Naurang Lal (Nawabganj)
Jagat Narain (Nawabganj North)
Uma Shankar Misra (Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat)
Ghanshiam Das (Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat, R.S.C.)
Karan Singh (Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North)
Jagannath Prasad (Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North, R.S.C.)
Chaturbhuj Sharma (Orai-cum-Jalaun South)
Genda Singh (Padrauna East)
Jagat Nath Mal (Padrauna North)
Raj Bansi (Padrauna South West-cum-Deoria South-East)
Ram Sukhey (Padrauna West)
Ram Raj (Patti East)
Girja Raman (Pauri-South-cum-Chamoli East)
Chandra Singh Rawat (Pauri South-cum Chamoli-East)
Baldeo Singh (Pauri South-cum-Chamoli East, R.S.C.)
Prem Kishen Khanna (Pawayam-cum-Shahjahanpur)
Narain Din (Pawayam-cum-Shahjahanpur, R.S.C.)
Gauri Ram (Pharenda Central)
Ram Avadh Singh (Pharenda North)
Dwarika Prasad Pande (Phulpur Central)
Shivnath Katju (Phulpur Central)
Bhuwarji (Phulpur East-cum-Handia North West)
Brij Behari (Phulpur North)
Ram Bachan (Phulpur South)
Smt. Asa Lata Vyas (Phulpur South, R.S.C.)
Niranjan Singh (Pilibhit East-cum-Bilaspur West)
Maqsood Alam Khan (Pilibhit West)
Narendra Singh (Pithorgarh-cum-Champawat)
Khushi Ram (Pithorgarh-cum-Champawat, R.S.C.)
Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Pratapgarh East)
Ram Adhar (Pratapgarh North-West-cum-Patti North-West)
Ram Kinkar (Pratapgarh North-West-cum-Patti-North-West, R.S.C.)
Raja Ram (Pratapgarh West-cum-Kunda North)
Munindra Pal Singh (Puranpur-cum-Bisalpur East)
Ram Adhin (Purwa Central)
Jata Shanker (Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj)
Sewa Ram (Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj, R.S.C.)
Deo Dutta Misra (Purwa South)
Ram Shanker (Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau North)
Ram Prasad (Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau-North R.S.C.)
Fazlul Haq (Rampur City)
Jagannath Bux Dass (Ramsanehighat)
Babu Lal Khushmesh (Ramsanehighat, R.S.C.)
Madan Mohan (Ranikhet North)
Har Govind (Ranikhet South)
Mandhata (Rasra East-cum-Ballia South-West)
Ram Rattan (Rasra-East-cum-Ballia South-West, R.S.C.)
Ganga Prasad Singh (Rasra West)
Sripat Sahai (Rath)
Jayendra Singh Bist (Rawain-cum-Tehri North)
Din Dayal (Roorkee East)
Athar Hasan (Roorkee South)
Shugan Chand (Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North)
Jai Pal (Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North R.S.C.)
Ashraf Ali Khan (Sadabad East)
Shiv Ram (Sadar-Asamgari-Tahsli)
Surju Ram (Sadar-Asamgari-Tahsli, R.S.C.)
Habibur Rehman (Safpur-cum-Unnaon North)
Mahal Lal (Safpur-cum-Unnaon North, R.S.C.)
Baldeo alias Satyanand (Sagri East)
Uma Shankar (Sagri West)
Manzoorul Nabi (Saharanpur City)
Mahmud Ali Khan (Saharanpur North-West-cum-Nakur North)
Kesho Ram (Sahaswan East)
Mushtaq Ali Khan (Sahaswan West)
Kamla Singh (Saidpur)
Dev Ram (Saidpur, R.S.C.)
Sachita Nand (Salimpur East)
Sivabachan (Salimpur North)
Badri Narain (Salimpur South)
Deo Nandan (Salimpur West)
Dal Bahadur Singh (Salon South)
Jagdish Saran Rastogi (Sambhal East)
Lekhraj Singh (Sambhal East, R.S.C.)
Smt. Laxmi Devi (Sandila-cum-Bilgram-South-East)
Tika Ram (Sandila-cum-Bilgram South-East, R.S.C.)
Bishambar Singh (Sardhana East)
Fateh Singh Rana (Sardhana West)
Chedda Lal (Shahabad East-cum-Hardoi North-West)
Kanhiava Lal Balmiki (Shahabad, East-cum-Hardoi North West, R.S.C.)
Aizaz Rasool (Shahabad West)
Lakshmi Shankar Yadav (Shahganj East)
Babunandan (Shahganj East, R.S.C.)
Habibur Rahman Khan (Shahjahanpur Central)
Pratipal Singh (Shahjahanpur West-cum-Jalalabad East)
Maharaj Singh (Shikohabad West)
Hanuman Prasad (Sidhauli West)
Kanhaiyalal (Sidhauli West, R.S.C.)
Kewal Singh (Sikandrabad East)
Ram Chandra (Sikandrabad West)
Netra Pal Singh (Sikandra Rao North-cum-Koil South-East)
Nek Ram Sharma (Sikandra Rao South)
Sheo Kumar (Sirathu-cum-Manjhanpur)

Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Sirathu-cum-Manjhanpur, R.S.C.)
Bashir Ahmad (Sitapur East)
Harish Chandra Asthana (Sitapur North-West)
Krishna Chandra Gupta (Sitapur South-East)
Sangram Singh (Soraon North-cum-Phulpur West)
Paramanand Sinha (Soaron South)
Ram Bali (Sultanpur East-cum-Amethi East)
Kunwar Krishna (Sultanpur West)
Mahmood Ali Khan (Swar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur)
Mohammad Nazir (Tanda)
Ram Sumer (Tanda, R.S.C.)
Chandraban Saran Singh (Tarabganj South-East-cum-Gonda South)
Ganga Prasad (Tarabganj South-East-cum-Gonda-South, R.S.C.)
Balendu Shah (Tehri South-cum-Partapnagar)
Shiv Sarup Singh (Thakurdwara)
Sheo Kumar Mishra (Tilhar North)
Bhagwan Sahai (Tilhar South)
Raghuraj Singh (Tarabganj West)
Lila Dhar (Unnao South)
S.M. Shahid Fakhiri (Utraula Central)
Balbhaddar Prasad (Utraula North)
Shiam Lal (Utraula North, R.S.C.)
Ummed Singh (Utraula North-East)
Amrit Nath (Utraula South)
Raghavendra Pratap Singh (Utraula South-West)
Nardeo Shastri (Western Doon South-cum-Eastern Doon)

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Chandra Bhal

Badri Prasad (Elected by Assembly)
Balak Ram Vaish, (Elected by Assembly)
Bashir Ahmad (Elected by Assembly)
Chandra Bhal, (Elected by Assembly)
Kunwar Guru Narain, (Elected by Assembly)
Kedar Nath Khetan, (Elected by Assembly)
Khushal Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Krishna Chand (Elected by Assembly)
Lalta Prasad Sonkar (Elected by Assembly)
Kunwar Mahvir Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Pratap Chandra Azad (Elected by Assembly)
Puran Chand (Elected by Assembly)
Raja Ram Shastri (Elected by Assembly)
Ram Nandan Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Rama Lagan (Elected by Assembly)
Ruknuddin Khan (Elected by Assembly)
Satyapremi alias Hari Prasad (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Shanti Devi of Etawah (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Shanti Devi of Lucknow (Elected by Assembly)
Rana Sheo Ambar Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Sheo Murti Singh (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. Sheoraj Vati Nehru, (Elected by Assembly)
Shyam Sundar Lal (Elected by Assembly)
Vishwa Nath (Elected by Assembly)
Brijendra Swarup (Graduates-U.P. West)
Ishwari Prasad (Graduates-U.P. West)
Beni Prasad Tandon (Graduates -U.P. West)
Mukut Behari Lal (Graduates-U.P. East)
Govind Sahai (Graduates-U.P. East)
Nirmal Chand Chaturvedi (Graduates-U.P. East)
Piare Lal Srivastava (Teachers-U.P. West)
Kanhaiya Lal Gupta (Teachers-U.P. West)
Shanti Swarup Agarwala (Teachers-U.P. West)
Ram Kishore Sharma (Teachers-U.P. East)
Hirdaya Narain Singh (Teachers-U.P. East)
B.P. Bajpai, (Teachers-U.P. East)
Jyoti Prasad (U.P. North-West)
Telu Ram (U.P. North-West)
Deep Chandra (U.P. North-West)
Mahmood Aslam Khan (U.P. North-West)
Indra Singh (U.P. North-East)
Shiv Sumeran Lal John (U.P. North-East)
Babu Abdul Majid (U.P. North-East)
Ram Lakhan (U.P. North-East)
Prem Chand (U.P. West)
Brij Lal (U.P. West)
Abdul Shakoor (U.P. West)
Manpal Ji Gupta (U.P. West)
Jamilur Rahman (U.P. Central)
Lal Suresh Singh (U.P. Central)
Ram Kishore (U.P. Central)
Bansidhar Shukla (U.P. Central)
Lallu Ram (U.P. South)
Prasidh Narain Anad (U.P. South)
Panna Lal (U.P. South)
Narottam Das Tandon (U.P. South)
Jagarnath (U.P. East)
Parmatma Nand Singh (U.P. East)
Nizamuddin (U.P. East)
Prabhunarain Singh (U.P. East)
Smt. Mahadevi Verma (Nominated)
B.B. Bhatia (Nominated)
Rai Uma Nath Bali (Nominated)
Smt. Tara Agarwal (Nominated)
Mohd. Naseer (Nominated)
Sabhapati Upadhyaya (Nominated)
Vijaya Anand of Vizianagram (Nominated)
Santokh Singh (Nominated)
Hayatullah Ansari (Nominated)
Hargovind Misra (Nominated)
Ambika Prasad Bajpai (Nominated)
Bajrang Bahadur Singh (Nominated)

WEST BENGAL

Governor :	H.C. Mookerjee
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Commerce and Industries and Development	Bidhan Chandra Roy
2. Cottage and Small-scale Industries	Jadabendra Nath Panja
3. Forests and Fisheries	Hem Chandra Naskar
4. Irrigation and Waterways	Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee
5. Excise	Shyama Prasad Burman
6. Works and Buildings	Khagendranath Das Gupta
7. Tribal Welfare	Radhagobinda Roy
8. Local Self-government	Iswar Das Jalan
9. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation	Smt. Renuka Ray
10. Food, Relief and Supplies	Prafulla Chandra Sen
11. Education	Pannalal Bose
12. Agriculture and Co-operative Credit	Rafiuddin Ahmed
13. Labour	Kalipada Mukherjee
14. Judicial, Legislative, Land and Land Revenue	Satyendra Kumar Basu
Ministers of State	
1. Medical and Public Health	Amulyadhan Mukhopa-dhyaya
2. Jails	Jiban Ratan Dhar
Deputy Ministers	
1. Transport	S.C. Ray Singha
2. Defence Branch of the Home Department	S.C. Ghosh Malik
3. Publicity and Public Relations	Gopika Bilas Sen
4. Townships and Relief	Tarun Kanti Ghosh
5. Commerce and Industry	Sourindra Mohan Misra
6. Tribal Welfare	Tenzing Wangdi
7. Rehabilitation	Bijesh Chandra Sen
8. Food	Samerjit Bandopadhyaya
9. Supplies	Rajanikanta Pramanik
10. Agriculture	Abdus Shakur
11. Parliamentary Affairs	Debendra Chandra Dey
12. Co-operation	Chittaranjan Roy
13. Women's Education	Smt. Purabi Mukherjee
14. Labour	Shiva Kumar Rai

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	3,430	3,733	— 303
1951-52 (Accounts)	3,859	3,731	+ 128
1952-53 (Revised)	3,830	4,213	— 383
1953-54 (Budget)	3,816	4,327	— 511

Education

In 1952-53, the State Government spent Rs. 3.39 crore on education, whereas in 1948-49 the figure was Rs. 1.97 crore. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was amended so that compulsory and free primary education could be introduced in the rural areas. The scheme is being implemented according to plan, and in two years one-fifth of the entire area of the State has already been covered.

To meet the requirements of secondary schools through a statutory authority, the West Bengal Secondary Education Act was passed. The Calcutta University Act of 1951, which incorporated the main recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission, also came into force in 1952-53.

The number of junior basic schools that already existed in the State was 1,848. In addition, the establishment of 77 new ones was sanctioned. The capital cost of each school will be about Rs. 32,000. To train primary school teachers along modern lines, 12 basic training schools were started in addition to the 31 already in existence.

The progress in social education was considerable. The Government was maintaining 708 literacy centres, of which 300 provide facilities for social education. Besides these, there were 200 centres run by aided voluntary organisations.

Facilities for technical education at the post-matriculation stage were also made available. Seven polytechnic institutes provided training in various branches of technology to over 15,000 trainees.

Under the development scheme, steps were taken to organise the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpore and to expand the Department of Chemical Engineering at the College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Sanskrit Education Committee, the Government set up a post-graduate research department at the Sanskrit College.

The grant to the University of Calcutta was increased to Rs. 16 lakh. Additional accommodation at a cost of Rs. 2.85 lakh was provided to extend facilities for the teaching of science at the Presidency College, Calcutta. The Government also provided buildings for the Darjeeling Government College at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakh.

Food and Agriculture

For promoting intensive cultivation, 447 small irrigation and drainage schemes, benefiting an area of 1,46,256 acres, were completed during the year, while 290 other projects were at various stages of execution. Some 277 water tanks were renovated, while 325 were improved.

The target of an additional 10 lakh bales of jute at the end of the five-year period was achieved three years ahead of the schedule, the yield in 1952-53 being 24.13 lakh bales. In January 1953, the Government increased the rice ration from one seer to $1\frac{5}{16}$ seer per week per adult. The local procurement target for the year was, therefore, fixed at 4 lakh tons. On January 1, 1953, the Government introduced the levy system. However, only those cultivators who owned 10 acres or more were required to sell their surplus produce to the Government. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains between the districts were also withdrawn.

Industry

In order to encourage the integrated development of cottage and small-scale industries, a special department was constituted which formulated a broad policy in regard to the degree and nature of support the State should give them. The new policy, *inter alia*, gives a price preference to products of cottage and small-scale industries over those of large-scale industries up to 15 per cent. The State Government has also taken suitable steps to develop cottage industries such as handloom (cotton and silk), *khadi*, mat, gur, hand made paper, etc., by setting up demonstration and work centres to train people. In order to improve the silk industry, steps were taken to increase the acreage under mulberry cultivation and to supply improved stocks of silk-worms to growers. A simple and effective method for the canning and preservation of palm-gur was introduced.

In order to stabilise the gradually falling prices of raw and manufactured jute, the Government imposed a ban on *fatka* trading operations. A scheme for the cultivation of important medicinal plants and herbs that grow at high altitudes in the Himalayas was sanctioned.

Public Health

During 1952-53, 133 health centres with 1,806 beds were opened. Twelve more centres with 120 beds were almost ready, while 39 centres with 452 beds were under construction.

The Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta and the hospitals at the district centres are being expanded. Funds were provided for new hospitals at four other centres. The 200-bed Bangur Hospital at Tollygunj near Calcutta is almost complete. The number of beds in the T.B. Hospital at Kanchrapara has been increased from 600 to 1,000 and at the Bangur Sanatorium at Digri from 130 to 200. During the year, the Government sanctioned the free supply of patent medicines and other amenities to T.B. patients, who were treated free of charge at Government hospitals.

The malaria control scheme is in operation in four districts. With the inauguration of the national malaria control programme, 16 units of workers, one for each of the 14 districts and two for the bigger districts of 24-Parganas and Midnapore, were formed. The recurring expenditure on this account is over Rs. 26 lakh a year.

The leprosy clinics at Midnapore, Howrah, Krishnagore, Berhampore and Burdwan are run by the State Government, and the latest methods of treatment are employed. By March 1953, over 12 lakh persons were examined, while over four lakhs received BCG vaccination.

Thirty-seven maternity and child welfare centres were in operation in 1952-53. To combat the growing incidence of venereal diseases, 14 clinics in Calcutta and 18 in the districts were provided by the Government.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Saila Kumar Mukherjee

Satyendra Kumar Basu (Alipur)
Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Alipur Duars)
Debendra Brahma Mandal (Alipur Duars, R.S.T.)
Tarapada Pramanik (Amta Central)
Alamohon Dass (Amta North)
Arabinda Roy (Amta South)
Radhakrishna Pal (Arambagh)
Madan Mohan Saha (Arambagh, R.S.C.)
Atindranath Bose (Asansol)
Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay (Ausgram)
Kanai Lal Das (Ausgram, R.S.C.)
Sambhu Charan Mukhopadhyaya (Bagnan)
Brindaban Chattopadhyaya (Balagore)
Ratan Moni Chattopadhyaya (Bally)
Saroj Ranjan Chattopadhyaya (Balurghat)
Lakshan Chandra Hasda (Balurghat, R.S.T.)
Rakhahari Chatterjee (Bankura)
Iswar Das Jalan (Barabazar)
Jyoti Basu (Baranagore)
Amulya Dhan Mukhopadhyaya (Barasat)
Profulla Chandra Roy (Barjora)
Phanindranath Mukhopadhyaya (Barrackpore)
Abdus Shokur (Baruipur)
Lalit Kumar Sinha (Baruipur, R.S.C.)
Prafulla Banerjee (Basirhat)
Biren Roy (Behala)
Kshitish Chandra Ghose (Beldanga)
Ganesh Ghosh (Belgachia)
Suhrid K. Mullick Chowdhury (Beliaghata)
Jogesh Chandra Gupta (Beniapukur-Ballygunge)
Pulin Behari Khatic (Beniapukur-Ballygunge, R.S.C.)
Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Berhampore)
Byomkesh Majumdar (Bhadreswar)
Rameswar Panda (Bhagwanpur)
Gangadhar Naskar (Bhangore)
Hemchandra Naskar (Bhangore, R.S.C.)
Bijoyendu Narayan Roy (Bharatpur)
Dayaram Beri (Bhatpara)
Smt. Mira Dutta Gupta (Bhowanipur)
Nripendra Gopal Mitra (Binpur)
Mangal Chandra Saren (Binpur, R.S.C.)
Provash Chandra Roy (Bishnupur)
Basanta Kumar Mal (Bishnupur, R.S.C.)
Bepin Behari Ganguli (Bizpur)
Hanseswar Roy (Bolpur)
Bhushan Hansda (Bolpur, R.S.T.)
Jiban Ratan Dhar (Bongaon)
Bidhan Chandra Roy (Bowbazar)
Bankim Mukherjee (Budge-Budge)
Binoy Krishna Choudhury (Burdwan)
Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhuri (Burtola)
Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik (Burwan-Khargram)
Sudhir Mondal (Burwan Khargram, R.S.C.)
Joineswar Roy (Central Duars)
Mangaldas Bhagat (Central Duars, R.S.T.)
Samarajit Bandopadhyaya (Chapra)
Probodh Chandra Dutta (Chhatna)
Kamala Kanta Hembram (Chhatna, R.S.T.)
Jyotish Chandra Ghosh (Chinsura)
Radhanath Das (Chinsura, R.S.C.)
Anandi Lal Poddar (Colootola)
Sudhir Chandra Das (Contai North)
Natendra Nath Das (Contai South)
Maziruddin Ahmed (Cooch-Behar)
Jatindra Nath Singha Sarkar (Cooch-Behar, R.S.C.)
Biswanath Roy (Cossipur)
Jnanendra Kumar Chaudhury (Dantan)
Dalbahadur Singh Ganatraj (Darjeeling)
Mrigendra Bhattacharya (Daspur)
Rafiuddin Ahmed (Deganga)
Dhirendra Narayan Mukherjee (Dhaniakhali)
Loso Hasda (Dhaniakhali, R.S.T.)
Rabindra Nath Sikdar (Dhupguri)
Charu Chandra Bhandari (Diamond Harbour)
Satish Chandra Ray Singha (Dinhata)
Umesh Chandra Mandal (Dinhata, R.S.C.)
Tarapada Dey (Domjur)
Kanailal Dass (Dum Dum)
Debendra Chandra Dey (Entally)
Jyotish Chandra Roy (Falta)
Gyasuddin (Farakka)
Narendra Nath Sen (Fort)
Ziaul Haque (Gaighata)
Jadabendra Nath Panja (Galsi)
Mohitosh Saha (Galsi, R.S.C.)
Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee (Gangajalghati)
Satindra Nath Basu (Gangarampur)
Saroj Roy (Garbeta)
S.M. Abdulla (Garden Reach)
Dharani Dhar Sarkar (Gazole)
Jatish Chandra Ghosh (Ghatal)
Amulyacharan Dal (Ghatal, R.S.C.)
Narendra Nath Ghosh (Goghat)
Dhananjoy Kar (Gopiballavpur)
Jagatpati Hansda (Gopiballavpur, R.S.C.)
Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Habra)
A. Hamid (Hariharpara)
Ramhari Roy (Harischandrapur)
Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (Haroa-Sandeshkhali)
Jyotish Chandra Ray (Haroa-Sandeshkhali, R.S.C.)
Bijesh Chandra Sen (Hasnabad)
Rajkrishna Mondal (Hasnabad, R.S.C.)
Saila Kumar Mukhopadhyaya (Howrah East)
Biren Banerjee (Howrah North)
Beni Charan Dutta (Howrah South)
Bankim Chandra Kar (Howrah West)
Banamali Das (Itahar)
Amrita Lal Hazra (Jagatballavpore)
A.M.A. Zaman (Jalangi)
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Jalpaiguri)
Smt. Ashrumati Debi (Jalpaiguri, R.S.C.)
Mahendra Nath Mahato (Jhargram)
Madan Mohan Khan (Jhargram, R.S.C.)
Ram Lagan Singh (Jorabagan)
Amarendra Nath Basu(Jorasanko)
Shiva Kumar Rai (Jorebungalow)
Subodh Banerjee (Joynagore)
Dintaran Moni (Joynagore, R.S.C.)
Abul Barkat Ataul Gani (Kaliachak North)
Sourindra Mohan Misra (Kaliachak South)
S.M. Fazlur Rahaman (Kaliganj)
Smt. Mani Kuntala Sen (Kalighat)
Nar Bahadur Gurung (Kalimpong)
Rash Behari Sen (Kalna)

Baidyanath Santal (Kalna, R.S.T.)
Goalbadan Trivedi (Kandi)
Haripada Chatterjee (Karimpur)
Subodh Chowdhury (Katwa)
Gangapada Kuor (Keshpur)
Nagendra Doloi (Keshpur, R.S.C.)
Tara Pada Bandopadhyaya (Ketugram)
Mohammed Hossain (Khandaghosh)
Mahammad Mumtaz (Kharagpur)
Tafazzal Hossain (Kharba)
Amulya Ratan Ghose (Khatra)
Ashutosh Mallick (Khatra, R.S.C.)
Smt. Abha Maiti (Khejri)
Koustuv Kanti Karan (Khejri, R.S.C.)
Khagendra Nath Bandopadhyaya (Khoyrasol)
Bejoy Lal Chattopadhyaya (Krishnagar)
Nalini Kanta Haldar (Kulpi)
Pran Krishna Kamar (Kupil, R.S.C.)
Joynarayan Sarma (Kulti)
Baidya Nath Mondal (Kulti, R.S.C.)
Nepal Chandra Roy (Kumartuli)
George Mahbert (Kurseong-Siliguri)
Tenzing Wangdi (Kurseong-Siliguri, R.S.T.)
Kazim Ali Meerza (Lalgola)
Abul Hashem (Magrahat)
Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Magrahat Res.)
Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (Mahestola)
Kumar Deba Prosad Garga (Mahisadal)
Surendra Nath Roy (Mainaguri, R.S.C.)
Nikunja Behari Gupta (Malda)
Rai Pada Das (Malda, R.S.C.)
Bhakta Chandra Roy (Mangalkot)
Ranendra Nath Sen (Manicktala)
Pasupati Jha (Manikchak)
Ananda Prasad Mandal (Manteswar)
Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Mathabhanga)
Bhusan Chandra Das (Mathurapore)
Brindaban Gayen (Mathurapore, R.S.C.)
Satyendra Prasanna Chatterjee (Mekliganj)
Basanta Kumar Panigrahi (Mohonpur)
Kanailal Bhowmik (Moyna)
Sankar Prasad Mitra (Muchipara)
Jogendra Narayan Das (Murarai)
Durgapada Sinha (Murshidabad)
Niranjan Modak (Nabadwip)
Suresh Chandra Paul (Naihati)
Jagannath Mazumder (Nakasipara)
Yakub Hossain (Nalhati)
Subodh Chandra Maity (Nandigram North)
Prabir Ch. Jana (Nandigram South)
Basanta Lal Murarka (Nanur)
Sisir Kumar Saha (Nanur, R.S.C.)
Krishna Chandra Satpathi (Narayangarh)
Surendra Nath Pramanik (Narayangarh, R.S.C.)
Mohammad Israil (Nowada)
Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Panskura North)
Shyama Bhattacharyya (Panskura South)
Janardan Sahu (Patashpur)
Pulin Behari Maity (Pingla)
Bimalananda Tarkatirtha (Purbasthali)
Gulam Hamidur Rahman (Raiganj)
Shyama Prosad Barman (Raiganj, R.S.C.)
Dasarathi Tah (Raina)
Mrityunjoy Pramanik (Raina, R.S.C.)
Jatindra Nath Basu (Raipur)
Jadu Nath Murmu (Raipur, R.S.T.)
Balailal Das Mahapatra (Ramnagar)
Srikumar Banerjee (Rampurhat)
Panchanan Let (Rampurhat, R.S.C.)
Keshab Chandra Mitra (Ranaghat)
Bejoy Krishna Sarkar (Ranaghat, R.S.C.)
Pashupati Nath Malia (Raniganj)
Dhwajadhari Mondal (Raniganj, R.S.C.)
Zainul Abedin Kazi (Raninagar)
Smt. Renuka Ray (Ratua)
Gopal Ch. Das Adhikary (Sabong)
Shyamapada Bhattacharyya (Sagardighi)
Kuber Chand Haldar (Sagardighi, R.S.C.)
Haripada Baguli (Sagore)
Bijoy Gopal Goswami (Salboni)
Kanai Lal Bhattacharya (Sankrail)
Kripa Sindhu Shaw (Sankrail, R.S.C.)
Sashi Bhusan Khan (Santipur)
Pannalal Bose (Sealdah)
Jitendra Nath Lahiri (Serampore)
Hemanta Kumar Bose (Shampukur)
Sasabindu Bera (Shyampur)
Ajit Kumar Basu (Singoor)
Sourendra Nath Saha (Singoor, R.S.C.)
Bhabataran Chakrabarty (Sonamukhi)
Sishuram Mandal (Sonamukhi, R.S.C.)
Gopika Bilas Sen Gupta (Suri)
Nishapati Majhi (Suri, R.S.C.)
Kumar Chandra Jana (Sutahata)
Lutful Haque (Suti)
Mohammad Ishaque (Swarupnagar)
Smt. Purbi Mukherjee (Taldangra)
Samsul Haque (Taltola)
Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee (Tamluk)
Parbati Charan Hazra (Tarakeswar)
Raghunandan Biswas (Tehatta)
Krishna Kumar Sukla (Titagarh)
Jyotish Joardar (Tollygunge)
Priya Ranjan Sen (Tollygunge North)
Ambika Chakrabarty (Tollygunge South)
Bibhuti Bhusan Ghosh (Uluberia)
Bijoy Mondal (Uluberia, R.S.C.)
Manoranjan Hazra (Uttarpara)
Narayan Chandra Roy (Vidyasagar)
Radhagobinda Roy (Vishnupur)
Kiran Chandra Digar (Vishnupur, R.S.C.)
Kali Mukherjee (Watgunge)
Sasadhar Kar (Western Duars)
Antoni Topno Munda (Western Duars, R.S.T.)
R.E. Platel (Nominated)
Reginald Arthur Massey (Nominated)

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Suniti Kumar Chatterjee

Abdul Halim (Elected by Assembly)
Narendranath Bagchi (Elected by Assembly)
Bankim Chandra Banerjee (Elected by Assembly)
Subodh Kumar Bose (Elected by Assembly)
Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty (Elected by Assembly)
K.P. Chattopadhyay (Elected by Assembly)
Hare Krishna Das (Elected by Assembly)
Protap Chandra Guha Ray (Elected by Assembly)
Siba Prosad Kumar (Elected by Assembly)
Mahamed Rasid (Elected by Assembly)
Kamala Charan Mookerjee (Elected by Assembly)

Debendranath Mukherjee (Elected by Assembly)
Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee (Elected by Assembly)
Bijoy Singh Nahar (Elected by Assembly)
Lakhan Pradhan (Elected by Assembly)
Surendra Kumar Roy (Elected by Assembly)
Debendra Sen (Elected by Assembly)
Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharya (Graduates—Calcutta)
Suniti Kumar Chatterjee (Graduates—West Bengal-South)
Chittaranjan Roy (Graduates—West Bengal-West)
Charu Chandra Sanyal (Graduates—West Bengal-North)
Kamini Ghosh (Teachers—Calcutta)
Bijon Behari Bhattacharji (Teachers—Burdwan Division)
Mohitosh Roy Choudhuri (Teachers—Presidency Division-South)
Durga Kinkar Bhattacharjee (Teachers—Presidency Division-North)
R.S. Prosad (Darjeeling)
Sachindranath Misra (West Bengal North)
Tarakdas Bandopadhaya (Nadia-Murshidabad)
Kali Narayan Sinha (Nadia-Murshidabad)
Kali Pada Mookerjee (Calcutta -24 Parganas)
Sarat Chandra Sawoo (Calcutta-24 Parganas)
Sudhirendra Nath Majumdar (Calcutta-24 Parganas)
Hridoy Bhusan Chakravorty (Calcutta-24 Parganas)
Devaprasad Chatterjee (Calcutta-24 Parganas)
Prafulla Kumar Guha (Calcutta-24 Parganas)
Prafulla Chandra Sen (Hooghly-Howrah)
Rabindralal Sinha (Hooghly-Howrah)
Sunil Kumar Banerjee (Hooghly-Howrah)
Charu Chandra Mahanty (Burdwan Division North)
Pranabeswar Sarkar (Burdwan Division North)
Bimanbehari Lal Singha (Burdwan Division North)
Annada Prosad Choudhuri (Burdwan Division North)
Sankar Das Banerjee (Nominated)
Tara Sankar Banerjee (Nominated)
Gurugobinda Basu (Nominated)
Smt. Santi Das (Nominated)
Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda Deb (Nominated)
Smt. Labanya Prova Dutt (Nominated)
Musharraf Hossain (Nominated)
Shaikh Muhammad Jan (Nominated)
Pannalal Saraogi (Nominated)

CHAPTER XXVI

PART B STATES

HYDERABAD

Rajpramukh:	H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Information and Social Services	B. Ramakrishna Rao
2. Home, Rehabilitation and Law	D.G. Bindu
3. Excise, Revenue, Forests and Endowments	K.V. Ranga Reddy
4. Finance, Statistics, Customs, Commerce and Industries	Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar
5. Public Works and Labour	G.S. Melkote
6. Medical and Rural Reconstruction	Mehdi Nawaz Jung
7. Education, Local Self-government and Legislative Assembly	Gopal Rao Ekbote
8. Agriculture, Supply, Planning and Development	M. Chenna Reddy

Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union in December 1949. The State is divided into 16 districts, 138 *taluqs* and consists of about 22,000 villages.

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
1950-51 (Accounts)	2,618	2,755	— 137
1951-52 (Accounts)	2,987	2,819	+ 168
1952-53 (Revised)	2,791	2,682	+ 109
1953-54 (Budget)	2,802	2,822	— 20

Education

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed in 1953. Additional classes were opened in 170 primary and 70 middle schools. The primary schools in the community project areas and in places adjoining the basic education training centres are being converted into basic schools. The status of the basic education centres at Bhiknoor and Mominabad, the Domestic Science Training College for Women, and the School of Music and Dance has been raised.

The recommendations of the committee of experts, appointed in January 1953, to report on the expansion of technical education in general and on the establishment of a polytechnic institution in particular,

are under the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, some of its suggestions were carried out during the course of the year. The Government Technical College was reorganised to provide a three years' post-matriculate diploma course in mechanical and electrical engineering. The School of Art was reorganised and now offers diploma courses in painting, sculpture, commercial art, design and architecture. The work of training teachers in physical education was entrusted to the Academy of Physical Education, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January 1953. In order to encourage private institutions, the rules for grants-in-aid were revised and made uniformly applicable to all institutions. An additional sum of Rs. 2 lakh was spent on grants-in-aid.

Food and Agriculture

Hyderabad's five-year plan for agricultural development is estimated to cost about Rs. 3.5 crore. Work on the various schemes is progressing satisfactorily. The targets of additional food production for 1951-52 and of cotton for the five-year period following 1951-52 have already been achieved.

Several irrigation schemes were undertaken during the year. Twenty medium irrigation works, covering an area of more than 2 lakh acres, were constructed. Moreover, the State Government sanctioned three medium and four minor projects which will irrigate about 10,350 acres.

A policy of progressive decontrol of foodgrains was followed, and the State exported about 17,500 tons of *jowar* to Bombay, Madras and Mysore. Procurement was confined only to rice and paddy. Statutory and informal rationing in the districts was abolished.

In view of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, a Bill amending the Tenancy Act was passed during 1952-53. To ensure security of tenure to tenants and to fix reasonable rents a Tenancy Advisory Committee was set up. Of about 22,000 villages in the State, tenancy records were completed for 21,798 villages and tenancy certificates issued to more than 6 lakh protected tenants.

Industry

During 1952-53, many of the key industries in Hyderabad acquired new plants and equipment in order to increase production. The output of the two textile mills at Azamjahi and Osmanshahi and that of the Cement Works at Shahabad increased by 50 per cent, that of the sugar factory at Bodhan by 200 per cent, coal by 25 per cent and paper by 100 per cent. In order to provide technical assistance to cottage industries, a few training centres are to be established shortly. A Handicrafts Board for the development of cottage industries is also being set up.

Public Health

During the year, 45 new dispensaries were opened and a ward of 45 beds was added to the T.B. hospital at Hyderabad. In addition to the Osmania Medical College, the Princess Niloufer Hospital is being taken over by the State Government and is to be made a first class maternity hospital. A T.B. sanatorium and a general hospital were opened at Mominabad. Anti-plague measures and steps for the prevention and treatment of leprosy, malaria and cholera were also taken. BCG vaccination on a mass scale is to be undertaken during 1954.

Hyderabad has 24 child welfare centres in the city and 21 in the districts. With the assistance of UNICEF and WHO, a scheme for the training of nurses, midwives and health visitors has been implemented. Rural health units are also being opened.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kashinathrao Vaidya

Daji Shankar Rao (Adilabad)
Anna Rao Basappa (Afzalpur)
Nivarthireddy Namdeoreddy (Ahmedpur)
Paga Pulla Reddy (Alampur-Gadwal)
Naganna (Alampur-Gadwal, R.S.C.)
Smt. Arutla Kamala Devi (Aler)
Virendra Patil (Alland)
Bhagvant Rao Ghambir Rao (Ambad)
Sharan Gowda (Andola-Jewargi)
Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi (Andole)
Luchman Kumar (Andole, R.S.C.)
G. Raja Ram (Armoor)
Rakhamaji (Ashti)
Lakshman (Asifabad)
Kashiram (Asifabad, R.S.T.)
Shripad Rao Laxman Rao Newasekar (Aurangabad)
Devisingh Venkatsingh Chouhan (Awsa)
Ananth Reddy (Balkonda)
Smt. Laxmi Bai (Banswada)
Bhagwan Rao (Basmath)
Shamrao (Basmath, R.S.C.)
Kashinath Rao Vaidya (Begum Bazaar)
Murlidhar Rao Sriniwas Rao Kamtikar (Bhalki)
Sreepat Rao (Bhir)
Digamber Rao Bindu (Bhokar)
Bhau Rao Dagdu Rao (Bhokardan)
Dhondi Raj Kamble (Bhokardan, R.S.C.)
Goka Ramalingam (Bhongir)
Shafiuddin (Bidar)
Narayanrao Narsingrao (Biloli)
S.L. Shastry (Bodhan)
Gopal Rao Ekbote (Chanderghat)
G. Rama Chari (Chincholi)
Kanchinepalli Venkata Rama Rao (Chinnakondur)
Rudrappa (Chitapur)
Jaywant Rao Gyaneshwar Rao (Deglur)
Ganpatrao Manik Rao (Deglur, R.S.C.)
Karibasappa Guru Basappa (Deodurg)
K. Anantharama Rao (Devarakonda)
Srinivas Rao (Dichpalli)
Juvvadi Damodar Rao (Elgandal)
Pendem Vasudevu (Gajwel)
Rang Rao (Gangakhed)
K.R. Hiramath (Gangawathi)
Ram Rao (Gangakhed)
Mohamad Ali (Gulbarga)
Madhav Rao (Hadgaon)
S. Bhatla Ramanathan (Hanamkonda)
Shukur Baig (Hasanparti)
Shamrao (Hingoli)
Madhavrao (Hingoli, R.S.C.)
Deshpande Bapurao Kishen Rao (Hulsur)
Shreenivasa Rao (Humnabad)
Shankar Deo (Humnabad, R.S.C.)
P. Narayana Rao (Huzurabad)
J. Venkatesam (Huzurabad, R.S.C.)
Makhdoom Moinuddin (Huzurnagar)
Thalamalla Narasimlu (Huzurnagar, R.S.C.)
Syed Hasan (Hyderabad City)
Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatan)
M.B. Gautam (Ibrahimpatan, R.S.C.)
Vithal Rao (Ippaguda)
Baddam Malla Reddy (Jagtiyal)
Butti Raja Ram (Jagtiyal, R.S.C.)
Mohd. Ali Moosavi (Jalna)
Aktar Hussain (Jangaon)
Bhujang Rao Nagorao (Jintur)
Ramlingaswami (Kaij)
Achutrao Yogiraj (Kallam)
M. Narsingh Rao (Kalvakurthi)
K.R. Veeraswamy-(Kalvakurthi, R.S.C.)
G. Vithal Reddy (Kamareddi)
Ram Rao (Kamareddi, R.S.C.)
Chandrasekhar (Kamlapur)
Govind Rao Narsing Rao (Kandhar)
Madhaw Rao Sawai Sitaram Sawai (Kandhar, R.S.C.)
Ramgopal Ramkrishan (Kannad)
C.H. Venkat Ram Rao (Karimnagar)
Narendra (Karwan)
B. Krishniah (Khammam)
R.B. Gurumoorthy (Khammam, R.S.C.)
Shrihari (Kinwat)
Anant Reddy (Kodangal)
Veeraswami (Kodangal R.S.C.)
Anantha Ramachandra Reddi (Kollapur)
Smt. Mahadevamma Basavangowda (Koppal)
M. Kondal Reddy (Kunaram)
Andanappa (Kushtagi)
Vinayak Rao Koratkar (Latur)
Baswangowda (Lingasugur)
Vishwanath Rao (Luxshatipeth)
Rajmallu (Luxshatipeth, R.S.C.)
Kondabolu Venkayya (Madhira)
Kannakanti Sriniwas Rao (Mahubabad)
B.M. Chander Rao (Mahubabad, R.S.C.)
P. Hanumantha Rao (Mahbubnagar)
Smt. Shantabai (Makhtal-Atmakur)
Basappa (Makhtal-Atmakur, R.S.C.)
Abdul Rahman (Malakpet)
Limbaji Muktaji (Manjlegaon)
G. Sriramulu (Manthani)
Pampana Gowda Sharappa (Manvi)
Venkateshwar Rao (Medak)
Varakantam Gopal Reddy (Medchal)
Gangula Bhoomayya (Metpalli)
Vaman Rao Ram Rao (Mominabad)
Dwarka Prasad Choudhari (Mominabad, R.S.C.)
Gopalshastrideo (Mudhol)
Hanumanth Rao (Mulug)
G.S. Malkote (Musheerabad)
Brahmareddi (Nagarkurnool)
Ramaswami (Nagarkurnool, R.S.C.)
Katta Ram Reddy (Nalgonda)
Lakshmayya (Nalgonda, R.S.C.)
Bhagwan Rao (Nanded)
Appa Rao (Narayankhed)
J. Rama Reddy (Narsapur)
Sheshrao Madhavrao (Nilanga)
Gopi Reddy Ganga Reddy (Nirmal)
Ganga Ram (Nirmal, R.S.C.)
Mohammad Daver Hussain (Nizamabad)
Singi Reddi Venkat Reddy (Nustulapur)
Phoolchand Ramchand Gandhi (Omerga)
Udhave Rao (Osmanabad)
Kalyan Rao (Osmanabad, R.S.C.)
Bapuji Mansing (Paithan Gangapur)
Govindrao Keroji Gayakawad (Paithan-Gangapur, R.S.C.),
Gopal Rao (Pakhal)
Annajee Rao (Parbhani)
Vishwasrao (Parenda)

Smt. Shajihan Begum (Pargi)
K. Keshava Reddy (Parkal)
Ankushrao Venkatrao (Partur)
Ram Rao Balkishan Rao (Pathri)
Ratanlal Kotecha (Patoda)
K. Venkata Rama Rao (Peddamunagal)
Muthayya (Peddapalli)
Manikchand Kewalchand Pahade (Phulmarri)
L.K. Shroff (Raichur)
K.V. Narayan Reddy (Rajgopalpet)
Kathakoori Ramachandra Reddy (Ramannapet)
A. Ramachandra Reddy (Ramayanpet)
V.B. Raju (Secunderabad)
J.B. Mutyal Rao (Secunderabad, R.S.C.)
B. Ramakrishna Rao (Shadnagar)
Venkat Ranga Reddy (Shahabad)
Virupakshappa (Shahpur)
Smt. Masooma Begum (Shalibanda)
Mallappa (Shorapur)
A. Gurva Reddy (Siddipet)
Nago Rao Vishwanath (Sillod)
Sivbasangouda (Sindhanoor)
Joganpalli Anand Rao (Sircilla)
Smt. J.M. Rajmani Devi (Sircilla, R.S.C.)
M. Buchaiah (Sirpur)
Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Somajiguda)
A. Raj Reddy (Sultanabad)
B. Dharma Biksham (Suryapet)
Uppula Malchar (Suryapet, R.S.C.)
J.K. Praneshcharya (Tandur-Serum)
Madhavrao Venkatrao Ghonsikar (Udgir)
Tulsiram Dasharath Kamble (Udgir, R.S.C.)
Smt. Ashatai Waghamare (Vaijapur)
Kandimalla Ramakrishna Rao (Vemsur)
M. Chenna Reddi (Vikarabad)
A. Ramaswami (Vikarabad, R.S.C.)
Suravaram Pratapa Reddi (Wanarparti)
M.S. Rajalingam (Warangal)
A. Laxmi Narasimha Reddy (Waradannapet)
Jagannath Rao (Yadgir)
Ambadas (Yadgir, R.S.C.)
A. Ningangowda (Yelburha)
K.L. Narasimharao (Yellandu)
Vooke Nagaiah (Yellandu, R.S.C.)
Gunde Rao (Zaheerabad).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvraj Karan Singh

Ministers

1. Prime Minister and Minister, for General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Planning and Community Projects, Police and Transport, etc. — Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad
2. Education, Health, Publicity, Information and Jails — G.M. Sadiq
3. Finance, Audit and Accounts, Customs and Excise, Income Tax and Banking — G.L. Dogra
4. Development, Industries, Forests, Local Self-government, Tourism and Emporia — Shamlal Saraf
5. Revenue, Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation — Mir Qasim

Deputy Ministers

1. Home — D.P. Dhar
2. Education and Health — G.R. Renzu
3. Frontier Affairs — Kushak Bakula
4. Development — A.U. Mir
5. Revenue — Piyara Singh

The State acceded to the Union of India on October 27, 1947.

Education

As recommended by the Education Reorganisation Committee, a beginning was made in multipurpose education in the State during 1952-53. Two urban multipurpose schools in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar and a rural multipurpose school in Shalimar village near Srinagar were opened. Sixty primary schools were also converted into middle schools and 20 middle schools raised to the status of high schools.

During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 46.04 lakh was earmarked for education in addition to Rs. 8 lakh allotted under the Five Year Plan. Provision was made for adequate grants for libraries, laboratory equipment and furniture.

Food and Agriculture

The Land Compensation Committee submitted its report to the State Constituent Assembly in the last week of March 1953. Among other things, the committee recommended that, both as a matter of principle and policy, payment of compensation to the expropriated proprietors was not desirable. Accordingly, on March 31, 1953, the Assembly unanimously decided that no compensation was to be paid to the expropriated landlords.

The attestation work of mutations of the land transferred to tillers under the Abolition of Big Landed Estates Act is making satisfactory progress. The work has practically been completed in the Kashmir Valley and also in Ladakh district. In Jammu province it is expected to be completed early in 1954. About 9 lakh *kanals* of land which had come to be vested in the State are being distributed, priority being given to those refugees who have not been settled on evacuee land. Work on land allotment is continuing in the districts of Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri-Poonch.

Industry

During 1952-53, the Government imported some machinery from Japan. A training centre was also opened to demonstrate its use. The Government has also drawn up a scheme for the revival of calico printing, for which the town of Samba enjoyed a great reputation in the past.

The board of industries, practically defunct since 1947, has started functioning again. Loans amounting to more than Rs. 20,000 were given for the development of a large number of small-scale industries.

In order to develop the export trade of the State on sound lines, steps have been taken to enforce quality control. A bill to control the quality of *namdas* has already been passed by the State legislature.

Public Health

In 1952-53, increased medical aid was made available to the people, and hospitals were reorganised and equipped with up-to-date appliances. For instance, the Government spent Rs. 1 lakh on medicines and instruments including X-ray and electro-therapeutic equipment for the Srinagar hospital. X-ray apparatus was also installed in the hospital at Baramulla.

A campaign against venereal diseases was initiated in Jammu. For this purpose, a number of medical officers were deputed to receive training at the WHO Laboratory in Simla. A war on tuberculosis was also in progress, and more than 3 lakh people were tested and given BCG vaccination by the end of 1953.

A mobile unit of specialists was sent to outlying dispensaries in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir to provide surgical and ophthalmological treatment for patients who had gathered at these centres from the surrounding villages.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President: G.R. Renzu

Mohammad Abdullah (Hazratbal)
Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad (Safa Kadal)
Mohammad Afzal Beg (Anantnag)
Girdhari Lal Dogra (Jasmergarh)
Sham Lal Saraf (Habba Kadal)
Abdul Aziz Shawl (Rajouri)
Abdul Gani Trali (Rajpora)
Abdul Gani Goni (Bhalesa-Bunjwah)
Abdul Qadoos (Birwa)
Bakshi Abdul Rashid (Chrar-i-Sherif)
Abdul Kabir Khan (Bandipora-Gurez)
Abdul Khaliq (Saniwara)

Ullah-ud-din Gillani (Handwara)
Asad Ullah Mir (Ramban)
Chajju Ram (Ranbirsinghpura)
Bhagat Ram Sharma (Lander Tikri)
Choni Lal Kotwal (Bhaderwah)
Chela Singh (Chhamb)
D.P. Dhar (Kulgam)
Ghulam Ahmed Mir (Duchhinpur)
Ghulam Ahmed (Haveli)
Ghulam Ahmad Dew (Dola)
Ghulam Geelani (Pampore)
Ghulam Hussain Khan (Narwaw)
Ghulam Rasool Raina (Nandi)
Ghulam Hussain (Devasar)
Ghulam Mohd Masoodi (Tral)
G.M. Sadiq (Tankipora)
Ghulam Mohd Beg (Naubug-Brung Valley)
Ghulam Moh'd Jalib (Pattan)
Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamadani (Khanyar)
Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan (Khansahib)
Ghulam Nabi Hamadani (Zadibal)
Ghulam Nabi Wani (Lolab)
Ghulam Nabi Wani (Darihgam)
Ghulam Qadir Masala (Daragmullah)
Ghulam Rasool Renzu (Amirakadal)
Ghulam Rasool Sheikh (Shopian)
Ghulam Rasool Kar (Hamal)
Ghulam Rasool Kraipak (Kishtwar)
Habib Ullah (Sopore)
Harbans Singh Azad (Baramulla)
Hem Raj Jandial (Ramnagar)
Ibrahim Shah (Kargil)
Smt. Ishwar Devi Maini (Jammu Northern)
Jamal-ud-Din (Darhal)
Jamiat Ali Shah (Meandhar)
Janki Nath Kakroo (Kothar)
Krishen Dev Sethi (Nowshehra)
Kulbir Singh (Poonch City)
Kushak Bakula (Leh)
Mansukh Rai (Reasi)
Mehant Ram (Basohli)
Mohammed Afzal Khan (Uri)
Mohammed Akbar (Tangmarg)
Mohd Anwar Shah (Karnah)
Mohd Ayub Khan (Arnas)
Ghulam Mohammad Mir (Ramhal)
Moti Ram Baigra (Udhampur)
Mir Qasim (Duroshahabad)
Mubarik Shah (Magam)
Nahar Singh (Bishna)
Nizam-ud-din (Kangal)
Nur-ud-din Dar (Khowerpara)
Noor-ud-din Soofi (Ganderbal)
Piar Singh (Kathua)
Ramchand Khajooria (Billawar)
Ram Piara Saraf (Samba)
Ram Devi (Jammu Southern)
Ram Rakha Mal (Kahna Chak)
Ram Saran Das (Jandrah-Gharota)
Ram Lal (Akhnoor)
Sagar Singh (Purmandal)
Sana Ullah Sheikh (Pulwama)
Ali Shah Safvi (Badgam)

MADHYA BHARAT

Rajpramukh: H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for Administration and Appointments	Mishrilal Gangwal
2.	Home and P.W.D.	Manohar Singh Mehta
3.	Revenue. Food and Civil Supplies, Roadways and Local Self-government	Shyamlal Pandviya
4.	Law, Commerce and Industry and Information	Sitaram Jajoo
5.	Agriculture, Labour and Development	V.V. Dravid
6.	Health, Forests and Tribal Welfare	Prem Singh Rathore
7.	Finance (excluding Revenue)	Saubhagyamal Jain
8.	Education, Relief and Rehabilitation	Narsinghrao Dixit

Deputy Ministers

1. Radha Vallabh Vijayavargiya
2. Sawai Singh Sisodia
3. Sajjan Singh Vishnar

Madhya Bharat, comprising 25 former princely States, was formed in May 1948.

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,038	1,177	— 139
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,149	1,131	+ 18
1952-53 (Revised)	1,301	1,273	+ 28
1953-54 (Budget)	1,430	1,449	— 19

Education

At present there are 5 degree colleges, 2 Sanskrit colleges, 1 music college, 16 intermediate colleges, 374 secondary schools for boys and 69 for girls. There are 4,385 primary schools for boys and 428 for girls.

In pursuance of the recommendations of a Committee of Experts in 1952-53, the Government decided to convert the existing primary schools into basic ones and to start new basic schools. Uniformity in respect of syllabus, educational standards, promotion rules, etc., was achieved, and fees were standardised. Over 20,000 students benefited from the compulsory primary education scheme introduced in 16 district headquarters. A provision of Rs. 23.23 lakh was made in 1953-54 for projects under the Five Year Plan.

The Madhya Bharat University Bill, which provides for the setting up of a teaching and affiliating university in the State, was introduced in the legislature.

Food and Agriculture

In order to abolish all intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and the Government, the Madhya Bharat *Zamindari* Abolition Act was passed in 1951. Under this Act, compensation to *zamindars* will be given at the rate of eight times their net income spread over a period of 10 years. The implementation of the *Jagir* Abolition Act has been stayed by a full bench of the Madhya Bharat High Court pending a decision by the Supreme Court on the application of *jagirdars*, who have challenged the validity of the Act.

In order to increase food production, over 39,000 acres of *kans*-infested land were reclaimed and 4,500 acres cleared of jungle with the help of tractors. *Taccavi* loans amounting to about Rs. 60 lakh were given to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, manure, etc. Three agricultural-cum-rural development projects were started in the Harsi, Bhilsa and Rajpur areas of the State. Statutory rationing in Indore and Mhow was abolished and the supply of foodgrains arranged through fair price shops.

Industry

Textile mills, sugar factories, cement factories, oil mills, and biscuit and confectionery factories are among the major industrial undertakings in the State. The textile mills are located mostly at Indore, Gwalior and Ujjain, and their total annual production is about 26 crore yards of cloth. The total yearly production of cement is about 61 lakh tons.

Certain industries such as potteries, leather factories and engineering works are State-owned. Private enterprise is also encouraged. Texmaco in Gwalior is the only factory in India producing automatic looms.

The Mangharam Biscuit Factory is one of the largest industries of its kind in Asia. Madhya Bharat has a razor factory also. A staple fibre factory at Nagda and a stone-ware pipe factory at Maheshwar are being established.

Cottage industries have also been developed. Among the 125 cottage industries, the most important are textile and leather manufacture, pottery-making, wood-work, metal work and oil pressing. The Chanderi and Maheshwar textiles are well known in the country. Sericulture is being encouraged and mulberries are grown for rearing silk-worms. The Five Year Plan for the development of cottage industries provides for an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakh. A Cottage Industries Board has also been formed.

Public Health

In the sphere of public health, the State achieved a great deal by the close of 1953. The number of hospitals rose to 45, of which two are mental hospitals. The dispensaries (including Ayurvedic) numbered 496.

Out of the 13 T.B. clinics proposed under the Five Year Plan, 4 were opened at Bhind, Rajgarh, Mandsaur and Dhar, bringing the total to 10. The foundations of two T.B. hospitals, one at Indore and the other at Ujjain, were laid. A BCG campaign was carried out even in remote villages and, of the 12.5 lakh persons tested, 3.5 lakh were vaccinated. The number of maternity homes increased to 46, of which 7 were opened during 1953. The Kamla Raja Hospital for women and children was also opened in 1953.

Prohibition has been introduced as an experimental measure in one district. It will gradually be extended to other districts.

MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A.S. Patwardhan

Saubhagyamal Jain (Agar)
Bhima Bhil (Alirajpur, R.S.T.)
Kusumkant Jain (Alot)
Chandanlal Samli Prasad (Ambah, R.S.T.)
Jamuna Prasad Singh (Ambah)
Baburam (Ater)
Sawai Singh Sisodia (Barnagar)
Mishri Lal Gangwal (Bagli)
Niranjan Verma (Basoda)
Jadavchand Jain (Barwaha)
Sitaram Sadhu (Barwaha, R.S.C.)
Kishan Singh (Barwani, R.S.T.)
Vimal Kumar Mannalal Chordia (Bhanpura)
Chaturbhuj Jatab (Bhilsa, R.S.C.)
Jamuna Prasad Mukharia (Bhilsa)
Narsinghrao Dixit (Bhind)
Vallabhdas Sitaram (Bhikangaon)
Madanlal Agarwal (Biaora)
Balmukund Mudgal (Bijaipur)
Dwarkadas Garg (Chachora)
Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala (Depalpur)
Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Depalpur, R.S.C.)
Anant Sadashiv Patwardhan (Dewas)
Bapulal Kishanlal Malviya (Dewas, R.S.C.)
Gopal Prasad (Dhar-Badnawar)
Jagannath (Dhar-Badnawar, R.S.C.)
M.V. Ghule (Ghatigaon)
Prabhu Dayal (Gohad, R.S.C.)
Ramdhan Singh (Gohad)
Brandawan Prasad Tiwari (Guna)
Purushottam Laxmanrao Inamdar (Gwalior)
Manohar Singh Mehta (Indore)
Ramsingh K. Verma (Indore)
V.V. Dravid (Indore)
V.V. Sarvate (Indore)
Chaudhari Faizulla (Jeora)
Badri Datt Bhatt (Jawad)
Shrimati Jamuna Bai (Jhabua, R.S.T.)
Prem Singh Solanki (Jobat, R.S.T.)
Ramcharan Mishra (Jaura)
Bhagwan Das Chaturvedi (Karera)
Bherulal Sevaji Chauhan (Khachrod, R.S.C.)
Ramchandra Vilasiram Naval (Khachrod)
Sawai Singh Mandloi (Khargone, R.S.T.)
Shrimati Manjula Bai Wagle (Khategaon)
Prabhu Dayal Choube (Khilchipur)
Raghuraj Singh (Khilchipur)
Ratu Singh Ram Singh (Kukshi, R.S.T.)
Ramsingh (Kurwai)
Gokul Prasad Katrolia (Lahar, R.S.C.)

Harsevak Mishra (Lahar)
Harkishore Vaishya (Lashkar)
Bhume Kirat Singh (Manawar South, R.S.T.)
Shiv Bhanu Solanki (Manawar North, R.S.T.)
Ramlal (Manasa)
Bhagwan Das Jain (Mandsaur North)
Shyamsukh Garg (Mandsaur South)
Rustomjee Cowasjee Jall (Mhow)
Karan Singh (Morena, R.S.C.)
Murlidhar Singh (Morena)
Kundanlal Bariya (Mungaoli)
Shyamlal Pandaviya (Morat)
Bhanwarlal Jeevan (Narsinghgarh, R.S.C.)
Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya (Narsinghgarh)
Sita Ram Jajoo (Neemuch)
Dulichand (Pachhar, R.S.C.)
Ramdayal Singh Raghuvanshi (Pachhar)
Dedal Rudra (Pichhore-Bhandair)
Diwan Barjor Singh (Pichhore South)
Kishorilal Sukharam (Pichhore-Bhandair, R.S.C.)
Laxminarayan Vakil (Pichhore North)
Raja Balbhadra Singh (Raghogarh)
Smt. Pratibha Datta Ubhana (Rajgarh)
Hiralal Sharma (Rajpur)
Devi Shingh (Ratlam Tehsil)
Prem Singh (Ratlam City)
Laxmichand Vaish (Sabalgarh)
Jeta Bhagga Bhagat (Sailana, R.S.T.)
Shankarlal Garg (Sardarpur)
Barkoo Mahadoo Chauhan (Sendhwa, R.S.T.)
Ramakant Khode (Sendhwa)
Ramchandra Vitthal Bade (Sendhwa)
H.L. Masurkar (Shajapur)
Krishanlal Nagaji Malviya (Shajapur, R.S.C.)
Narhari Prasad (Shivpuri-Kolaras)
Tularam (Shivpuri-Kolaras, R.S.C.)
Some Lalli (Sheopuri, R.S.T.)
Udaya Bhanu Singh (Sheopur)
Tryambak Sadashiv Gokhale (Shujalpur)
Bapulal Champalal (Sitamau)
Dhani Ram Sagar (Sitamau, R.S.C.)
Vijaya Singh (Sonkach)
Rana Mansingh (Susner)
Rameshwar Dayal Totla (Tarana)
Lal Singh (Thandla, R.S.T.)
Durgadas Suryavanshi (Ujjain Tehsil, R.S.C.)
Masood Ahmed (Ujjain Tehsil)
V.V. Ayachit (Ujjain City)
Rana Ranvijaya Singh (Umri)

MYSORE

Rajpramukh: H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for Finance, Civil Services, Palace, High Court, Planning and Welfare of Depressed Classes	K. Hanumanthaiya
2.	Law, Education, Labour and Information	A.G. Ramachandra Rao
3.	Public Health, Local Self-government, Excise and Rural Development	T. Channiah
4.	Revenue, Public Works, Stamps and Registration	K. Manjappa
5.	Home, Industries, Road Transport, Food and Civil Supplies	H. Siddaveerappa
6.	Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation	R. Nagan Gowda

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
1950-51 (Accounts) ..	1,441	1,351	+ 90
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	1,831	1,835	− 4
1952-53 (Revised) ..	1,967	2,021	− 54
1953-54 (Budget) ..	2,062	2,220	− 158

Education

In September 1952, a committee was appointed to examine the entire system of education in Mysore from the pre-primary to the university stage. The report of the committee is under the consideration of the Government. Among other things, the committee recommended that a substantial part of the expenditure incurred should be spent on the development of compulsory primary and basic education, provision of research facilities and the establishment of *Janata* colleges. It also recommended a thorough reorientation of the system of education so as to recognise manual labour and social service as integral parts of education.

On April 1, 1952, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 13,888 with 9,27,133 students. Primary schools, middle schools, high schools and colleges numbered 10,474, 703, 217 and 37, respectively. A sum of Rs. 377.35 lakh has been earmarked for education in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

Food and Agriculture

With the lifting of statutory rationing in Bangalore, Davanagere and Kolar Gold-fields from May 1, 1953, foodstuffs have been completely decontrolled in the State. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, a loan of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 31.10 lakh as grant were sanctioned by the Government of India during 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 57.07 lakh had been spent on the various schemes up to the end of December 1952.

A number of agricultural research and development schemes were undertaken by the Government. Efforts to evolve suitable varieties of sweet potatoes were made. The introduction of Egyptian cotton was fairly successful, and further research work was carried out with the assistance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in this connection. Problems relating to the improvement of areca, which is an important cash crop of Malnad, were being examined under the auspices of the Indian Central Areca Committee.

With the aid received from the Ford Foundation Centre, 31 village-level workers were trained in extension work and posted in several villages in Malavalli *taluq*, where a pilot extension programme was initiated. Steps were also taken to popularise the Japanese method of rice cultivation. In addition, new varieties of crops were being evolved and tested.

Industry

The capital investment by the Government in industrial concerns amounted to over Rs. 520 lakh during the year. The board of management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was reconstituted and proposals were under consideration for delegating more powers to it for effectively managing the increased activities of the concern. The reconstituted board of management of industrial concerns was amalgamated with the board of management of the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory. It was considered that centralisation would facilitate a uniform policy and enable an effective assessment of production and organisation of the industries to be made.

Public Health

There were 175 health units under the control of the Department of Public Health during 1952-53. The opening of 44 additional health units was recently sanctioned by the State Government.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: H. Siddaiya

R. Anantaraman (Chamarajpet)
K.V. Byre Gowda (Bangalore North)
D.M. Govindaraju (Nelamangala)
K. Hanumanthaiya (Ramanagaram)
S. Kariappa (Virupakshapura)
B.T. Kempa Raj (Bangalore South, R.S.C.)
Smt. Lakshmidevi Ramanna (Hoskote-Anekal)
V.M. Mascarenhas (St. John's Hill)
R. Muniswamiah (Bangalore North, R.S.C.)
V.R. Naidu (Mallesvaram)
A.V. Narasimha Reddy (Bangalore South)
M. Palaniyappan (Ulsoor)
K. Prabhakar (Nelamangala, R.S.C.)
H.T. Puttappa (Hoskote-Anekal, R.S.C.)
P.R. Ramaiya (Basavangudi)
B.M. Seenappa (Cubbonpet)
T. Siddalingaiya (Dodballapur)
S. Siddappa (Magadi)
K.G. Thimme Gowda (Kanakapura)
V. Venkatappa (Channapatna)
D. Venkatesh (Gandhinagar)
Y.M. Chandrasekhariah (Kadur)
G. Puttaswamy (Chikmagalur-Mudigere, R.S.C.)
Smt. B.L. Subbamma (Chikmagalur-Mudigere)
G. Basappa (Hosadurga)
A. Bheemappa Naik (Molakalmuru)
G. Duggappa (Holalkere, R.S.C.)
T. Hanumiah (Hiriyur, R.S.C.)
J. Mohamed Imam (Jagalur)
V. Masiyappa (Hiriyur)
Mulka Govinda Reddy (Chitaldrug)
G. Sivappa (Holalkere)
H. Siddaveerappa (Harihar)
Smt. Ballary Siddamma (Davangere)
B.N. Boranna Gowda (Belur)
B. Chikkanna (Javagal)
D.R. Kari Gowda (Hassan)
Vacant (Channarayapatna)
K. Panchaksharaiah (Arsikere)
A.G. Ramachandra Rao (Hole-Narsipur)
H.K. Siddaiya (Belur, R.S.C.)
G.A. Thimmappa Gowda (Arkalgud)
M.C. Anjaneya Reddy (Chintamani)
T. Channiah (Mulbagal-Srinivaspur, R.S.C.)
R.K. Prasad (Bangarpet)
H.C. Linga Reddy (Malur)
A. Muniyappa (Sidlaghata-Chikballapur, R.S.C.)
N.C. Nagaiah Reddy (Goribidnur)
G. Narayana Gowda (Mulbagal-Srinivaspur)
J. Narayanappa (Chintamani, R.S.C.)
B.V. Narayana Reddy (Bagepalli-Gudibanda)
G. Papanna (Sidlaghatta-Chikballapur)
K. Pattabhi Raman (Kolar)
P.M. Swamidorai (Kolar Gold Fields, R.S.C.)
K.S. Vasan (Kolar Gold Fields)
M. Chikkalingiah (Malavalli, R.S.C.)
S.M. Lingappa (Krishnarajpet)
B.P. Nagaraja Murthy (Malavalli)
B.Y. Neele Gowda (Pandavapura)
K. Puttaswamy (Srirangapatna)
K.V. Shankara Gowda (Mandya)
K. Singari Gowda (Nagamangala)
H.K. Veeranna Gowda (Maddur)
D. Devaraja Urs (Hunsur)
M. Linganna (Nanjangud)
U.M. Madappa (Chamarajanagar)
M. Madiah (Nanjangud, R.S.C.)
S.M. Mariyappa (Periyapatna)
T. Mariappa (Mysore City North)
B. Narayanaswamy (Mysore City South)
B. Rachaiah (Yelandur, R.S.C.)
M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Yelandur)
Shivananje Gowda (Mysore Taluk)
Siddiah alias Kunniah (Gundlupet-Heggad-devenkote, R.S.C.)
H.K. Shivarudrappa (Gundlupet-Heggad-devankote)
S. Srinivasa Iyengar (T.-Narsipur)
S.H. Thammiah alias Hanumanthe Gowda Thammaiah (Krishnarajanagar)
Ganga Nayak (Sorab-Shikaripur, R.S.C.)
S. Gopala Gowda (Sagar-Hosanagar)
Kadidal Manjappa (Thirthahalli-Koppa)
B. Madhavachar (Bhadravati)
T.C. Basappa (Tarikere)
S.R. Nagappasetty (Shimoga)
H.S. Rudrappa (Honnali)
H. Siddaiya (Soirab-Shikaripur)
L. Siddappa (Channagiri)
C.M. Annayyappa (Gubbi)
R. Channigaramiah (Koratagere-Madhu-giri, R.S.C.)
C.T. Hanumanthaiya (Pavagada, R.S.C.)
B. Hutche Gowda (Turuvekere)
N. Huchmasthy Gowda (Huliyurdurga,)
C.H. Lingadevaru (Chiknaikanahalli)
Mali Mariyappa (Pavagada)
Mudduramiah (Koratagere-Madhugiri)
T.N. Mudalagiri Gowda (Kunigal)
B.C. Nanjundaiya (Kora)
M.V. Rama Rao (Tumkur)
B.N. Rame Gowda (Sira)
T.G. Thimme Gowda (Tiptur)
Sydney A. Thomas (Nominated)
M. Gangappa (Bellary)
Konta Basarama Gowda (Kudligi)
R. Nagan Gowda (Hospet)
S. Parameswarappa (Siruguppa)
Sira Sappa Ijari (Harapanahalli)

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: K.T. Bhashyam

G. Veerappa (Graduates' Constituency)
T.S. Rajagopala Iyengar (Graduates' Constituency)
A.N. Rama Rao (Graduates' Constituency)
M.P.L. Sastry (Teachers' Constituency)
K. Sampathgiri Rao (Teachers' Constituency)
H.R. Abdul Gaffar (Teachers' Constituency)
C.H. Venkataramappa (Kolar District)
D. Venkataramiah (Kolar District)
T.N. Kempa Honniah (Tumkur District)
R. Subbanna (Bangalore District)
S.R. Guru alias Gurulingiah (Bangalore District)

J. Deviah (Mandya District)
P. Sitharamiah (Mysore District)
R.P. Revanna (Mysore District)
Y. Dharmappa (Hassan District)
N.P. Govinda Gowda (Chikmagalur District)
U.P. Shankara Rao (Shimoga District)
T. Veeranna (Chitaldrug District)
J. Krishna Rao (Chitaldrug District)
K.T. Bhashyam (Elected by Assembly)
T.P. Brahmiah (Elected by Assembly)
H.M. Gangadhariah (Elected by Assembly)
M. Hanumanthiah (Elected by Assembly)
M.N. Jois (Elected by Assembly)
Smt. M.R. Lakshamma (Elected by Assembly)
M.N. Mahanta Devaru (Elected by Assembly)
B.T. Ramiah (Elected by Assembly)
M. Shankariah (Elected by Assembly)
S. Sivappa (Elected by Assembly)
P. Thirumale Gowda (Elected by Assembly)
S. Veerabasappa (Elected by Assembly)
M. Velluri (Elected by Assembly)
K.R. Seshachar (Nominated)
T. Chowdiah (Nominated)
G.H. Veeranna (Nominated)
Rumale Chennabasaviah (Nominated)
P. Gopalakrishna Setty (Nominated)
C.J. Devanath (Nominated)
Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar (Nominated)
Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin (Nominated)

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Rajpramukh : H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Planning, Development, Transport, Information, Police, Jails, Legislation, Public Works Department, Forests, Co-operation, Punjabi and Backward Classes Department — Raghbir Singh
2. Finance, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Education, Archives, Local Self-government, Industries, Labour, Survey and Settlement — Brish Bhan
3. — Shivdev Singh

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	604	503	+ 101
1951-52 (Accounts)	609	466	+ 143
1952-53 (Revised)	625	579	+ 46
1953-54 (Budget)	635	704	— 69

Food and Agriculture

The two Presidential Acts issued recently envisage a new agrarian order in the State. Their object is to give the land to the tiller of the soil, thus securing social and economic justice. Under the PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietory Rights) Act, 1953, every occupancy tenant in the State has now been given full proprietory rights. Closely akin to this is the Abolition of *Ala Malkiat* Rights Act, 1953, which seeks to extinguish superior ownership and vests full ownership in the *adna maliks* immediately.

During 1952-53, more than a lakh tons of foodgrains, mostly wheat, were procured and 60,000 tons of surplus foodgrains were exported to deficit areas. Although the harvest was fairly good, statutory rationing continued in the important towns. The work connected with the consolidation of land-holdings was accelerated, and by the end of 1952

more than 10 lakh *bighas kham* were consolidated. The realisation of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5 lakh was suspended by the Government in over 1300 villages in Mohindergarh district which were affected by drought. Relief measures were undertaken. These included *taccavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 2,60,000.

The Bhakra project is the main scheme for the development of irrigation in PEPSU. When completed, more than 13 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation. In addition, the water allowance and capacity of the Sirhind canal will be increased considerably.

Industry

Of the 550 registered factories in the State, about a dozen are large enterprises. Among these are a biscuit factory at Rajpura, three starch factories at Rajpura, Phagwara and Faridkot, two sugar factories at Hamira and Phagwara and a textile mill at Phagwara. In addition, there are two cement and two flour mills.

A preliminary survey was carried out in 1952-53 with the intention of establishing large and small-scale industries on a sound basis. Efforts are being made to float an industrial finance corporation. In order to provide technical training, an Industrial Training Institute with 120 seats was opened at Nabha. The Institute provides training in sheet-metal work, general mechanics and carpentry. An All-India Industrial Exhibition was held at Patiala during March-April 1953. A scheme for an exhaustive survey of cottage and small-scale industries is also being worked out.

Labour

During 1952-53, about 27,000 persons were employed in different factories in the State. The Government has followed a progressive policy with regard to labour, welfare laws in force in other parts of India being extended to the State. In order to promote cordial relations between employers and employees, a tripartite labour conference was held early in 1953 at which important problems concerning labour and management were discussed. Technical training institutes were started at Nabha and Phagwara by the Government during the year.

Public Health

A sum of Rs. 47.30 lakh has been provided in the budget estimates for 1953-54, as against Rs. 37.59 lakh in 1952-53. The total amount provided in the Five Year Plan for medical development and public health is approximately Rs. 85 lakh.

There are nearly 50 hospitals with 1,200 beds in the State. The Rajindra Hospital, which has 152 beds, cannot meet in full the requirements of the people. A new 500-bed hospital is nearing completion. It will serve as a nucleus for a proposed medical college. A new ward has been added to the Hardinge sanatorium, Dharampur, under the Five Year Plan. The State has 51 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 75 more are to be opened under the Five Year Plan.

Three anti-tuberculosis vaccination teams have vaccinated over 2.5 lakh persons and examined more than 7 lakhs.

PEPSU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ramsaran Chand Mittal

	Constituency	*Name of Member*	*Party*
1.	Ahmedgarh	Chanda Singh	Cong.
2.	Amloh	Gian Singh	Ind.
3.	,, (R)	Mihan Singh	Ind.
4.	Ateli	Sham Manohar	Cong.
5.	Badhra	Smt. Chandrawati	Cong.
6.	Banur	Kirpal Singh	Cong.
7.	,, (R)	Harchand Singh	Cong.
8.	Barnala	Kartar Singh	Akali (*b*)
9.	Bassi	Beant Singh	Akali (*b*)
10.	Bhadson	Bhagwant Singh	Cong.
11.	Bhatinda	Harcharan Singh	Cong.
12.	Bhawanigarh	Jangir Singh	Akali (*b*)
13.	Bholath	Harnam Singh	Akali (*b*)
14.	Budhlada	Dharam Singh	C.P.I.
15.	,, (R)	Kirpal Singh	Akali (*a*)
16.	Dadri	Amir Singh	Cong.
17.	,, (R)	Ram Chand	Cong.
18.	Dhanaula	Hardit Singh	C.P.I.
19.	Dhuri	Parduman Singh	Cong.
20.	,, (R)	Lehna Singh	Cong.
21.	Faridkot	Harinder Singh	Ind.
22.	Jaitu	Hira Singh	Cong.
23.	Jind	Dal Singh	Cong.
24.	Julana	Ghasi Ram	Ind.
25.	Kalayat	Brish Bhan	Cong.
26.	Kandaghat	Gian Chand	Cong.
27.	Kandaghat (R)	Roshan Lal	Cong.
28.	Kanina	Lal Singh	Cong.
29.	Kapurthala	Thakur Singh	Cong.
30.	Kot Kapura	Manjitinder Singh	Cong.
31.	Lehra	Pritam Singh Gojran	Akali (*b*)
32.	,, (R)	Pritam Singh Sahuke	Akali (*b*)
33.	Malerkotla	Iftikhar Ali Khan	Cong.
34.	Mansa	Jangir Singh	C.P.I.
35.	Maur	Shamsher Singh	Cong.
36.	Mohindergarh	Mangal Singh	Cong.
37.	Nabha	Shiv Dev Singh	Cong.
38.	Nalagarh	Surinder Singh	Cong.
39.	Nehianwala-Raman	Chet Singh	Cong.
40.	,, (R)	Kartar Singh	Akali (*b*)
41.	Nangal Chaudhri	Nihal Singh	Cong.
42.	Narnaul	Ramsaran Chand Mittal	Cong.
43.	Narwana	Albel Singh	Ind.
44.	,, (R)	Fakiria	Cong.
45.	Patiala City	Smt. Manmohan Kaur	Akali (*b*)
46.	Patiala Sadar	Raghbir Singh	Cong.
47.	Phagwara	Hans Raj Sharma	Cong.
48.	,, (R)	Sadhu Ram	Cong.
49.	Phul	Arjan Singh	C.P.I.
50.	,, (R)	Dhanna Singh	Akali (*a*)
51.	Rajpura	Prem Singh	Cong.
52.	Safidon	Kali Ram	Cong.
53.	Samana	Surinder Nath	Ind.
54.	,, (R)	Pritam Singh	Ind.
55.	Sangrur	Devinder Singh	Cong.
56.	Sardulgarh	Pritam Singh	Akali (*b*)
57.	Sherpur	Gurbakhshik Singh	Cong.
58.	Sirhind	Balwant Singh	Cong.
59.	Sultanpur	Atma Singh	Akali (*b*)
60.	Sunam	Maheshinder Singh	Cong.

(*a*) Raman group.
(*b*) Master Tara Singh group.

List of Abbreviations: Cong. (Congress); C.P.I. (Communist Party of India); Ind. (Independent); R (Reserved).

RAJASTHAN

Maharajpramukh:	H.H. the Maharana of Mewar
Rajpramukh:	H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Supervision and Co-ordination, Finance and Judicial Department	Jai Narain Vyas
2. Agriculture and Revenue	Mohanlal Sukhadia
3. Public Works, Education and Transport	Bhola Nath
4. Food, Civil Supplies and Irrigation	Bhogi Lal Pandya
5. Forest, Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation	Amrit Lal Yadav
6. Labour and Local Self-government, Medical and Public Health	Ram Karan Joshi
7. Commerce and Industries	Kumbha Ram Arya

Deputy Ministers

1. Finance and Judicial Department	Chandanmal Vaid
2. General Administration and Home	Nar Singh Kachawah

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,461	1,391	+ 70
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,551	1,576	— 25
1952-53 (Revised)	1,750	1,714	+ 36
1953-54 (Budget)	1,944	1,944	—

Education

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 160 lakh in 1949-50 to Rs. 291.90 lakh in 1953-54. The total number of elementary schools was 4,095 with about 2 lakh students during 1953. The number of secondary schools rose to 918, with 1,68,000 students, and arts and science colleges numbered 9. In addition, there were four professional colleges—one each for law, medicine, engineering and agriculture—and 220 centres for social education. During the year, the high schools at Tonk and Sirohi were raised to the intermediate standard, and 97 primary schools and 21 middle schools run by the Rehabilitation Department were taken over by the Government.

Proposals for the development of basic and social education envisage the opening of a post-graduate training college, a training college for primary school teachers, three basic model schools and a *Janata* college for village workers. The *Puratatva Mandir* is engaged in research work on Sanskrit and Rajasthani books, and has collected about 2,500 rare books and 2,000 manuscripts. The work of publishing these manuscripts was undertaken during the year.

Food and Agriculture

During the last four years, a number of legislative measures were sponsored by the Rajasthan Government to ameliorate the condition of agriculturists. The Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949, which provides for the reinstatement of those tenants who were in occupation of holdings on or after April 1, 1948, and were unjustifiably ejected afterwards, was promulgated. The Rajasthan Agriculture Rents Control Act, 1952, aims at controlling rack-renting by fixing twice the assessed land revenue as the maximum rent a landholder can charge. Another Act—the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952—provides for the resumption of *jagirs*.

During 1953, the Bhoodan Yagna Bill was under the consideration of the Government. It seeks to assure the success of the Bhoodan movement by affording certain facilities to donors. It provides for the appointment of a committee consisting of four to seven members, nominated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, to acquire, administer and transfer the land donated by landholders. The Bill is expected to be introduced in the next session of the State Assembly.

As a result of the completion of the Jawai and Morel dams, three lakh acres of additional land were brought under irrigation during 1952-53. Two channels have been dug, leading from the Morel dam, for irrigating 43,000 acres of land. By desilting, repairing and improving the Gang canal in Bikaner, about 1 lakh acres of additional land were brought under irrigation. Moreover, 400 new wells were dug and several existing ones repaired. Pumping sets and Persian wheels were installed at more than 500 places.

Industry

Special facilities were provided by the Government for the marketing of cottage industries products. The Sodium Sulphate Works at Marwar Balia produced more than 14,000 tons of the chemical, and these were despatched to paper mills and industries all over India. Four new palm-gur centres were opened in the *Adivāsi* areas and the experimental centres were shifted from Sawai Madhopur to Jamwaramgarh. Detailed studies concerning the breeding of "Shekhawati" sheep were undertaken. The wool analysis factory at Jaipur analysed 400 samples received from various parts of the State.

Public Health

Four surgical and eye camps were held at Sikar, Ladnu, Sri Mahabirji and Kansli. A sum of Rs. 4 lakh was provided for a T.B. sanatorium and arrangements were made for four BCG teams to cover the entire area of the State.

Arrangements were made at several hospitals for further studies in experimental pharmacology under the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in bacteriology under the Nuffield Fellowship, and in statistics under the UNO.

The following statement gives the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State:

1. Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries	Urban—243 Rural—140
2. Ayurvedic dispensaries	54
3. T.B. sanatorium	1 with 54 beds
4. T.B. hospitals	4 with 172 beds
5. Leprosy asylums	2
6. Mental hospitals	3
7. Indoor patients	1 lakh (approx.)
8. Outdoor patients	6 million

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Narottam Joshi

Chhotu Singh (Alwar)
Tej Singh (Amber A)
Maharawal Sangram Singh (Amber B)
Chandra Kant Rao (Anta-Mangrol)
Jai Singh (Asind)
Himmat Singh (Atru)
Jagat Singh (Badi Sadri-Kapasin)
Jai Chand (Badi Sadri-Kapasin, R.S.C.)
Hari Ram (Bagidora, R.S.T.)
Mukti Lal Modi (Bairath)
Lichman Singh (Bali)
Bhairon Singh (Bali-Desuri)
Bishamber Nath Joshi (Bandikui)
Badri Prasad (Bansur)
Yashoda Devi (Banswara)
Mangal Singh (Bari)
Hansraj (Bari, R.S.C.)
Tan Singh (Barmer A)
Nathu Singh (Barmer B)
Madho Singh (Barmer C)
Sugan Chand Jain (Begum)
Ramji Lal Yadav (Behror)
Hans Raj (Bhadra)
Hari Dutt (Bharatpur)
Mohabat Singh (Bhavri)
Tej Mal (Bhilwara)
Sangram Singh (Bhim)
Moti Chand (Bikaner City)
Jaswant Singh (Bikaner Tehsil)
Santosh Singh Kachhawaha (Bilara)
Chittar Lal (Bundi)
Ved Pal Tyagi (Chabra)
Har Lal Singh (Chirawa)
Partap Singh (Chittor)
Kumba Ram (Churu)
Prabhu Dayal (Churu, R.S.C.)
Bheron Singh (Dantaramgarh)
Srigopal Bhargava (Dholpur)
Mathura Dass (Didwana)
Moti Lal (Didwana-Parbatsar)
Hari Deo (Dungarpur)
Soma (Dungarpur, R.S.T.)
Moti Ram (Ganganagar)
Dhulji (Ghatol)
Lal Singh (Girwa)
Ridhi Chand (Hindaun)
Chhanga (Hindaun, R.S.C.)
Sajjan Singh (Hindoli)
Ram Dayal (Jahazpur)
Shah Alimuddin (Jaipur City A)
Ram Kishore (Jaipur-B)
Gulab Chand Kasliwal (Jaipur City C)
Narayan Chaturvedi (Jaipur-Chaksu)
Hari Shankar Sidhant Shastri (Jaipur-Chanksu, R.S.C.)
Mohan Singh (Jaitaran East-Sojat East)
Hanwant Singh (Jaisalmer)
Umed Singh (Jaitaran North-West)
Madho Singh (Jalore A)
Hari Singh (Jalore B)
Man Singh (Jamuwa Ramgarh)
Chattar Singh (Jaswantpura)
Ganpat Singh (Jaswantpura-Sanchore)
Bhagwan Singh (Jhalrapatan)
Madho Lal Mehar (Jhalrapatan, R.S.C.)
Narottam Lal (Jhunjhunu)
Dwarka Das (Jodhpur City A)
Hari Krishna Vyas (Jodhpur City B)
Mangal Singh (Jodhpur Tehsil North)
Narsingh Kachhawah (Jodhpur Tehsil South)
Mohammad Ibrahim (Kaman)
Brijendra Pal (Karauli)
Shivdan Singh (Khamnor)
Bhairav Lal (Khanpur)
Raghubir Singh (Khetri)
Mahadeo (Khetri, R.S.C.)
Vijai Singh (Khumbhalgarh)
Raghuraj Singh (Kishanganj)
Jainarain Vyas (Kishangarh)
Hazari Lal (Kotputli)
Man Singh (Kumher)
Bal Vir (Lachmangarh)
Narayan Lal (Lachmangarh, R.S.C.)
Bhola Nath (Lachmangarh Rajgarh)
Sampat Ram (Lachmangarh Rajgarh, R.S.C.)
Dalip Singh (Ladpura)
Kanwar Lal (Ladpura, R.S.C.)
Ram Karan Joshi (Lalsote-Dausa)
Ram Lal Bansiwal (Lalsote-Dausa, R.S.C.)
Udai Lal (Lasadia)
Tika Ram Paliwal (Mahawa)
Virendra Singh (Malarna Chour)
Damodar Lal (Malpura)
Chuni Lal (Mandal)
Kesri Singh (Mandalgarh)
Ghasi Ram Yadav (Mandawar)
Jayendra Singh (Manohar Thana)
Bhopal Singh (Merta East)
Nathu Ram (Merta West)
Shyam Lal (Nadeti)
Gopi Lal Yadav (Nagar)
Ram Niwas (Nagaur East)
Keshri Singh (Nagaur West)
Bhimsingh (Nawalgarh)
Kishan Lal (Nawan)
Ladu Ram (Neem-ka-Thana A)
Rup Narain (Neem-ka-Thana B)
Kapil Deo (Neem-ka-Thana C)
Manphool Singh (Nohar)
Kan Singh (Nokha)
Bishan Singh (Pali-Sojat)
Chand Mal (Parbatesar)
Badri Lal (Partabgarh-Nimbahera)
Manna (Partabgarh-Nimbahera, R.S.T.)
Kesri Singh (Patan)
Abani Kumar (Phagi)
Himmat Singh (Phalodi)
Tej Raj Singh (Pipalda)
Gurdayal Singh Sandhu (Raisinghnagar Karanpur)
Dharam Pal (Raisinghnagar-Karanpur, R.S.C.)
Bhairon Singh (Rajsamand Relmagra)
Amrit Lal Yadav (Rajsamand Relmagra, R.S.C.)
Durlab Singh (Ramgarh)
Mahadav Prasad N. Pandit (Ratangarh)
Shribhan Singh (Roopbas)
Bhanu Pratap Singh (Roopnagar)
Ram Chander (Sadulgarh)
Bhogi Lal Pandta (Sagwara)
Roshan Lal (Saira)
Deenbandhu (Saira, R.S.T.)
Mohd. Abdul Hadi (Sanchore)
Lal Bahadur (Sangod)
Dharam Chand (Sapotra)

Sohan Lal (Sarada-Salumber)
Laxman Bhil (Sarada-Salumber, R.S.T.)
Chandan Mal (Sardarshahar)
Shri Dass (Sawai Madhopur)
Sambhu Singh (Shahada)
Amar Singh (Shahpura-Banera)
Kistoor Chand (Shahpura-Banera, R.S.C.)
Arjun Singh (Sheoganj)
Khet Singh (Shergarh)
Ishwar Singh (Sikar Tehsil)
Radha Krishna (Sikar Town)
Triveni Shyam Sharma (Sikrai)
Jawan Singh (Sirohi)
Brij Sunder (Sironj)
Mota Ram (Siwana)
Keshari Singh (Sojat)
Bhairon Singh (Sojat Desuri)
Pratap Singh (Sujangarh)
Bhawani Sahai (Thanagazi)
Rao Raja Sardar Singh (Thikana Uniara)
Ghasi Ram (Tijara)
Ram Ratan (Tonk)
Lalu Ram (Tonk, R.S.C.)
Devi Singh (Udaipur)
Mohan Lal (Udaipur City)
R.S. Dilip Singh (Unthala)
Ghisi Singh (Weir)
Tej Pal (Weir, R.S.C.)

SAURASHTRA

Rajpramukh : H.H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister. and Minister for Cabinet and Co-ordination, Revenue and Services	U.N. Dhebar
2.	Home, Communications and Information	R.U. Parikh
3.	Finance, Audit and Excise	M.M. Shah
4.	Education and Public Works	J.K. Modi
5.	Law, Justice and Medical	D.T. Dave
6.	Rehabilitation, Industry and Commerce, Food, Supply and Labour	G.C. Oza
7.	Development, Planning, Local Self-government and Backward Classes	R.M. Adani

The Union of Saurashtra was formed on February 15, 1948, as a result of the merger of over 200 principalities.

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	777	742	+ 35
1991-52 (Accounts)	752	863	— 111
1952-53 (Revised)	984	1,166	— 182
1953-54 (Budget)	942	995	— 53

Education

Under the programme for the expansion of education, 75 additional teachers were appointed in primary schools in the urban areas and 311 primary school teachers and 168 scholars were admitted in the training colleges. About 100 new primary schools were opened, bringing the total to 2,486. In order to create interest in crafts, about 10,000 spinning wheels were supplied to primary schools. As many as 240 centres were imparting social education to the people. During 1952-53, Rs. 7,04,000 were earmarked for university education, Rs. 27,78,000 for secondary education and Rs. 70,21,000 for primary education. The

total provision for education during 1952-53 was thus over Rs. 1.22 crore.

Food and Agriculture

A number of research and training schemes in agriculture were implemented. Experiments on *jowar* and *bajra* were conducted. At the same time, schemes for the extension of potato and cotton cultivation were implemented. Schemes for the improvement of grasslands and dairy development were also taken in hand.

Procurement of coarse grains was suspended by the Government, and the levy system was withdrawn. The system of selling foodgrains to consumers through nearly a thousand fair price shops was, however, maintained. Statutory rationing was abolished in the cities of Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavanagar from August 1952. The Government undertook schemes for afforestation and also improvement of existing forests.

Industry

The five-year plan for the State provides Rs. 21.85 crore. Out of this sum, Rs. 14.8 lakh have been set apart for the development of industries.

Public Health

Mass vaccination against smallpox was carried out, and preventive measures taken against cholera. Anti-malarial operations from 22 centres covered 1,257 villages. A filaria survey was carried out in Mahuva and Jafrabad in Gohilwad district. Under the BCG campaign, 63, 895 persons were tested and 21,285 vaccinated.

During the year, 25 Ayurvedic dispensaries were sanctioned, of which 14 had already started functioning. Under the scheme for providing medical aid, medicine boxes were distributed to villages where it was not possible to open dispensaries.

SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Maganlal Joshi

Gajanan Bhavanishankar Joshi (Babra)
Keshavji Arjun Patel (Bhanvad-Jamjodhpur)
Vrajlal Gokaldas Vohra (Bhavnagar City East)
Ajitrai Manshankar Oza (Bhavnagar City West)
Karsan Jeram Kanbi (Bhavnagar-Dascroi-Sihor)
Bhupatbhai Vrajlal Desai (Dasada-Lakhtar)
Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Dhoraji)
Manohar Lal Mansukhlal Shah (Dhrangadhra)
Hansraj Jivandas Vaghani (Dhrol-Jodiya)
Govindji Keshavji Patel (Gondal-Kunkavav)
Haribhai Ranabhi Bhaskar (Gondal-Kunkavav, R.S.C.)
Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla (Halwad-Muli)
Kanubhai Jivanlal Lehri (Jafrabad-Rajula)
Ratanshi Bhanji Patel (Jamjodhpur-Lalpur)
Alarakha Hasan Hamirka (Jamnagar City East)
Fulchand Purshottam Tamboli (Jamnagar City West)
Maganlal Bhagwanji Joshi (Jamnagar Taluka)
Prabhatgiri Gulabgiri (Jasdan)
Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya (Jetpur)
Parmananddas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Junagadh-Bhosan)
Chitaranjan Rugnath Raja (Junagadh City)
Kalyanji Hirji Vasant (Kalyanpur)
Bhimji Rudabhai Changela (Kandorna-Bhayavadar)
Ratubhai Mulshanker Adani (Keshod)
Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji Jadeja (Kalawad-Dhrol)
Harilal Ramji Nakum (Khambhalia)
Amulakhrai Kushalchand Khimani (Kundla)
Dayashanker Trikamji Dave (Kutiayana-Ranavav)
Limba Jasmat Savani (Lathi)
Mohan Dharamsi Vaghani (Liliya)
Labshankar Devshanker (Limbdi-Lakhtar)
Ghanashyamlal Chhotalal Oza (Limbdi-Wadhwan)
Hamir Jiva Vankar (Limbdi-Wadhwan, R.S.C.)
Jadavji Keshavji Modi (Mahuva Taluka)

Jasvantrai Nanoobhai (Mahuva Town)
Kanji Kachara Mori (Malia-Hatina-Mendarda)
Smt. Jaya Vajubhai Shah (Mangrol)
Rajendra Rugnath Raya (Morvi-Malia)
Abdulla Hamir Kajedia (Morvi-Malia, R.S.T.)
Balkrishna Dinmani Shanker Shukla (Paddhari-Lidhika-Kotda-Sangani)
Jorsinh Kasalsing Indrani (Palitana-Chok)
Motilal Gordhandas Joshi (Patan-Veraval Taluka)
Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Porbandar City)
Maldevji M. Obedra (Porbandar Taluka)
Chimanlal Nagardas Shah (Rajkot City North)
Girdharilal Bhavanbhai Kotak (Rajkot City South)
Kurji Jadavji Vekaria (Rajkot Taluka)
Rasiklal Umadchand Parikh (Sayla-Chotila)
Chhaganlal Laljibhai Gopani (Songadh-Umrala)
Lalloobhai Kishorchand Maniar (Talaja-Datha)
Hamir Sarman Solanki (Talalo)
Suragbhai Kalubhai Varu (Una)
Uchhrangrai Navalshanker Dhebar (Uplota)
Premchand Maganlal Shah (Vallabhipur Gadhada)
Kanji Savji Revar (Vallabhipur Gadhada, R.S.C.)
Ramji Parbat Vikani (Vanthali-Manavadar Bantwa)
Jivraj Vishram Gohol (Vanthali-Manavadar Bantwa, R.S.C.)
Smt. Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Voraval Town)
Narshi Volji (Visavadar)
Shantilal Rajpal Shah (Wankanor)

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Rajpramukh: H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Law and Order, Planning, Justice, Information, Education, Food and Civil Supplies, Legislation, Elections, Places of Public Worship, etc. — A. Thanu Pillai
2. Finance, Land Revenue, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries and Commerce, Geology and Mining, Forests, Excise and Resettlement. — P. S. Nataraja Pillai
3. Public Works, Electricity, Transport, Communications and Ports and Railways. — A. Atchuthan
4. Public Health, Municipalities, Rural Uplift, Harijan Uplift and Protection of Backward Communities, Labour, Registration, Co-operation and Housing. — P. K. Kunju

The former Indian States of Travancore and Cochin were merged in the Union of India on July 1, 1949.

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1950-51 (Accounts)	1,399	1,274	+ 125
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,791	1,363	+ 428
1952-53 (Revised)	1,673	1,683	— 10
1953-54 (Budget)	1,714	1,728	— 14

Education

The expenditure on education progressively increased from Rs. 237.89 lakh in 1948-49 to about Rs. 370 lakh in 1952-53. Of the children in the age group 6 to 11, 98.8 per cent attended schools in 1952-53. At present there are 39 colleges, including those for medicine, engineering

and other technical subjects. At the end of 1952-53, there were 552 high schools, 792 middle schools, 4,133 primary schools, 32 Sanskrit schools and 63 training institutions. The number of pupils in the primary schools was 13.65 lakh during 1952-53.

Basic education was introduced in 20 departmental primary schools, and 57 teachers were trained in basic education.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakh was given to Scheduled Caste students in middle and high school classes for the purchase of school requisites and clothes. They were also exempted from the payment of fees. Facilities were provided for their training in technological, industrial and commercial schools also. The total expenditure incurred on the college and technical education of the backward classes up to December 1952 was about Rs. 2,50,000.

Food and Agriculture

Under the Grow More Food Campaign, 13,950 tons of manure worth Rs. 37 lakh were distributed among the agriculturists. This raised paddy production by 20,000 tons.

In order to encourage extensive cultivation, a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 600 per well was given to cultivators. Forty wells were sunk during the year, and 35 more were under construction.

Industry

During 1952, the State Aid to Industries Act was passed and a board constituted. An industrial finance corporation with a capital of Rs. 1 crore is being set up. Three new factories, namely, the Jamna Thread Mills Ltd., Koratti, the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., and the Rare Earths Factory at Alwaye were opened during 1952-53. The first factory will produce sewing thread sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. The second factory, with a production capacity of 7,000 tons of caustic soda per annum, started production in October 1952. The Rare Earths Factory, opened by the Prime Minister in December 1952, has a maximum production capacity of 1,680 tons of chlorides.

The Cottage Industries Board was reconstituted and schemes for the development of the handloom, bee-keeping and oil crushing industries were approved. A scheme for the reorganisation of the coir industry on a co-operative basis was also formulated under the Five Year Plan. In order to meet the depression in the industry, various relief measures were undertaken. For instance, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh was set apart by the Government for providing relief to workers. Also, a sum of Rs. 26,000 was spent on organising the pottery industry on a co-operative basis.

Public Health

A sum of over Rs. 142 lakh was allotted for public health and medical activities during 1952-53. At present there are 234 medical institutions in the State. These include two well-equipped T.B. hospitals, one leprosy sanatorium, three leprosy hospitals, two hospitals for mental diseases, six women's and children's hospitals and one ophthalmic hospital.

About 15 lakh people were vaccinated against small-pox, and preventive measures were taken against cholera and malaria. During the year a little over 8.3 lakh persons were tested and 3.31 lakh given BCG vaccination.

The Public Health Laboratory at Trivandrum successfully manufactured anti-rabic, anti-smallpox, anti-cholera and other vaccines on a large scale. Over 20 lakh doses of smallpox vaccine, one lakh doses of T.A.B. vaccine and anti-cholera vaccine were manufactured during 1952-53.

In the beginning of 1952-53, there were 11 Ayurvedic hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 341 *vaidyashalas* and two pharmacies. Two dispensaries were upgraded, while 26 new dispensaries were opened.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: V. Gangadharan

	Constituency	*Name of Member*	*Party*
1.	Agasteeswaram	P. Thanulinga Nadar	T.T.N.C.
2.	Alangad	Gopala Menon	Cong.
3.	Alleppey I	K.C. George	Com.
4.	Alleppey II	T.V. Thomas	Com.
5.	Alwaye	T.O. Bava	Cong.
6.	Ambalapuzha	P. Narayanan Potti	R.S.P.
7.	Arur	Aviratharakan	Ind.
8.	Attingal	R. Prakasam	Com.
9.	Bharanikavu	T. Bhaskaran Pillai	Com.
10.	,, (R)	Kuttappan	Com.
11.	Chandayamanglam	V. Gangadharan	P.S.P.
12.	Chalakudy	Panampilly Govinda Menon	Cong.
13.	Changanacherry	N. Parameswaran Pillai	Cong.
14.	Chavara	Baby John	R.S.P.
15.	Chengannoor	C.K. Ramchandran Nair	P.S.P.
16.	,, (R)	P.K. Kunjachan	Com.
17.	Cherpu	Joseph Mundassery	Ind.
18.	Chirayinkil	U. Neelakantan	Ind.
19.	Chittur	A.R. Menon	Cong.
20.	Colachel	Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel	T.T.N.C.
21.	Cranganur	Abdul Kadir	Cong.
22.	Devicolam	Seshadrinatha Sarma	T.T.N.C.
23.	,, (R)	Thankiah	T.T.N.C.
24.	Elankulam	M. Padmanabha Menon	Ind.
25.	Eravipuram	P.K. Sukumaran	Com.
26.	,, (R)	Chandrasekharan	R.S.P.
27.	Ernakulam	O.R. Chummar	Cong.
28.	Ettumanur	V.V. Sabastian	Cong.
29.	Ezhumattur	T.M. Verghese	Cong.
30.	Irinjalakuda	K.K. Balakrishnan	Com.
31.	,, (R)	P.K. Chathan	Cong.
32.	Kadapra	V.P. Parameswaran Nampoothiri	P.S.P.
33.	Kaduthuruthy	K.M. George	Cong.
34.	,, (R)	T.T. Kesavan Sastri	Cong.
35.	Kallooppara	M.M. Mathai	Cong.
36.	Kanayannur	N. Kumaran	Cong.
37.	Kanjirapally	Thomas	Cong.
38.	Karakulam	R. Balakrishna Pillai	Com.
39.	Karthikapally	A. Achyuthan	P.S.P.
40.	Karunagapally	A.A. Rahim	Cong.
41.	Killiyoor	R. Ponnappan Nadar	T.T.N.C.
42.	Kodakara	Poliyedath Kesava Menon	P.S.P.
43.	Kollenkode	Alexander Manuel Simon	T.T.N.C.
44.	Kothakulangara	M.A. Anhony	Cong.
45.	Kothamangalam	Machanatha Prabhu	P.S.P.
46.	Kottarakara	B.B. Pandarathil	R.S.P.
47.	Kottayam	P. Bhaskaran Nair	Com.
48.	Kottukal	B. Vivekanandan	Ind.
49.	Krishnapuram	P.K. Kunju	P.S.P.
50.	Kumaramangalam	C.A. Mcthew	Cong.
51.	Kunnamkulam	T.K. Krishnan	Com.
52.	Kunnathunad	K.M. Chacko	Cong.
53.	,, (R)	K. Kochukuttan	Cong.
54.	Kunnathukal	K. Krishna Pillai	P.S.P.
55.	Kunnathur	P.R. Madhavan Pillai	Com.
56.	,, (R)	K.S. Krishna Sastri	R.S.P.
57.	Kurichi	P.J. Sebastian	Cong.

List of Abbreviations: Cong. (Congress); Com. (Communist); Ind. (Independent); P.S.P. (Praja Socialist Party); R.S.P. (Revolutionary Socialist Party); T.T.N.C. (Travancore Tamilnad Congress); R. (Reserved).

Constituency		Name of Member	Party
58.	Manalur	Kannoth Karunakaran	Cong.
59.	Manimala	K.M. Kora	Cong.
60.	Mararicolam	R. Sugathan	Com.
61.	Mattanchery	J. Anantha Bhatt	Cong.
62.	Mavelikara	R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi	Com.
63.	Minachil	K.M. Chandy	Cong.
64.	Muvattupuzha	M.V. Cherian	Cong.
65.	Nagercoil	D. Anantharaman	T.T.N.C.
66.	Narakkal	K.C. Abraham	Cong.
67.	Nedumangad	N. Neelakantaru-Pandarathil	Com.
68.	Neendakara	A. Chidambaranatha Nadar	T.T.N.C.
69.	Nemmara	K.A. Sivarama Bharathy	P.S.P.
70.	Nemom	P. Viswambharan	P.S.P.
71.	Neyyatinkara	M. Bhaskaran Nair	Cong.
72.	Ollur	P.R. Krishnan	Cong.
73.	Omallur	N.G. Chacko	Cong.
74.	Oolloor	V. Sreedharan	Com.
75.	,, (R)	P. Kunjan	P.S.P.
76.	Padmanabhapuram	Noor Mohamed	T.T.N.C.
77.	Pallivasal	V.J. Joseph	Cong.
78.	Palliviruthy	Alexander Parambithara	Cong.
79.	Palode	N. Chandrasekharan Nair	P.S.P.
80.	Parassala	R. Kunjan Nadar	T.T.N.C.
81.	Paravur	Ravindran	Com.
82.	Parur	K.A. Balan	Com.
83.	Pathanamthitta	P.S. Vasudevan Pillai	Cong.
84.	Pathanapuram	K. Velayudhan Nair	Cong.
85.	Pattiyur	P.K. Yasodharan	R.S.P.
86.	Perumbavoor	K.P. Urumese	Cong.
87.	Poonjar	A.J. John	Cong.
88.	Punalur	P. Gopalan	Ind.
89.	Puthukad	T.P. Sitaramayyar	Cong.
90.	Puthuppally	Thomas	Cong.
91.	Quilon	T.K. Divakaran	R.S·P.
92.	Ramapuram	Joseph Chazhicad	Ind.
93.	Ranni	Viala Edicula	P.S.P.
94.	Shencottah	K. Sattanatha Karayalar	Ind.
95.	Shertallai	Smt. K.R. Gouri	Com.
96.	Thakazhy	Narayana Kurup	Cong.
97.	Thiruvalla	Chandrasekharan Pillai	Cong.
98.	Thiruvarpu	Raghava Kurup	Com.
99.	Thiruvattar	P. Ramaswami Pillai	T.T.N.C.
100.	Thodupuzha	A.C. Chacko	Cong.
101.	Thovala	T.S. Ramaswami Pillai	P.S.P.
102.	Trichur	P.P. Anthony	Cong.
103.	Trikkadavoor	Prakkulam Bhasi	R.S.P.
104.	Trivandrum I	P.S. Nataraja Pillai	P.S.P.
105.	Trivandrum II	A. Thanu Pillai	P.S.P.
106.	Trivandrum III	K. Balakrishnan	R.S.P.
107.	Turavur	C.G. Sadasivan	Com.
108.	Vaikom	C.K. Viswanathan	Com.
109.	Varkala	T.A. Majeed	Ind.
110.	,, (R)	Kochu Kunju	P.S.P.
111.	Vazhoor	K. Narayana Kurup	P.S.P.
112.	Veliyam	D. Damodaran Potti	P.S.P.
113.	Vijayapuram	P.M. Markose	Cong.
114.	Vilavancod	M. William	T.T.N.C.
115.	Viyyur	K. I. Velayudhan	Cong.
116.	Wadakkancherry	V.K. Achutha Menon	Cong.
117.	,, (R)	C.C.Ayyappen	Com.
118.	,,	Anthonie Andrew Daniel Luiz	Nominated

CHAPTER XXVII

PART C STATES AND PART D TERRITORIES

AJMER

Chief Commissioner: M.K. Kripalani

Ministers

1. Chief Minister — Haribhau Upadhyaya
2. Home, Finance and P.W.D. — Bal Krishna Kaul
3. Education, Revenue and Local Self-government — Brij Mohan Lal Sharma

The State of Ajmer, formerly known as Ajmer-Merwara, consists of the 3 sub-divisions of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri.

Finance

(*In thousands of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	22,629	22,269	+360
1953-54 (Budget)	18,876	18,876	—

With the opening of 65 basic schools in Kekri sub-division and the conversion of 115 primary schools into basic ones, the rural areas were covered with a network of 390 basic institutions with 13,600 pupils. Steps were taken to implement the Compulsory Primary Education Act which the State Assembly passed during the year. Further, a syllabus for the junior basic schools was prepared.

Social education activities were also greatly extended. Teachers in rural schools were entrusted with social education work as part of their normal duties. A large number of social education centres were thus opened bringing the total to 1,000. Further, a board was set up for the development of audio-visual education.

Food and Agriculture

The towns of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad were derationed from May 1, 1953. Under the Grow More Food Scheme, about 51,769 maunds of seeds, 162 maunds of ammonium sulphate, 48 maunds of oil cakes and 6 maunds of superphosphate were distributed to cultivators. Work was also in progress on 118 new and 347 old wells, for which *taccavi* loans were given. In addition, 2,266 old wells were deepened by air compressors.

Anti-locust operations were carried out on a large scale during 1952-53. Facilities for the training of villagers in palm-gur manufacture were provided.

Industry

During 1952-53, 25 industrial disputes were settled by conciliation. A census conducted under the Manufacturing Industries Rules and Industrial Statistics Labour Rules provided statistics in respect of various industries. Minimum wages in the textile industry, and the wool cleaning and bailing industry were fixed. The Employees' Provident Fund Act came into force from October 6, 1952. At present, 4 textile mills and 2 hosiery factories are covered by the Act.

Public Health

A T. B. clinic was added to the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. The dispensary at Bijainagar was taken over by the State Government and provided with additional staff. Anti-malaria operations were carried out in the rural areas. A BCG vaccination campaign was started in April 1952, and over a lakh of persons were treated.

AJMER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Bhagirath Singh

Arjandas (Ajmer-1, South-West)
Parasram (Ajmer-I, South-West, R.S.C.)
Bal Krishna Kaul (Ajmer-II, East)
Harji Lal (Ajmer-II, East, R.S.C.)
Ramesh Chandra (Ajmer-III, Kalabagh)
Bhiman Dass (Ajmer IV, Town Hall)
Amba Lal (Ajmer-V, Naya-Bazar)
Abbas Ali (Ajmer-VI, Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra)
Kalyan Singh (Bhinai)
Brij Mohan Lal (Beawar City North)
Jagan Nath (Beawar City South)
Chhagan Lal (Deolia Kalan)
Himmat Ali (Derathu)
Madan Singh (Gagwana)
Chiman Singh (Jawaja)
Bhagirath Singh (Jethana)
Hayari (Jethana, R.S.C.)
Jethmal (Kekri)
Sewa Das (Kekri, R.S.C.)
Narain Singh (Masuda)
Suraj Mal Morya (Masuda, R.S.C.)
Mahendra Singh (Nasirabad)
Laxmi Narayan (Nasirabad, R.S.C.)
Ganpati Singh (Nayanagar)
Shiv Narain Singh (Pushkar North)
Jai Narain (Pushkar South)
Laxman Singh Sawar)
Wali Mohammad (Shamgarh)
Haribhau Upadhaya (Srinagar)
Prem Singh (Todgarh)

BILASPUR

Chief Commissioner: Shrichand Chhabra

Bilaspur, formerly one of the Indian States in the Punjab, became a Centrally administered area on October 12, 1948.

Education

An intermediate college, four middle and six primary schools were opened during the year. One rural school and the middle school for girls at Bilaspur were raised to the high school standard. Steps were also taken to open a basic training college and a *Janata* College at Ghumarwin.

Fourteen teachers were sent to Delhi for basic training at the Jamia Millia, and one teacher was sent to the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, for the B.Ed. course. For professional and technical training, 5 stipends of Rs. 100 each were sanctioned. Besides a central adult literacy centre, 4 new centres were opened in the rural areas. A central public library was established at the headquarters.

Food and Agriculture

The schemes relating to crop competitions, seed multiplication and green manuring were approved by the Government of India. The production of maize rose to 1,953 maunds, about three times the normal yield. Under the community project programme, 8 schemes were formulated for the development of agriculture in the State.

Public Health

Two maternity and child welfare centres and two Allopathic dispensaries were established, in addition to an Ayurvedic dispensary. Moreover, 4 candidates were selected for training in nursing in Himachal Pradesh.

A V.D. centre was opened at the General Hospital, Bilaspur, for which the UNICEF has donated equipment.

BHOPAL

Chief Commissioner: Bhagwan Sahai

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Home, Education, Revenue, Law and Justice, Planning and Development, Finance, Labour, Commerce and Industry, Excise and Agriculture	Shankar Dayal Sharma
2. Food and Civil Supplies, Health, Local Self-government, Public Works and Irrigation	Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqui

Deputy Minister

1. Forests, Co-operatives and Harijan Uplift	Umrao Singh

Bhopal became a Centrally administered area on June 1, 1949.

Finance

(In thousands of rupees)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	20,672	20,232	+440
1953-54 (Budget)	23,304	23,259	+45

Education

During 1952-53, the Government Hamidia College was raised to the status of a post-graduate college. Courses for the B.Sc. degree were introduced and evening classes started for B. A. and B. Com. students. Several new educational institutions, including an agricultural college at Sehore and five high schools, were opened. Moreover, 18 primary schools were raised to the status of middle schools, and 103 primary and 13 basic schools were opened. With increased educational facilities the number of students also increased from 17,900 in 1951-52 to 23,800 in 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 23,000 was allotted for social education.

Food and Agriculture

Wheat production rose from 59,049 tons in 1951-52 to 84,000 tons in 1952-53. The total output of major foodgrains was nearly 1,78,000 tons, an increase of 44,700 tons over that of the previous year.

Under the Grow More Food Programme, about 30 tanks and 1,056 wells were repaired, 93 wells sunk and 16 barrages built, at a cost of Rs. 9 lakh. In addition, 125 Persian wheels were installed in the villages.

Among the larger irrigation works completed during 1952-53 were the Parvati Barrage at Ashta and the Betwa Barrage at Bhojpur. A number of smaller projects on the Ajnal, Ajnar, Machwai and Helali rivers were also completed. Some 1,18,920 tons of compost were prepared and 60,615 tons distributed under a scheme for the development of the palm-gur industry.

Industry

In order to develop cottage and small-scale industries and to increase employment, the Dapartment of Industries was created in October 1952. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh was allotted for grant of loans to industrial enterprises. Arrangements were also made for imparting vocational training in cottage industries. A centre was organised exclusively for training women in tailoring and other handicrafts.

In accordance with the State Aid to Industries Rules, a subsidy of Rs. 30,000 was granted to industrial co-operative societies and artisans, largely in the form of machinery and implements. Steps were also taken to revive old industries and to start new ones, such as cement, lime, steel and wool.

Public Health

During 1952-53, more than a lakh of persons were examined and 40,000 given BCG vaccination. A T. B. clinic with 20 beds was completed at Bhopal, while the construction of a T. B. hospital at Idgah Hill at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh is in progress. Proposals for organising an anti-malaria control unit in co-operation with the TCA Administration are under consideration.

A new X-ray plant costing Rs. 26,000 was installed at the Hamidia Hospital and another is being installed at the Sehore Hospital. It is also proposed to establish four health units for maternity and child welfare in rural areas.

The Drugs Control Act and the Bhopal Medical Practitioners' Act were among the laws introduced during 1952-53 to promote public health in the State.

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sultan Mohammad Khan

Jalaluddin Qureishi (Shahjehanabad)
Syed Aijazuddin (Shish Mahal)
Inayetullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi (Jahangirabad)
Smt. Kumari Lila Rai (Bairagarh)
Babulal (Bairagarh, R.S.C.)
Sardarmal Lalwani (Huzur)
Shankar Dayal Sharma (Berasia)
Shankar Dayal (Nazirabad)
Sultan Md. Khan (Sehore)
Umrao Singh (Sehore, R.S.C.)
Babulal (Shyampur)
Harikishan Singh (Shyampur, R.S.C.)
Kesrimal Jain (Ichhawar)
Chandanmal (Ashta)
Gopi Das (Ashta, R.S.C.)
Smt. Maimoona Sultan (Kotri)
Vanshi Dhar (Nasurullaganj)
Lachmi Narain Agarwal (Budhni)
Gulab Chand (Goharganj)
Dalip Singh (Goharganj, R.S.T.)
Kamta Prasad (Raisen)
Babulal (Raisen, R.S.C.)
Kundan Lal (Begumganj)
Baboolal Kamal (Sultanganj)
Liladhar Rathi (Silwani)
Daulat Singh (Silwani, R.S.T.)
Narbada Charan Lal (Amravad)
Shyam Sunder (Bareli)
Nit Gopal (Udaipura)
Ram Karan Lal (Deori)

COORG

Chief Commissioner: Daya Singh Bedi

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Revenue, Excise, Planning and Development — C. M. Poonacha
2. Home, Education, Health and Justice — K. Mallappa

Finance

The budget estimate for 1953-54 were as follows:

	(In crores of rupees)
Revenue	1.04
Expenditure	1.41
Deficit	0.37

Education

There is only one first grade college in Coorg which is affiliated to the University of Madras, besides 10 high schools, 49 middle schools, 90 primary schools and 5 nursery schools. A proposal to convert some of the schools into basic ones is under consideration of the State Government. All the primary schools which were formerly run by the district boards were taken over by the Government on April 1, 1953.

Food and Agriculture

An area of 4,985 acres is irrigated by channels and tanks out of which about 900 acres are irrigated by newly constructed works. Under the community project programme, one development block comprising 118 villages with a population of about 75,000 has been allotted to the State.

Another development block was sanctioned by the Government of India recently and the entire State has been brought under the scheme.

A State Advisory Board has been constituted for the development of agriculture. The Japanese method of rice cultivation has been widely publicised among agriculturists, some of whom have adopted it with marked success. At present, the new method is being tried out on 900 acres. The total area under rice, ragi, coffee, orange and cardamom crops is about 1,72,327 acres.

Industry

A State Industries Advisory Board has been constituted. The Board has recommended that bee-keeping, sericulture, fruit juice industry, poultry-farming, extraction of oil, handloom industry and mat-making can be developed in the immediate future. There are 83 weavers and about 240 looms distributed all over the State.

Public Health

There are 12 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 190 medical personnel in the State. The number of patients attended to is 3,53,029.

COORG LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: B.S. Kushalappa

C.M. Poonacha (Bettiath Nad)
K. Mallappa (Sanivarasanthe)
B.S. Kushalappa (Mercara Town)
K.M. Devaiah (Bhagamandala)
G.M. Manjunathaya (Sunticoppa)
P.K. Chennaya (Sanivarasanthe, R.S.C.)
P. Lakka (Sunticoppa, R.S.C.)
C.K. Kalappa (Somwarpet North)
G. Lingarajaya (Fraserpet)
C.A. Mandanna (Murnad)
P.D. Subbaya (Mercara Nad)
P.M. Nanamaya (Ponnampet Nad)
M.D. Machaya (Siddapur)
B. Kala (Siddapur, R.S.T.)
Y. Belli (Poonampet Nad, R.S.T.)
P.I. Belliappa (Ammathi Nad)
H.T. Muthanna (Somwarpet South)
K.P. Karumbaiah (Srimangala)
G. Subbaya (Srimangala Nad, R.S.T.)
K.K. Ganapathy (Hudikeri)
N.G. Ahmed (Virajpet Town)
P.C. Uthaya (Virajpet Nad)
A.C. Thimmaya (Napoklu)
H. Nanja (Virajpet Nad, R.S.C.)

DELHI

Chief Commissioner: A.D. Pandit

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Finance, Civil Supplies, Education and Local Self-government — Brahm Perkash
2. Health, Transport, Relief and Rehabilitation — Smt. Sushila Nayar
3. Development, Law and Judicial — Gopi Nath Aman

Deputy Ministers

1. Appointments, Planning, Education and Jails — Smt. Shanta Vasisht
2. Public Works, Stamps and Registration — Shiv Charan Gupta

Finance

(*In thousands of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	36,253	36,253	—
1953-54 (Budget)	42,563	42,563	—

Education

In the budget for 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 129.77 lakh was earmarked for education. The double shift system was introduced in schools, thus enabling about 40,000 more boys and girls to secure admission. Harijan students are being given free education up to the higher secondary standard. A scheme is being launched for the opening of 10 nursery schools in different parts of the city for children in the age group of 3 to 5 years. A bill for the introduction of compulsory education is under consideration of the State Government.

Nearly 300 basic schools for children between the ages of 6 to 11 were started in the rural areas. A *Janata* College was established at Alipur, a rural centre about 12 miles from the city. Steps are being taken to encourage art and literature. These included the provision of musical instruments and the award of prizes.

Food and Agriculture

A sum of Rs. 8.55 lakh was earmarked for the Grow More Food scheme in 1953-54. During 1952-53, about 600 new wells were sunk, 16 tube-wells constructed and 400 Persian wheels fitted. As a result of these measures, 11,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation. Further, *taccavi* loans to the tune of Rs. 8 lakh were advanced to the cultivators, while remissions amounted to Rs. 22,020. Also, about 6 lakh maunds of compost and dry sludge were supplied to the cultivators. These measures are expected to yield 22,500 maunds of additional foodgrains. Several measures designed to promote prosperity in the rural areas have been put into operation. For instance, an area of 40,998 acres in 52 villages was consolidated during the year. Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements locally.

Schemes for the expansion of poultry farms and the distribution of milk in Delhi are also underway. The Veterinary Department has introduced a number of schemes for the welfare of livestock. The Fisheries Department is also being developed.

The State Development Department successfully harnessed the voluntary labour of the villagers and the National Cadet Corps for constructive work. Through their co-operative effort about 38 miles of drainage channels in the rural area were renovated and cleared.

The Land Reforms Bill, a comprehensive piece of legislation, is being finalised in order to end the out-of-date agrarian system, and to bring it in line with that in other States where *zamindari* has been abolished.

Industry

The Industrial Advisory Board set up last year drew up a number of schemes for the development of industries, particularly small-scale industries in the urban area. Steps were taken to survey the land, water and power resources of the State for the purpose. Arrangements were also made to provide financial assistance to cottage industries. Meanwhile, certain industries, including *khadi*, were marked out for development under the community projects development programme.

Public Health

During 1952-53, 48 beds were added to the Irwin Hospital, 18 to the S.J.T.B. Hospital and a ward of 24 beds to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Four hospitals with 16 beds each were also opened in the new colonies of Lajpat Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Kalka Ji, in addition to a dispensary in Jhil Kuranja and 6 health centres in Subzimandi and Karol Bagh areas.

A sanitation drive was organised by the Health Department throughout the State with considerable success. Anti-cholera inoculation and anti-smallpox vaccination were carried out on a large scale. The BCG vaccination team vaccinated the vulnerable population in the State.

The incidence of malaria during 1952 was the lowest recorded so far, having come down from 180 per thousand in 1933 to 2.1 per thousand in 1952. In the rural areas, the results were no less striking. About 3,700 lb. of DDT were sprayed in the villages. Epidemics such as cholera remained under control. The Nursing Homes Bill, already passed by the State Assembly, will ensure a minimum standard of medical care in private nursing homes and hospitals.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

Hari Chand (Ajmeri Gate)
Mangal Dass (Arya Pura)
Sultan Yar Khan (Ballimaran)
Yudhvir Singh (Chandni Chowk)
Nur-ud-din Ahmad (Chawri Bazar)
Kartar Singh (Chittar Gupta)
Hukam Singh (Chandrawal)
Smt. Krishna Sethi (Civil Lines)
Gurmukh Nihal Singh (Darya Ganj)
Raghvendra Singh (Delhi Cantonment)
Shiam Charan (Deputy Ganj)
Hati Singh (Isapur)
Girdhari Lal Salwan (Jhandewalan)
Bhoop Singh (Khanjhawala)
Bhagwan Dass (Kashmere Gate)
Jang Bahadur Singh (Kingsway Camp)
Jag Parvesh Chandra (Kishan Ganj-Anand Parbat)
Smt. Shanta Vasisht (Kotla Feroz Shah)
Mustaq Ahmad (Kucha Chelan)
Shiv Nandan Rishi (Lodhi Road)
Anand Raj (Maliwara)
B.D. Joshi (Manakpura)
Mustaq Rai (Mantola)
Sukh Dev (Mehrauli)
Mittar Sain (Mehrauli, R.S.C.)
Dilawar Singh (Naiwala)
Brahm Perkash (Nangloi)
Mangey Ram (Narela)
Prabhu Dayal (Narela, R.S.C.)
Ajit Singh (Najafgarh)
Hem Chand Jain (Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan)
Sheo Nath (Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan, R.S.C.)
Khushaleshwar Prasad Shankara (Parliament Street)
Har Kishan Lal (Phatak Habash Khan)
Smt. Pushpa Devi (Purana Qila-Vinay Nagar)
Shankar Lal (Ram Nagar)
Prafula Ranjan Chakravarty (Reading Road)
Amin Chand (Reading Road, R.S.C.)
Smt. Sushila Nayar (Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar)
Daya Ram (Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar, R.S.C.)
Jagan Nath (Roshanara)
Daljit Singh (Safdar Jang)
Chintamani (Shahdara)
Shiv Charan Das (Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate)
Sudershan Singh (Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate, R.S.C.)
Ram Singh (Tibbia College)
Gopi Nath Aman (Tokriwalan)
Fateh Singh (Wazirabad)

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Lieut.-Governor: M.S. Himatsinhji

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue — Yashwant Singh Parmar
2. Education, Police and Jails, Development, Industries and Civil Supplies — Padam Dev
3. P.W.D., Health and Medical, Transport and Local Self-government — Gauri Prasad

Himachal Pradesh was formed by the merger of 30 small hill States of the Punjab on April 15, 1948. The small enclaves of Kotgarh and Kotkhai sub-tehsil of the Simla district were transferred to the State on January 26, 1950.

Finance

(*In thousands of rupees*)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	23,969	23,694	+ 275
1953-54 (Budget)	26,683	26,596	+ 87

Education

Among the achievements in the field of education in 1952-53 were the addition of physics and chemistry classes to the Degree College in Mandi, upgrading of middle schools at Chini and Karsog to high school

standard, raising of 11 primary and 21 lower middle schools to middle standard and opening of 36 primary schools.

Under the Five Year Plan, 145 primary schools were opened in the first year. The establishment of a National Cadet Corps was sanctioned by the Government of India from April 1, 1953. A scheme for social education on a voluntary basis was launched and teachers and students were asked to help in making as many adults literate as possible.

Food and Agriculture

Improved seeds are raised at four farms which are maintained by the State under the Grow More Food Scheme. Help and advice is given to cultivators in growing fruit trees and laying out orchards, etc. Over 19,100 fruit plants of various kinds were distributed and 1,438 grafted.

In addition to the multiplication of disease-free potatoes, experiments were carried out at the Potato Development Station, Shilaroo, for devising preventive measures against common diseases. The State supplied 5,000 maunds of wheat to the Kashmir Government and 10,000 maunds of maize to the Central Government.

The Punjab Tenants (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill of 1952 and the Himachal Pradesh Tenants (Rights and Restoration) Bill of 1952 were passed by the State Assembly. A committee has been set up to revise the tenancy and land revenue laws.

Comprehensive rules were framed for the regulation, control and development of fisheries. The old system of allowing fishing on a contract basis has been replaced by a rational licensing system.

Public Health

The status of the Mahasu district hospital in Snowdon was raised to that of a State hospital and its name changed to Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla. A new X-ray plant costing Rs. 34,000 was installed in the hospital. A family planning centre and a dental clinic were also opened. A new maternity ward in the Civil Hospital, Mandi, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,000. Also, a maternity and child welfare centre was started at Chamba. It is proposed to open 12 new Ayurvedic dispensaries.

During 1952-53, V.D. units were established at Chamba and Mandi and field operations were carried out in many places. A T.B. hospital is being opened at Manodhar in Mahasu district and the necessary equipment has been purchased. Anti-malaria measures were carried out in the community project area.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Jaiwant Ram

Sarju Singh (Bhamla)
Jaiwant Ram (Bhattiyat)
Gurditta Mall (Bharmaur)
Krishna Chandar (Chachiot)
Piru (Chachiot, Res.)
Avtar Chand (Churah)
Vidya Dhar (Churah, Res.)
Chattar Singh (Chamba)
Gopal Chand (Chini)
Bala Nand (Jubbal)
Besar Ram (Jogindarnagar)
Hitendra Sen (Kasumpti)
Ram Dayal (Kumarsain)
Rattan Singh (Karsog)
Karam Singh (Mahadev)
Krishna Nand Swami (Mandi Sadar)
Tapindar Singh (Nahan)
Yashwant Singh Parmar (Pachhad)
Jiwnu (Pachhad, Res.)
Shiva Nand (Paonta)
Daulat Ram (Pangi)
Padam Dev (Rohru)
Ghan Shyam (Rajgarh)
Hardayal Singh (Rampur)
Bhagat Ram (Rampur, Res.)
Gori Parshad (Rawalsar)
Surat Singh (Renka)
Partap Singh (Renka, Res.)
Hira Singh (Solan)
Ram Dass (Solan, Res.)
Sita Ram (Suni)
Baldev Chand (Sundarnagar)
Kashmir Singh (Sandhol)
Hari Singh (Sandhol, Res.)
Devi Ram (Theog)
Jiwanoo (Theog, Res.)

KUTCH

Chief Commissioner: S.A. Ghatge

Kutch was integrated into the Indian Union as a Chief Commissioner's province on June 1, 1948.

Finance

The budget estimates for 1953-54 were as follows:

	(*In lakhs of rupees*)
Revenue	37.48
Expenditure	157.59
Deficit	120.11

Education

There are 8 high schools with 2,600 students, 13 middle schools, 355 primary schools for boys and 135 for girls. There is also an Arts School and a training school for teachers, a school for the blind, an agricultural school, and about 40 adult education centres. The total number of students is about 53,000. An intermediate college was opened in 1953.

Food and Agriculture

The principal crops are *bajra*, wheat, barley and cotton. Irrigation is well developed with 46 reservoirs which irrigate about 75,000 acres. Of the 11 irrigation dams proposed under the Five Year Plan, 6 will be completed shortly and the remainder are in various stages of construction. On the completion of these schemes the irrigated area will increase by 67,000 acres.

Industry

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone and has large deposits of lignite, alum and marble. Kutch is well known for its beautiful embroidery and enamel work on silver.

Public Health

Six hospitals, 15 dispensaries and 2 maternity homes are run by the Government. In addition, there are 7 private hospitals and 31 dispensaries.

Under the Five Year Plan, a general hospital at Bhuj, an eye hospital at Mandvi, a mental hospital and a T.B. clinic at Bhuj and five mobile dispensaries are to be opened. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been made for anti-malaria operations, distribution of multi-vitamin tablets and the opening of milk and fruit centres for children.

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Nanalal Ramchand (Adesar)
Maneklal Nensi (Adhoi)
Purshottam Samji (Anjar)
Hetubha Ravaji (Bachau)
Khivji Jevat (Bhadreswar)
Jamiatray Gulabshanker (Bhuj)
Maganlal Velji (Bhujpar)
Shivji Narsi (Bidada)
Sarupchand Nyalchand (Fatehgad)
Govindji Mavji (Gadhsisa)
Dungarsi Purshottam Lohana (Gandhidham)
Harjibhai Ranchodas Kotak (Kera)
Vakil Mulshanker Kunverji (Khawda)
Vanechand Dharamsi (Kidianagar)
Karsandas Hirji (Kothara)
Mavji Ramji Joshi (Laija Mota)
Motilal Lakhman Jain (Lokadia)
Kharashanker Jatashanker Joshi (Lakhpat)
Premji Bhawanji Thacker (Madhapar)
Hariram Nathubhai Kothari (Mandvi)
Manharlal Navji Kayesth (Munkuwa)
Shivlal Amarji Garanara (Maska)
Arjanji Jethaji Jadeja (Mothala)
Ranchhodbhai Nathabhai Jain (Mundra)
Nathu Nanji (Nakhatrana)
Vishanji Kanji Lohana (Naliya)
Jugatram Dalpatram Brahmin (Netra)
Jadavji Mansang Lohana (Rapar)
Shivubha Morji Jadeja (Ratnal)
Mansukh Khimkaran Barot (Roha, Sumri)

MANIPUR

Chief Commissioner : R. P. Bhargava

Before its accession to the Indian Union, the State was a feudatory to the Assam Government. Its administration was taken over by the Government of India on October 15, 1949.

Finance

The budget estimates for 1953-54 were as follows:

	(In lakhs of rupees)
Revenue	34.66
Expenditure	108.44
Deficit	73.78

Education

Manipur has a Government college, 22 high schools, 65 middle schools and 687 upper and lower primary schools. The number of students in these institutions has been increasing steadily, and in 1952-53 there were 46,096.

Food and Agriculture

The Grow More Food Campaign was started in 1950-51. The Agricultural Department is trying to raise crop output by distributing improved seeds. Efforts are also being made to bring all arable waste land under the plough. A survey of the Samusang reserve area, comprising about 2,500 acres, has been completed. A survey of two other big blocks will be undertaken towards the end of 1953.

There is a proposal to drain the waters of the Loushi Pat to the Kharung Pat by cutting a canal through a hillock.

Industry

The handloom industry, soap-making, carpentry, sericulture, tanning and crushing are some of the important cottage industries. To promote sericulture, improved spinning and reeling machines have been introduced and distributed among the villagers on loan. Efforts are being made to rear foreign silk-worms also. Handloom weaving is a well-established industry, and Manipuri cloth is famous for its exquisite design.

Public Health

The State has 15 hospitals, including a T. B. hospital, and a leprosy asylum at Imphal. In addition, there are 12 dispensaries, of which 3 are mobile.

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Athuibou (Aimol)
Mairenbam Koireng Singh (Bishenpur-Moirang)
Sorokhaibam Chourjit Singh (Charanpet-Khomjom)
Sumkhoben (Churachandpur)
Elangbam Nadi Singh (Hiyangham-Soongnu)
Takhfellambam Ibotombi Singh (Iringbung Yairipok Top Chingtha)
Sinam Bijoy Singh (Jiri)
Pukhrambam Tomchow Singh (Kakching-Wangjing)
Yumnam Megho Singh (Keisamthong)
Smt. Binodini Devi (Khurai)
Ningthoujam Thonglen Singh (Kumbi-Thanga)
Tomba Mia (Lamlai-Keirao)
Alimuddin (Lilong)
Daso Thoiso (Mao East)
Hapuni Kaikho (Mao West)
Laisram Girimohon Singh (Nambol-Keinou)
Zarrem (Phaisat)
Salam Tombi Singh (Sagolband)
R.K. Angousana (Sagolmang)
Sorem Satradhiri Singh (Salam-Khumbong-Konthoujam)
Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh (Singjame)
Keiben (Tameglong)
Atnam Anal (Tengnourpal)
Khuma (Thanlon)
L. Chaoyaima Singh (Thoubal-Chandrakhong)
Suisa (Ukhrul)
Hidangmayum Dwijamni Sarma (Uripok-Lalambung-Thangmeiband)
Laisram Achow Singh (Wanghet-Kongba)
Ningthoujam Tomchow Singh (Wangoi-Mayang Imphal)

TRIPURA

Chief Commissioner: V. I. Nanjappa

The State became a Centrally administered area on October 15, 1949.

Education

A sum of Rs. 4,36,800 was earmarked for college education in 1952-53, in addition to Rs. 4,86,000 for primary and adult education. The grant to 70 private institutions amounted to Rs. 35,160. To promote literacy among the agriculturists and the tribal people, 80 new single-teacher lower primary schools and 10 two-teacher upper primary schools were started at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Food and Agriculture

During the year, a number of agriculturists took to terrace cultivation and different kinds of crops were grown. About 300 tons of compost were prepared and 200 tons distributed. The Government agricultural farm distributed improved varieties of paddy, sugarcane and maize seed to cultivators. An area of 2½ sq. miles at Agartala and its suburbs was selected for the implementation of the 'key village' scheme and the necessary equipment was obtained. Attention was also paid to the development of fisheries.

Industry

The Planning Commission has allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakh for the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 40,000 was earmarked for expenditure during 1952-53.

Public Health

An up-to-date maternity ward was added to the V. M. Hospital at Agartala, and 7 dispensaries were opened in rural areas. Qualified and trained nurses were appointed in a number of hospitals, and maternity and child welfare sections were opened. Mass BCG vaccination was carried out and a malaria survey undertaken. Lectures and magic lantern shows were arranged to make the people health-conscious.

TRIPURA ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Henmanta Deb (Agartala Sadar I)
Atikul Islam (Agartala Sardar II)
Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (Agartala Sadar-III)
Nandlal Chakravorty (Agartala Town I)
Umesh Lal Singh (Agartala Town II)
Joynal Abedin (Belonia)
Garu Mia (Birganja)
Aftabaddin (Bishalgarh)
Aghore Chandra Deb Barma (Charilam)
Karun Chandra Nath (Dharmanagar-North)
Abdul Wajid (Dharmanagar South)
Pyari Mohan Jang (Dhumburnagar)
Gokul Chand Singha (Fatikrai)
Abdul Latif (Kailashahar)
Ram Charan (Kalyanpur South)
Gana Sinha (Kamalpur)
Madhab Chandra Master (Kanchanpur)
Satish Chakravarty (Khowai-Asharambari)
Smt. Kirnamala Devi (Khowai-Kalyanpur)
Krishnamani Tripura (Kulainour)
Basaratulla (Kurti)
Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Mohanpur)
Kshetra Mohan Majumdar (Muhuripur)
Sirajul Ismail (Old Agartala)
Ershad Ali (Radhakishorepur)
Bangshi Deb Barma (Sabroom)
Manindra Kishore Choudhury (Salgarh)
Kala Mia (Sonamura North)
Krishanchandra Dev Barman (Sonamura South)
Bir Chandra Deb Barma (Takarjala)

VINDHYA PRADESH

Lieut.-Governor : K. Santhanam

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue — Shambhu Nath Shukla
2. Education and Social Services — Mahendra Kumar Manav
3. Home and Local Self-government — Lalaram Bajpai
4. Planning and Judicial — Gopal Saran Singh
5. Industries and Civil Supplies — Dan Bahadur Singh

Vindhya Pradesh, inaugurated on January 1, 1950, was formed by consolidating 36 former Indian States.

Finance

(In thousands of rupees)

Budget figures	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	3,18,30	3,07,93	+ 10,37
1953-54 (Budget)	4,39,60	4,39,40	+ 11

Education

With the addition of 150 primary schools in 1952-53, the number of these institutions increased to 1,858 with 67,059 students. Also, 15 primary schools were raised to the status of middle schools and 7 A.V.M. schools were converted into high schools. An Act providing for compulsory education was passed.

In order to provide facilities for technical and vocational education, steps were taken to open a polytechnic institute at Nowgong, an agricultural institute at Rewa and 8 model basic schools, one in each district. A basic training school was also opened at Kundeshwar in Tikamgarh district.

Food and Agriculture

In addition to 214 tons of fertilisers and 2,526 tons of compost, 1,000 maunds of wheat, 1,680 maunds of potato, 85 maunds of paddy and 380 maunds of other kinds of seeds were distributed to the cultivators under the Grow More Food Scheme.

Sixty wells and one tank were constructed under the irrigation schemes. These are expected to irrigate 1,180 acres of land. *Taccavi* loans amounting to Rs. 10 lakh were distributed for land improvement and the Japanese method of rice cultivation was introduced.

Industry

During 1953, a State emporium was established at Rewa and the carpentry section of the Technical Institute was expanded. The Cottage Industries Department undertook a survey of cottage industries in the

State. The Five Year Plan provides Rs. 6 lakh for the promotion of small-scale industries.

Schemes for the promotion of the palm-gur industry in Tikamgarh district and for the setting up of a bone-meal factory at Satna were sanctioned.

Public Health

Four maternity and child welfare centres were sanctioned during the the year, and two of these started functioning, one at Rewa and the other at Nowgong. The establishment of other centres is in hand and will be completed soon. Four clinics for venereal diseases and leprosy were also sanctioned. A BCG team carried out mass vaccination in Chhatarpur district.

VINDHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Shivanand

Lal Mohammad (Ajaigarh)
Lal Behari Singh (Amarpatan)
Shambhoo Nath Shukla (Amarpur)
Ramdhar (Amdara)
Ram Kishore (Beohari)
Daba Din (Beohari, R.S.C.)
Diwan Partap Singh (Bijawar)
Pyare Lal (Bijawar, R.S.C.)
Saraswati Prasad Patel (Burhar)
Kamta Prasad (Chandla)
Thakur Das (Chandpura)
Panna Lal (Chhatarpur)
Govinda (Chhatarpur, R.S.C.)
Jagat Bahadur Singh (Churhat)
Shyam Sundar Das (Datia)
Gangadhar (Deosar)
Shamsher Singh (Garhi)
Braj Raj Singh (Gurh)
Bhuwaneshwar Prasad (Hanumana)
Padam Chand Patni (Jaitpur-Kotma)
Sahib Singh (Jaitpur-Kotma, R.S.T.)
Narain Das (Jatara)
Bhai Lal (Kanpura)
Kaushalendra Pratap Bhadur Singh (Kothi)
Mahendra Kumar Jain (Laundi)
Raghuraj Singh (Lidhora)
Basant Lal (Maleshara)
Siri Niwas Tiwari (Mangawan)
Someshwar Singh (Mauganj-Naigarhi)
Saha Deya Chamar (Mauganj-Naigarhi, R.S.C.)
Kesho Prasad (Mukundpur)
Gopal Sharan Singh (Nagoda)
Het Ram (Nagoda, R.S.C.)
Lala Ram (Newari)
Sarjoo (Panna)
Narendra Singh (Pawai)
Bhura (Pawai, R.S.T.)
Shyam Lal Sahu (Prithipur)
Dan Bahadur Singh (Pushparajgarh)
Ram Prasad Singh (Pushparajgarh, R.S.T.)
Shatrusudhan Singh (Raipur)
Gokal Prasad (Rajnagar)
Balwant Singh (Ramnagar)
Govind Narain Singh (Rampur-Baghelan)
Muni Prasad Shukla (Rewa)
Ram Sajiwan (Sabhapur)
Shiva Nand Vakil (Satna)
Baikunth Prasad (Semaria)
Laxmi Narayan (Seondha)
Ram Das (Seondha, R.S.C.)
Chandra Pratap Sidhi (Sidhi Madwas)
Darhi (Sidhi Madwas, R.S.T.)
Shyam Kartik (Singrauli Niwas)
Smt. Sumitri (Singrauli Niwas, R.S.T.)
Narmada Prasad Singh (Sirmaur)
Rajendra Bahadur Singh (Sohagpur)
Rajeshwar Prasad Mishra (Teonthar)
Krishna Kant (Tikamgarh)
Rilli Chamar (Tikamgarh, R.S.C.)
Aditya Nath Singh (Umaria).

PART D TERRITORIES

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner: S. N. Maitra

Food and Agriculture

The area under paddy cultivation increased to 5,599 acres in 1952-53 as against 5,421 in 1951-52. During 1953, 16 varieties of paddy were grown in the Government experimental farm. A number of other commercial crops such as sugarcane, *arhar*, cotton, *ragi* and gram were grown on an experimental basis. An agricultural-cum-industrial exhibition was organised in March 1953 and prizes were awarded to cultivators.

There is an Assistant Fisheries Research Officer in the Andamans who conducts research on different methods of fishing.

Industry

There are two large factories in the Islands, *viz.*, the Chatham Saw Mill and the Match Factory. A handloom weaving society produces handloom products. A proposal to start a coco-nut oil industry at Car Nicobar on a co-operative basis is under consideration.

Public Health

A part of the new hospital at Car Nicobar is nearing completion. A hospital with 20 beds was opened at Mayabander and a medical officer was posted there to provide better medical aid to the people. It was also proposed to send a medical team to the Nicobar Islands for the eradication of venereal diseases, and to open a dispensary for the colonised area at Rangat. As malaria is the biggest scourge of the Islands, residual spraying was carried out extensively. Medical examination of school children was also carried out and treatment given when necessary.

SIKKIM

Under the terms of a treaty signed on December 5, 1950, between Sikkim and the Government of India, the former will continue to be a protectorate of the latter. India has, therefore, a special responsibility in respect of the State's defence, external relations and communications.

CHAPTER XXVIII

SPORT

HOCKEY

India's supremacy in hockey has remained unchallenged since her first Olympic victory at Amsterdam in 1928. In the last Olympics, held at Helsinki, in 1952, India retained the world title by defeating Holland by six goals to one.

National Hockey Championship (June 1953)

The Services won the Championship defeating Punjab, the previous year's runners-up, by a solitary goal. This was their first success in the Championship.

Previous Winners: Bengal (1952); Punjab (1951).

Aga Khan Tournament (April 1953)

Lusitanians defeated Tata Sports Club in the final by one goal to nil.

Previous Winners: Tata Sports Club (1950-52)

Beighton Cup Tournament (May 1953)

Tata Sports Club beat Nagpur United by two goals to one in the replayed final at Calcutta.

Previous Winners: Mohan Bagan (1952); Hindustan Aircraft (1951).

FOOTBALL

Santosh Memorial Trophy (1953)

The Trophy was presented in 1940 by the Indian Football Association in memory of its late President, Sri M.N. Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh.

Bengal won the Championship, beating Mysore by three goals to one. This was Bengal's seventh win.

Previous Winners: Mysore (1952); Bengal (1951).

I.F.A. Shield (1953)

India Culture League, Bombay, met East Bengal in the final but the match remained undecided even after two replays. However, on a protest lodged by India Culture League, East Bengal were disqualified as they had played two ineligible players. The Shield was, therefore, awarded to India Culture League.

Previous Winners: Mohan Bagan and Rajasthan (1952); East Bengal (1951).

Rovers Cup (October 1953)

Hyderabad Police won the Cup for the fourth successive year by defeating Bangalore Muslims by two goals to nil. A new record was thus set up in the history of the 61-year old tournament.

Durand Cup (October-November 1953)

Mohun Bagan won the Cup, defeating National Defence Academy by four goals to nil.

Previous Winners: East Bengal (1951 and 1952).

CRICKET

Ranji Trophy (March 1953)

Holkar beat West Bengal on the first innings lead. The scores were :

Holkar	First innings	496 (B.B. Nimbalkar 219)
	Second ,,	177 for 9 wickets
West Bengal	First innings	479
	Second ,,	320 for 5 declared

Previous Winners :

Year	*Winners*	*Runners-up*
1934-35	Bombay	Northern India
1935-36	Bombay	Madras
1936-37	Nawanagar	Bengal
1937-38	Hyderabad	Nawanagar
1938-39	Bengal	Southern Punjab
1939-40	Maharashtra	United Provinces
1940-41	Maharashtra	Madras
1941-42	Bombay	Mysore
1942-43	Baroda	Hyderabad
1943-44	Western India	Bengal
1944-45	Bombay	Holkar
1945-46	Holkar	Baroda
1946-47	Baroda	Holkar
1947-48	Molkar	Bombay
1948-49	Bombay	Baroda
1949-50	Baroda	Holkar
1950-51	Holkar	Gujarat
1951-52	Bombay	Holkar

INDIAN XI IN WEST INDIES (1953)

First Test at Port of Spain

The match ended in a draw :

India :	First innings .. 417	(Umrigar, 130)
	Second ,, .. 294	(Umrigar 69 : Phadkar 65)
West Indies :	First innings .. 438	(Weekes 207 ; Gupte 7 for 162)
	Second ,, .. 142	for no loss

Second Test at Bridgetown

The West Indies won by 142 runs :

West Indies :	First innings .. 296	(Walcott, 98)
	Second ,, .. 228	
India :	First innings .. 253	(Apte 64, Hazare 63)
	Second ,, .. 129	(Ramadhin, 5 for 26)

Third Test at Trinidad

The match ended in a draw :

India :	First innings .. 279	(Ramchand 62, Umrigar 61, King 5 for 74).
	Second ,, .. 362	for 7 (declared) (Apte 163 not out, Mankad 96)
West Indies :	First innings .. 315	(Weekes 161, Gupte 5 for 107)
	Second ,, .. 192	for 2 (Legall, 104 not out)

Fourth Test at George Town

The match ended in a draw :

India :	First innings .. 262	
	Second ,, .. 190	for 5
West Indies :	First innings .. 364	(Walcott 125)

Fifth Test at Kingston

The match ended in a draw :

India :	First innings .. 312	(Umrigar 117, Roy 85)
	Second ,, .. 444	(Roy 150, Manjrekar 118)
West Indies :	First innings .. 576	(Worrell 237, Walcott 118, Weekes 109).
	Second ,, .. 92	for 4.

PREVIOUS TEST MATCHES

India vs. Australia (1947-48)

Won by Australia	4
Won by India	0
Drawn	1
Total	5

India vs. West Indies (1948-49)

Won by India	0
Won by West Indies	1
Drawn	4
Total	5

India vs. England

Year	*Played*	*Won*	*Lost*	*Drawn*
1932	1	0	1	0
1933-34	3	0	2	1
1936	3	0	2	1
1946	3	0	1	2
1951-52	5	1	1	3
1952	4	0	3	1
Total	19	1	10	8

RECORDS

Highest Aggregates	*Teams*	*Year*
2,376 for 38 wickets	Maharashtra *vs.* Bombay	1948-49
2,078 for 40 wickets	Bombay *vs.* Holkar	1944-45

Highest Partnership

V.S. Hazare (288) and Gul Mohammed (319) hold the world's highest partnership record of 577 runs. This was established in a fourth-wicket stand for Baroda in a match played against Holkar in 1946-47.

B.B. Nimbalkar and K.V. Bhandarkar scored 455 runs in a second-wicket stand for Maharashtra against the Western India States at Poona in 1948-49.

* * * * *

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 runs for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Hove in 1930.

* * * * *

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored four centuries in succession during the 1931 season in Britain.

* * * * *

The Indian record for the highest total is 912 runs for 8 wickets declared by Holkar in the Holkar vs. Mysore match at Indore in 1945-46.

SILVER JUBILEE TEAM IN INDIA 1953-54

First Test (Delhi)

India won by an innings and 15 runs:

India:	First innings	.. 387	(G.S. Ramchand 119, V.L. Manjrekar 86)
S.J.O.C. Team:	First innings	.. 198	(Simpson 57, Gupte 8 for 91)
	Second ,,	.. 174	(Simpson 59, Worrell 54, Ghulam Ahmed 6 for 52, Gupte 4 for 82)

Second Test (Bombay)

The match ended in a draw:

S.J.O.C. Team:	First innings	.. 504	for 6 wkts. declared (Simpson 121, Barrick 102 not out, Marshall 90)
India:	First innings	.. 153	(Umrigar 83)
	Second ,,	.. 447	for 5 wkts. (Mankad 154, Gadkari 102 not out)

Third Test (Calcutta)

S.J.O.C. Team won by 6 wkts:

India:	First innings	.. 238 (Umrigar 112 not out)
	Second ,,	.. 190 (Ramchand 111, Iverson 6 for 47)
S.J.O.C. Team:	First innings	.. 245 (Gupte 6 for 95, Meuleman 75)
	Second ,,	.. 187 for 4 wkts. (Marshall 88 not out)

TENNIS

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS (December 53-54)

Men's Singles

R. Krishnan won the title, defeating J. Arkinstall of Australia in straight sets 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

Previous Winner: Sumant Misra

Men's Doubles

J. Arkinstall and Iftikhar Ahmed beat Naresh Kumar and Narendra Nath 3-6, 5-7, 8-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles

Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss P. Sheikh walk-over Narendra Nath and Miss Thapar.

Women's Singles

Miss Rita Davar beat Miss Thapar 0-6, 6-2, 6-2.

TABLE TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (DECEMBER 1953)

Men's Singles

S. Thackersey of Bombay won the open singles title, defeating T. Thiruvengadam of Madras 25-23, 21-13, 15-21, 21-19.

Previous Winners: K. Jayant (1950); T. Thiruvengadam (1951); K. Jayant (1952).

Men's Doubles

U.M. Chandarana and D.P. Sommaya (Bombay) beat M. Banerjee and R. Bhandari (Bengal) 22-20, 18-21, 21-12, 22-24, 21-18.

Women's Singles

Miss Sultana beat Mrs C.K.K. Pillai 21-12, 21-16, 21-11.

Previous Winners: Miss Sultana (1951 and 1952)

Mixed Doubles

Miss Sultana and Bhandari beat Mrs Rajgopalan and Chandarana 21-16, 21-13, 21-13.

INTER-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP (DECEMBER 1953)

Bombay won the Championship, defeating Bengal by 5 matches to nil.

Hyderabad won the Jayalakshmi Cup for women defeating Bombay, the holders, by 3 matches to nil.

NATIONAL ATHLETICS (FEBRUARY 1953)

The Games were held at Jabalpur. The Services won the Championship with 121.5 points. PEPSU was second with 30 points and Bombay third with 23. Seven new all-India records were set up during the meet.

Men's Events

100 Metres

1. Lavy Pinto (Bombay)
2. Sati Ghosh (Bihar)
3. Balwant Singh (Services)

Time: 10.8 s.

200 Metres

1. Lavy Pinto (Bombay)
2. Sati Ghosh (Bihar)
3. Kripal Singh (Punjab)

Time: 21.8 s. (new record)

400 Metres

1. Ivan Jacob (Madras)
2. Balwant Singh (PEPSU)
3. Appar Singh (Services)

Time: 49.6 s. (new record)

800 Metres

1. Sohan Singh (Services)
2. Kulwant Singh (Services)
3. Bhagwan Singh (Delhi)

Time: 1 m. 55.2 s. (new record)

1,500 Metres

1. Kulwant Singh (Services)
2. Nika Singh (Services)
3. Ranjit Ram (Delhi)

Time: 4 m. 4.2 s.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase

1. Dalu Ram (Services)
2. Inder Singh (Services)
3. Gulzara Singh (PEPSU)

Time: 9 m. 33.4 s.

5,000 Metres

1. Dalu Ram (Services)
2. Karnal Singh (Services)
3. Gurbachan Singh (Services)

Time: 15 m. 31.5 s.

10,000 Metres

1. Dhan Singh (Services)
2. Bula Singh (Services)
3. Raunaq Singh (PEPSU)

Time: 32 m. 45.8 s.

10,000 Metres Walk

1. Harnaik Singh (Services)
2. Amrik Singh (Punjab)
3. Natha Rao (Rajasthan)

Time: 55 m. 2 s.

50 Kilometres Walk

1. B. Dass (Bengal)
2. Bhag Singh (Punjab)
3. Lal Singh (PEPSU)
4. H. Rose (Bengal)
5. Indrajit Singh (Delhi)

Time: 5 h. 32 m. 24.1 s.

Marathon Race (26 miles)

1. Chhota Singh (PEPSU)
2. Surjan Singh (PEPSU)
3. Surat Singh (Delhi)

Time: 2 h. 33 m. 21.4 s.

110 *Metres Hurdles*

1. Guldur Singh (Services)
2. Gurdev Singh (Services)
3. Ajmer Singh (Punjab)

Time: 15.6 s.

400 *Metres Hurdles*

1. Joginder Singh (Services)
2. Pritam Singh (Services)
3. Darshan Singh (Punjab)

Time: 55.6 s.

4,100 *Metres Relay*

1. Bombay
2. Delhi
3. Madras
4. PEPSU

Time: 44.2 s.

4,400 *Metres Relay*

1. Services
2. PEPSU
3. Madras

Time: 3m . 23.9 s. (new record)

Running High Jump

1. Ajit Singh (Punjab)
2. K. Chatterjee (Bengal)
3. Dayal Singh (Services)

Height: 6 ft. 3.5 in.

Running Broad Jump

1. Kehar Singh (Services)
2. Bhag Singh (Services)
3. Kripal Singh (Punjab)

Distance: 22 ft. 7.75 in.

Hammer Throw

1. Nadhi Prasad (Services)
2. Krishan Singh (PEPSU)
3. Bipi Ram (Services)

Distance: 142 ft. 1 in.

Discus Throw

1. Bakshish Singh (Punjab)
2. Makhan Singh (Services)
3. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)

Distance: 131 ft. 1.25 in.

Javelin Throw

1. Surat Singh (Services)
2. Rajagopalan (Delhi)
3. Govind Ram (Delhi)

Distance: 176 ft.

Decathlon

1. Gurnam Singh (PEPSU) 4,367 pts.
2. M. Kaunds (Bombay) 4,345 pts.
3. N.K. Dass (Orissa) 4,302 pts.

Hop, Step and Jump

1. Kehar Singh (Services)
2. Sudershan Singh (Services)
3. Darshan Singh (Punjab)

Distance: 46 ft. 10 in.

Shot Put

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Mohinder Singh (Services)
3. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)

Distance: 44 ft. 10 in.

Pole Vault

1. George (Services)
2. Bhagwan Singh (Services)
3. P. Vasavan (Travancore-Cochin)

Height: 11 ft. 11 in.

Women's Events

100 *Metres*

1. Mary D' Souza (Bombay)
2. A. Catchatoor (Bengal)
3. Joan Tellis (Bombay)

Time: 13 s.

200 *Metres*

1. Mary D' Souza (Bombay)
2. A. Catchatoor (Bengal)
3. Stephie D' Souza (Bombay)

Time: 26.4 s.

4,100 *Metres Relay*

1. Bombay
2. Bengal
3. Madhya Pradesh

Time: 52.5 s.

80 *Metres Hurdles*

1. Mary D'Souza (Bombay)
2. Marie Simoes (Bombay)
3. Nilima Ghose (Bengal)

Time: 12.7 s. (new record)

Running High Jump

1. Marie Simoes (Bombay)
2. P. Vasu (Madhya Pradesh)
3. C. O'Dea (Madhya Pradesh)

Height: 4 ft. 2.34 in.

Running Broad Jump

1. Stephie D' Souza (Bombay)
2. Lucy Paul (Travancore-Cochin)
3. Mary Casteline (Bombay)

Distance: 13 ft. 3.5 in.

Shot Put

1. R. Thornber (Bombay)
2. A. Masauji (Madhya Pradesh)
3. S. Thomas (Travancore-Cochin)

Distance: 29 ft. 3.25 in.

Discus Throw

1. P. Proudfoot (Bombay)
2. A. Mazao (Madhya Pradesh)
3. C. Bhide (Bombay)

Distance: 90 ft. 0.5 in.

CHAPTER XXIX

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

1953

JANUARY

1. Introduction of conscription for social service urged by All-India Educational Conference.

— All-India Hindu Mahasabha session concludes at Bhopal.

2. Cancer specialists meet in Bombay.

— Seventh Indian Congress of Radiology meets in New Delhi.

5. Plan to mobilise man-power published by the U.P. Government.

— All-India Music Conference meets at Allahabad.

— International Seminar on Gandhism addressed by the Union Minister for Education in Delhi.

6. Stalin Peace Prize awarded to Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew.

7. Asian Socialist Conference opens in Rangoon.

9. Memorandum on working of popular governments in Part C States submitted to the Prime Minister by the Chief Ministers of these States.

— Sales-tax on edible oil withdrawn by the Saurashtra Government.

12. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi declared open by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

— Archbishop Valerian Gracias of Bombay created first Indian Cardinal.

13. Dr Graham meets Indian and Pakistani representatives in Geneva.

— Ambarnath Machine Tool Factory near Bombay opened by the Prime Minister.

14. Retirement of General K.M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army.

— Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi opened by Dr S. Radhakrishnan.

— All-India Congress Committee meets at Nanal Nagar in Hyderabad.

15. General Rajendrasinhji takes over as Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army.

16. Five Year Plan endorsed by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

17. Presidential address at the All-India Congress Committee session at Nanal Nagar delivered by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Gandhian Seminar addressed by Dr Rajendra Prasad.

— Resolution on the reorganisation of States adopted by the All-India Congress Committee.

18. All-India Congress Committee session at Nanal Nagar concludes.

19. Settlement of Indo-Pakistan dispute over air route between India and Kabul.

— Report of the Expert Committee on the grievances of Posts and Telegraphs employees accepted by the Government of India.

20. Academy of Physical Education inaugurated by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in Hyderabad.

24. India signs Pact with U.N. and Norway for fishery development in Travancore-Cochin.

— Union Government notifies State Governments about removal of symbols of British rule from museums.

28. First Test between India and the West Indies ends in a draw.

29. Indian National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

— Enquiry regarding the formation of Andhra State concluded by Justice Wanchoo.

— Sri Kaka Kalelkar appointed Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission.

— Nation-wide campaign to introduce the Japanese method of rice cultivation launched by Dr Panjab Rao Deshmukh.

— Prime Minister's proposal for a "No War Declaration" rejected by Pakistan.

30. Orissa State Estate Act declared valid by Orissa High Court.

31. Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

2. Comprehensive scheme for the prevention of malaria recommended by the Central Health Council.

— All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Delhi.

— India and Pakistan agree to liberalise the passport system.

3. First meeting of the Delimitation Commission held in New Delhi.

6. Sri C.C. Desai appointed High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.

— Congress, the Praja Socialists, the Communists and the Jan Sangh recognised as all-India parties by the Election Commission.

7. Report on the proposal to create Andhra State submitted by Justice Wanchoo to the Union Home Minister.

10. Mr Aneurin Bevan, British Labour leader, arrives in New Delhi.

— Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Defence Minister, dies in Madras.

11. Budget Session of Parliament opened by the President.

12. Second Test against India won by the West Indies by 142 runs.

13. Finance Commission suggests an annual increase of Rs. 21 crore in Central grants to the States.

15. Committee is appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the pharmaceutical industry.

18. Railway budget reveals a surplus of Rs. 9.31 crore in the estimates for 1953-54.

19. Australian Press Delegation arrives in Calcutta for a three-week tour of the country.

21. Tilaiya Dam and Bokaro Power Station opened by the Prime Minister.

— Sri Sukumar Sen nominated to serve on the Electoral Commission for Sudan.

27. Budget presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister.

28. Dr T. Vijayaraghavachari, former Diwan of Jaipur, dies in Madras.

MARCH

1. Sri Gian Singh Rarewala, Chief Minister of PEPSU, resigns.

5. Prominent Bhoodan workers confer with Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Chandil in Bihar.

7. Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition inaugurated by Prime Minister in New Delhi.

8. Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.

— Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry pledges whole-hearted co-operation to the Government in the implementation of the Five Year Plan.

10. Professor K.T. Shah, a well-known economist, dies in Bombay.

11. Sri C.P.N. Singh takes over as Governor of the Punjab.

15. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed between India and Muscat.

16. Sri Mahavir Tyagi takes over as Minister for Defence Organisation.

17. Prime Minister's declaration in Parliament against the continuance of foreign pockets in India.

20. Union Minister for Education announces the Government's intention to set up a Central Model Rural University in New Delhi.

24. Holkar wins Ranji Trohpy.

25. Decision to create Andhra State on October 1 announced by the Prime Minister.

28. Declaration by the Union Minister for Communications that every village in the country with a population of 2,000 or more will have a post office by March 31, 1954.

— Nagpur Medical College inaugurated by the President.

30. Prime Ministers of India and Burma jointly visit tribal areas in Assam and Burma.

31. Dr Graham submits report on Kashmir to the United Nations.

APRIL

1. Indian Air Force celebrates its twentieth anniversary.

— Sri Asaf Ali dies at Berne.

3. 128-mile Aljal-lungleh road, constructed by voluntary effort, inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

8. Death of Sri Walchand Hirachand, a veteran industrialist.

9. Khadi Bill passed by Parliament.

— Five-day Festival of Music and Dance inaugurated by the Vice-President in New Delhi.

12. Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee opened by the Union Minister for Education.

18. Finance Bill passed by the House of the People.

19. Two premier railwaymen's organisations merge into a single all-India body, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

25. Lusitanians annex the Aga Khan Cup.

28. Appointment of a commission on linguistic States promised by the Prime Minister.

30. Gen. K.M. Cariappa, former C-in-C, Indian Army, appointed India's High Commissioner in Australia.

— Government of India sanction the National Extension Service scheme at a cost of Rs. 101 crore.

MAY

2. Declaration by the Prime Minister against India joining any Power bloc in the event of another war.

3. B.O.A.C. Comet crashes 25 miles from Dum Dum airport.

4. Mr George V. Allen, U.S. Ambassador-designate to India, presents his credentials to the President.

6. 'Biswas Affair' ends happily after a statement by the Prime Minister calling for co-operation between the two houses of Parliament.

7. Das Committee recommends the creation of an All-India Bar Council in addition to State Bar Councils.

8. Air Corporations Bill passed by the House of the People.

11. Dr S.P. Mookerjee arrested at Lakhimpur for unauthorised entry into Kashmir.

— Sri Mahavir Tyagi opens the first Naval Air Station.

15. Sir Winston Churchill's suggestion for a Big Powers' Conference supported by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

16. Government's decision to appoint a commission on Linguistic States welcomed by the Congress Working Committee.

18. Recommendations of the Delimitation Commission released.

19. Justice Misra's recommendation regarding Bellary *taluq* going to Mysore accepted by the Union Government.

20. Mr John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, arrives in New Delhi.

— New scheme for compensation to displaced persons announced by the Government of India.

28. Prime Minister leaves India to attend the Coronation in London.

29. Sherpa Tensing Norkay and Sir Edmund Hillary conquer Everest.

30. Union Government floats Rs. 75 crore loan which is over-subscribed.

— Declaration by the Union Minister for Food that the country is about to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

31. Second annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists concludes at Trivandrum.

JUNE

2. Queen Elizabeth II is crowned.

3. Bombay launches malaria control scheme.

4. Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Sri Jawaharlal Nehru by Cambridge University.

5. Andhra members of the Madras Assembly vote for Kurnool as temporary capital of the new State.

— The Services team wins National Hockey Championship.

10. India closes legation in Lisbon.

12. India agrees to serve on the Prisoners of War Commission in Korea.

23. Dr S.P. Mookerjee dies in a Srinagar hospital.

— Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Gen. Naguib and Mr Mohammed Ali confer in Cairo.

— Russia's Ambassador-designate to India, Mr I.A. Benedictov, arrives in New Delhi.

JULY

1. Water from the Tungabhadra reservoir released for irrigation.

2. Sri Venkatarama Shastri dies at the age of 70.

3. The Prime Minister appeals for the withdrawal of the Praja Parishad agitation.

7. All-India Congress Committee suggests a revision of the Five Year Plan with a view to creating more employment.

— Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu called off.

8. Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in Cairo.

9. Assurance by Sri C. Rajagopalachari about the new scheme of elementary education in Madras not lowering the standard of instruction.

— Decisions reached at the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference ratified by India and Pakistan Governments.

10. Control over prices and the distribution of clo and yarn abolished by the Government of India.
13. All-India Forward Bloc decides to merge with the Praja Socialist Party.
17. Dr B.V. Keskar appeals to musicians for an all-out effort to revive and popularise classical music.
25. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru confers with Mr Mohammed Ali in Karachi.
27. Andhra State Bill passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

AUGUST

1. State Air Corporations inaugurated.
4. Election Commission's report presented to Parliament.
— Mr Ghazanafar Ali Khan, Pakistan's High Commissioner designate to India, arrives in New Delhi.
8. Formation of the Auxiliary Territorial Army announced by the Union Minister for Defence Organisation.
— Bombay Government decides to abolish *jagirs* in merged areas.
9. Sheikh Abdullah removed from office by the Sadar-i-Riyasat.
— Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed becomes new Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
10. Union Home Minister promises general elections in PEPSU in 1954.
15. Country-wide observance of Independence Day anniversary.
16. Unprecedented floods in river Godavari.
20. Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan agree to appoint a Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir by the end of April 1954.
28. Far-reaching reforms in judicial administration promised by the Union Home Minister.
— Report of the Secondary Education Commission published.
29. President gives an assurance that Hindi will not be imposed on the South.

SEPTEMBER

1. Dr H.J. Bhabha, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, discloses that India will have its first atomic reactor device to produce atomic energy in about three years.
— Sri Asoka Mehta, Praja Socialist Leader, arrested in connection with Pardi Satyagraha.
— First contingent of the Indian Custodian Force arrives in Korea.
3. Justice Syed Zafar Imam appointed Chief Justice of Bihar High Court.

4. Mysore Government decides to reserve $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of all appointments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Philippines Government lift ban on immigration of Indians.

9. Union Finance Minister agrees to exempt effects to the value of Rs. 1 lakh from Estate Duty.

14. Government of India protest against the ban imposed on entry of families of Indians in South Africa.

15. Government of India reduces export duty on hessian from Rs. 275 to Rs. 120 per ton.

— Promotion of *khadi* urged by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit elected President of the eighth session of the U.N. General Assembly.

18. Government's foreign policy approved by the House of the People.

— Two-day conference of the States' Information Ministers begins in New Delhi.

23. Confidence motion in Travancore-Cochin Assembly defeated. State Assembly dissolved. Caretaker Ministry of Sri A.J. John to continue till next elections.

25. Baidyanath temple in Deogarh, Bihar, thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste.

28. Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan meets in New Delhi to review the progress of the Plan.

OCTOBER

1. Andhra State inaugurated with Sri T. Prakasam as Chief Minister.
Sri C.M. Trivedi sworn in as Governor of Andhra.

3. Dr Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, former Advocate-General of Madras, dies at Madras.

4. Prime Minister reiterates India's stand on foreign pockets in India.

— Sri S.N. Buragohain, Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, dies in Calcutta.
India elected to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

7. Chandigarh, new capital of the Punjab, inaugurated by the President.

9. First Naval Review witnessed by the President in Bombay.

10. Scheme for the development of the north-east tribal areas sanctioned by the Government of India.

12. Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan inaugurated by the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

14. Estate Duty Act comes into force.

— World Bank offers a loan of £ 5 million to India for the DVC and steel projects.

15. Government of India agrees to give Rs. 3 crore as loan to the Mysore Government for the Lakkavalli Project.

— Explanations to prisoners of war in Korea begin.

22. Decision by the Government of India that the former Indian princes must pay taxes on incomes derived from sources other than privy purses and investments in Government securities.

— India and Pakistan jointly announce that South Africa must suspend its segregation policy before a Round Table Conference can be held.

26. Additional excise duty levied on mill-made *dhoties* produced in excess of the prescribed quota. The measure is designed to assist the handloom industry.

28. Special Committee of the U.N. General Assembly agrees to continue as the Good Offices Commission. For assisting the Government of South Africa, India and Pakistan to resume negotiations on the status of the people of Indian origin in South Africa.

29. Setting up of an impartial tribunal to fix the responsibility for the breach of the Karachi Agreement on evacuee properties suggested by India to Pakistan.

— Tribals of the Abor Hills in the North-East Frontier Agency attack a party of officials and military personnel.

30. Gadgil Committee submits its report on the special problems of Part B States.

NOVEMBER

1. Telegraphs Centenary Exhibition inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

5. Scheme for interim compensation to displaced persons approved by the Government of India.

9. The 1000-ton S.S. *Jalputra* launched by the Union Minister for Production at Vishakhapatnam.

— Setting up of an interim University Grants Commission with Dr S.S. Bhatnagar as chairman announced by the Union Minister for Education.

11. Second All-India Tribal Welfare Conference inaugurated by the President at Lohardaga (Ranchi).

15. Prime Minister expresses India's grave concern over the reported talks between Pakistan and the United States for military assistance to the former.

— Scheme for compensation to displaced persons explained by the Union Minister for Rehabilitation.

17. Two-day conference of Chief Justices concludes in New Delhi.

18. Assurance by President Eisenhower that in the development of its relations with Pakistan the United States would do nothing to cause unrest in neighbouring countries.

21. Twenty Indian locomotives detained by Pakistan released.

— Union Finance Minister outlines measures to arrest the growth of unemployment.

24. Report on the difficulties experienced by the N.N.R.C. in carrying out its work submitted by Gen. Thimayya to the two Commands.

30. Sri B.N. Rau dies at Zurich.

— Select Committee's Report on the Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act presented to the House of the People.

— Mr Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States, arrives in New Delhi.

— Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill passed by the House of the People.

DECEMBER

2. India signs a five-year trade pact with Russia.

3. Mr Richard M. Nixon addresses Members of Parliament. Indication by the Union Minister for Planning of an additional expenditure of Rs. 150 to Rs. 170 crore to be incurred on the Five Year Plan,

11. Declaration by the Prime Minister that the proposed military aid pact between Pakistan and the United States will disturb the entire balance of power in South-East Asia.

14. Industrialists asked by the Prime Minister to cultivate a human approach to labour problems.

15. Decision to hold general elections in Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU in March 1954 announced.

18. Declaration by Mr C.R. Attlee that the role of India is of the greatest possible importance for the survival of democracy.

21. Agreement signed by the Government of India with the German combine of Krupps and Demag for the setting up of a steel plant, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 crore.

22. Announcement by the Prime Minister of a commission to enquire and report on the re-organisation of States in India.

24. Agreement between the U.S.A. and India providing for 20 million dollars for the rehabilitation of Indian railways.

30. Import licensing policy for the period January to June 1954 announced.
The Untouchability (Offences) Bill published in the Gazette of India.

31. Declaration by the Prime Minister on India not allowing foreign troops on her soil under any circumstances.

CHAPTER XXX

LAWS OF THE YEAR

1953

Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
1. The Appropriation Act, 1953	February 19, 1953	February 19, 1953	February 23, 1953	March 5, 1953
2. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1953	February 20, 1953	March 4, 1953	March 9, 1953	March 16, 1953
3. The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1953	February 27, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 9, 1953	March 18, 1953
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 7, 1953	March 19, 1953
5. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1953	March 2, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 7, 1953	March 19, 1953
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 3, 1953	March 7, 1953	March 19, 1953
7. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation Act, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 28, 1953	March 31, 1953
8. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 28, 1953	March 31, 1953
9. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 26, 1953	March 28, 1953	March 31, 1953
10. The Hyderabad Coinage and Paper Currency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	March 27, 1953	March 28, 1953	March 31, 1953	March 31, 1953
11. The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1953	August 4, 1952	February 20, March 26, 1953 (a)	February 25, 1953	April 9, 1953
12. The Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953	February 14, 1953	April 9, 1953	April 14, 1953	April 14, 1953

(*a*) Amendment made by the Council of States considered and agreed to by the House of the People.

Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
13. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1953	April 7, 1953	April 8, 1953	April 16, 1953	April 23, 1953
14. The Finance Act, 1953	February 27, 1953	April 18, 1953	April 23, 1953	April 25, 1953
15. The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1953	April 14, 1953	April 18, 1953	April 23, 1953	April 25, 1953
16. The Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Act, 1953	March 28, 1953	April 9, 1953	April 25, 1953	May 6, 1953
17. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1953	May 2, 1953	May 2, 1953	May 8, 1953	May 15, 1953
18. The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Act, 1953	November 14, 1952	April 25, 1953	April 29, 1953	May 16, 1953
19. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1953	November 27, 1952	April 25, 1953	April 29, 1953	May 16, 1953
20. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953	March 11, 1953	April 28, 1953	May 5, 1953	May 16, 1953
21. The Comptroller and Auditor-General (Conditions of Service) Act, 1953	April 15, 1953	April 29, 1953	May 7, 1953	May 17, 1953
22. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1953	April 6, 1953	April 30, 1953	May 12, 1953	May 17, 1953
23. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1953	November 20, 1952	April 27, 1953	May 1, 1953	May 21, 1953
24. The Delhi Road Transport Authority (Amendment) Act, 1953	May 6, 1953	May 13, 1953	May 15, 1953	May 22, 1953
25. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1953	May 26, 1952	April 25, 1953	May 1, 1953	May 24, 1953
26. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953	April 10, 1953	May 5, 1953	May 12, 1953	May 26, 1953

Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
27. The Air Corporations Act, 1953	March 21, 1953	May 8, 1953	May 14, 1953	May 28, 1953
28. The Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1953	April 2, 1953	May 13, 1953	May 16, 1953	May 28, 1953
29. The Tea Act, 1953	December 17, 1952	May 9, 1953	May 15, 1953	May 28, 1953
30. The Andhra State Act, 1953	August 10, 1953	August 27, 1953	September 12, 1953	September 14, 1953
31. The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1953	December 19, 1952	August 5, 1953	August 26, 1953	September 18, 1953
32. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953	December 19, 1952	August 6, 1953	August 27, 1953	September 18, 1953
33. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1953	September 15, 1953	September 15, 1953	September 17, 1953	September 29, 1953
34. The Estate Duty Act, 1953	August 11, 1952	September 15, 1953	September 22, 1953	October 6, 1953
35. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953	April 14, 1953	November 17, 1953	November 26, 1953	December 5, 1953
36. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Amendment) Act, 1952	November 15, 1952	November 17, 1953	November 25, 1953	December 10, 1953
37. The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1953	September 14, 1953	November 24, 1953	December 1, 1953	December 12, 1953
38. The Travancore-Cochin High Court (Amendment) Act, 1953	March 4, 1953	April 9, 1953	December 8, 1953	December 15, 1953
39. The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953	November 21, 1953	November 21, 1953	December 7, 1953	December 16, 1953
40. The Livestock Importation (Amendment) Act, 1953	February 13, 1953	February 18, 1953	December 9, 1953	December 16, 1953
41. The Calcutta High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction) Act, 1953	April 22, 1953	April 27, 1953	December 9, 1953	December 18, 1953
42. The Repealing and Amending Act, 1953	April 9, 1953	April 20, 1953	December 11, 1953	December 23, 1953

Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
43. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1953	November 18, 1953	November 30, 1953	December 10, 1953	December 23, 1953
44. The Manipur Court Fees (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1952	November 15, 1952	December 3, 1953	December 17, 1953	December 23, 1953
45. The Coir Industry Act, 1953	March 26, 1953	November 19, December 14, 1953(a)	December 2, 1953	December 23, 1953
46. The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953	September 3, 1953	December 2, 1953	December 15, 1953	December 23, 1953
47. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1953	September 14, 1953	December 14, 1953	December 21, 1953	December 25, 1953
48. The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953	December 10, 1953	December 15, 1953	December 21, 1953	December 26, 1953
49. The Salt Cess Act, 1953	December 15, 1953	December 21, 1953	December 24, 1953	December 26, 1953
50. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 22, 1953	December 26, 1953
51. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 22, 1953	December 26, 1953
52. The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1953	November 16, 1953	December 3, 1953	December 15, 1953	December 30, 1953
53. The Telegraph (Unlawful possession) Amendment Act, 1952	November 15, 1952	December 4, 1953.	December 17, 1953	December 30, 1953
54. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscllaneous Provisions) Act, 1952	November 21, 1952	December 8, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 30, 1953
55. The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1953	August 4, 1953	December 7, 1953	December 19, 1953	December 30, 1953
56. The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Act, 1953	December 10, 1953	December 16, 1953	December 24, 1953	January 1, 1954

(a) Amendment made by the Council of States considered and agreed to by the House of the People.

Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
57. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1952	July 30, 1952	February 18, 1953 Dec. 19, 1953(a)	December 10, 1953	January 2, 1954
58. The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Act, 1953	April 15, 1953	April 20, 1953 December 19, 1953(b)	December 3, 1953	January 2, 1954

(*a*) Amendment made by the House of the People considered and agreed to by the Council of States.

(*b*) Amendments made by the House of the People considered and agreed to by the Council of States.

Notes: Acts at serial Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 17, 17 to 23, 25 to 36, 39, 43 to 45 and 47 to 55 were introduced in the House of the People.

Acts at serial Nos. 10, 16, 24, 37, 38, 40 to 42, 46 and 56 to 58 were introduced in the Council of States.

CHAPTER XXXI

GENERAL INFORMATION

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman

R.N. Banerjee

Members

N. Govindarajan
C.B. Nagarkar
N.K. Sidhanta
A.A.A. Fyzee
S.V. Kanungo

* * * * *

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

V. Narahari Rao

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
(December 1953)

1. President of India
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan and Rajpramukhs within their respective charges

3A. Vice-President of India

4. Ex-President and ex-Governors-General of India

4A. Lieut.-Governors within their respective charges

5. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
6. Ambassadors accredited to India
   High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of Parliament
8. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan and Rajpramukhs outside their respective charges
9. Cabinet Ministers of the Union of India

9A. Lieut.-Governors outside their respective charges

10. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns or over outside their States
11. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States in their respective States
12. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
13. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary
14. Ministers of State for the Union of India
    Members of the Planning Commission

14A. Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Councils of Ministers within their respective charges

14B. Chief Ministers of Part C States within their respective States

14C. Judges of the Supreme Court of India

15. Ambassadors of India and visiting Ambassadors of India
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting High Commissioners for India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
16. Charge d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
17. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank
18. Chief Ministers of Part A States outside their States
    Chief Ministers of Part B States outside their charges
    Deputy Ministers of the Union of India
    Attorney-General of India
    Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
19. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of legislative councils in Part A and B States
    Speakers of legislative assemblies in Part A and B States
20. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of Lieut.-General or equivalent rank

21. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 or 9 guns
22. Ministers of Part A and B States
23. Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner
24. Puisne Judges of High Courts
25. Deputy Ministers in Part A States
26. Members of Parliament
27. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
Solicitor-General of India
Secretary to the President
Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Rehabilitation Adviser
Officiating Chief of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Councils of Ministers outside their respective charges
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for the Railways
27A. Chief Ministers of Part C States outside their respective States
27B. Speakers of Part C States within and outside their States
27C. Ministers of Part C States within and outside their States
28. Members of the Railway Board
Ministers of foreign and Commonwealth missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
Officers of the rank of Lieut.-General or equivalent rank
29. Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur within their respective charges
Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
President of the Indian Tariff Board
Chairman of the Central Electricity Commission
Chairman of the Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Finance (Defence)
Chairman of the Central Board of Revenue
P.S.Os[1] of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
30. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Part A States
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Rear Admiral Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron
Members of Boards of Revenue
31. Director-General of Health Services
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs
Director of the Intelligence Bureau
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including the Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General of India
Members of the Indian Tariff Board
Director-General of Civil Aviation in India
Surgeons-General
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories
Indian Navy Commodores-in-charge of Naval Ports or Areas
Commander(s) of I.A.F. Command (s) of the rank of Air Commodore
P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of Commodore and Air Commodore ranks
Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur outside their respective charges
Director-General of All-India Radio
Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director-General of the Government Hospitality Organisation
Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India
Inspectors-General of Police in Part A States
Commissioners of Divisions

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1. Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieut.-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for "the officers of the rank of Lieut.-General or equivalent rank" in Article 28 of the Warrant of Precedence.

Note 1. The order in the Warrant of Precedence is meant for State and ceremonial occasions and may not be strictly followed on more informal occasions.

Note 2. This Warrant will not affect the precedence enjoyed by rulers, etc., within Indian States and Part B States by virtue of local usage and custom ; nor will it affect the local precedence *inter se* of rulers as in force immediately before August 15, 1947.

Note 3. Officers in the table of precedence will take rank in order of the number of entries. Those included in one number shall take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

Note 4. When Members of Parliament are invited *en bloc* to major State functions, the enclosure reserved for them should be next to that of the Ambassadors, the Chief Justice of India, Speaker of Parliament and Governors, etc.

Note 5. The Director of the Intelligence Bureau will take precedence over Inspectors-General of Police irrespective of the date of his entry into Article 31.

Note 6. Major-Generals, irrespective of their date of entry into Article 31, will rank above Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge and Indian Air Force Commodores.

Note 7. Chief Secretaries to Governments of Part A States will take precedence over Members of a Board of Revenue irrespective of the date of their entry into Article 30.

Note 8. For the purposes of the Warrant of Precedence, New Delhi and the Red Fort should be deemed to be outside the State of Delhi.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Dr Rabindranath Tagore	Literature	(1913)
Dr Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	Physics	(1930)

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

1. Carsetji
2. S. Ramanujam
3. Dr J.C. Bose
4. Dr Meghnad Saha
5. Dr C.V. Raman
6. Dr Birbal Sahani
7. Dr K.S. Krishnan
8. Dr S.S. Bhatnagar
9. Dr H.J. Bhabha
10. Professor S. Chandrasekhar
11. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis

KRISHI PANDITS

The title of "Krishi Pandit" is awarded annually by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to farmers who have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian agriculture. The farmers who have so far received this title are :

Year	Name	Crop	Yield
1949	Ganga Saran Kisan (Hapur, U.P.)	Potato	548 md. per acre
1950	Ratan Prakash (Hapur, U.P.)	Potato	679 md. per acre
1951	Madho Kripal (Hapur, U.P.)	Potato	726 md. 3 seers 3 chataks per acre
1951	K. Velliah Gounder (Thattampatti, Madras)	Paddy	150 md. per acre
1951	Padam Singh (Shiampur, U.P.)	Wheat	59 md. 25 seers, 11 chataks per acre
1952	Jai Pal Chandra (Bulandshahr, U.P.)	Potato	735 md. 24 seers per acre
1952	Jangama C. Sangayya (Alur, Coorg)	Paddy	136 md. 5 seers 14 chataks per acre
1952	Gurdev Singh (Kalalmajra, Punjab)	Wheat	71md. 23 seers 10 chataks per acre
1952	Walaiti Ram Lambardar (Agwar Khaju Baju, Punjab)	Gram	46 md. 2 seers 6 chataks per acre
1952	Bhimgonda Dada Patel (Tamadalge, Bombay)	Jowar	84 md. 23 seers 5 chataks per acre
1952	Vaman Ram Chandra Marathe (Arthe Bk. Bombay)	Bajra	29 md. 11 seers 10 chataks per acre

HILL STATIONS

Name	State in which situated	Height above sea level (in feet)
Almora	Uttar Pradesh	5,500
Bangalore	Mysore	3,000
Cherrapunji	Assam	4,455
Coonoor	Madras	6,740
Dalhousie	Punjab	7,867
Darjeeling	West Bengal	7,168
Gulmarg	Jammu and Kashmir	8,700
Kalimpong	West Bengal	3,933
Kasauli	Punjab	6,200
Kodaikanal	Madras	7,000
Kulu and Kangra Valley	Punjab	4,700
Lansdowne	Uttar Pradesh	6,060
Mahabaleshwar	Bombay	4,500
Matheran	Bombay	2,650
Mount Abu	Bombay	4,500
Mussoorie	Uttar Pradesh	6,600
Naini Tal	Uttar Pradesh	6,350
Ootacamund	Madras	7,500
Panchmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	4,500
Ranchi	Bihar	2,100
Shillong	Assam	4,980
Simla	Punjab	7,000

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

	(*In feet*)
Everest (Tibet, Nepal)	29,141
K-2, Godwin Austen (Kashmir)	28,250
Kanchanjungha (Nepal, Sikkim)	28,146
Nanga Parbat (Kashmir)	26,653
Gasherbrum (Kashmir)	26,470
Distaghit Sar (Kashmir)	25,868
Masherbrum (Kashmir)	25,660
Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh)	25,645
Rakaposhi (Kashmir)	25,550
Kamet (Uttar Pradesh, Tibet)	25,447
Chomo Hari (Bhutan, Tibet)	23,996
Badrinath (Uttar Pradesh, Tibet)	23,190
Gangotri (Uttar Pradesh)	21,700
Bandarpunch (Punjab)	20,720

LONGEST BRIDGES

	(In feet)
Sone Bridge	10,052
Godavari Bridge	9,096
Mahanadi Bridge	6,912
Hardinge Bridge	5,380
Willingdon Bridge	2,610
Howrah Bridge	2,150
Gorai Bridge [1]	1,744
Jubilee Bridge	1,213
Meghna Bridge	1,213

The old iron bridge across the river Gomti at Lucknow is the oldest in India.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Distance

1 mile	=	8 furlongs or 1760 yd.
1 league	=	3 miles
1 kilometre	=	5/8 ths of a mile (3,280.89 feet)
1 metre	=	1.0936 yd.

Land

1 acre	=	4840 sq. yd.
1 sq. mile	=	640 acres

Liquid

1 oz.	=	8 drams.
1 pint	=	20 oz.
4 tea-spoonful	=	2 dessert-spoonful
	=	1 table-spoonful
	=	½ oz.
1 kilogram	=	2.2046 lb.
1 metric ton	=	2204.6 lb.

Weights

1 ton	=	26.89 md.
1 bushel	=	60 lb.
1 quintal per hectare	=	58 md. per *bigha*
1 chatak	=	5 tolas

Size of Paper

Double crown	=	20″ × 30″
Double demy	=	22″ × 36″
Double foolscap	=	17″ × 27″
Foolscap	=	13½″ × 17′
Crown	=	15″ × 20″
Demy	=	18″ × 22″
Royal	=	20″ × 26″
Crown octavo	=	7½″ × 5″
Crown quarto	=	10″ × 7½″
Crown folio	=	15″ × 10″

Time Division

60 *pals*	=	1 *danda*
7½ *dandas*	=	1 *prahar*
8 *prahars*	=	1 day

FIRST IN INDIA

Largest lake	Wular lake, Kashmir
Highest peak	Nanda Devi (25,645 ft.)
Largest city	Calcutta (including Howrah) 29,82,307
Highest waterfall	Gersoppa waterfall, (960 ft. high), Mysore State
Largest State	Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq. miles)
Highest rainfall	Cherrapunji (426 inches per annum)
State with largest area under forests	Assam

1 The largest cantilever span bridge in India and the third largest cantilever bridge in the world.

Largest delta ..	.. Sundarbans Delta (8,000 sq. miles)
Longest cantilever span bridge	.. Howrah bridge
Biggest cave temple ..	.. Ellora at Hyderabad
Biggest mosque ..	.. Jama Masjid at Delhi
Longest corridor ..	.. Corridor in the Rameshwaram temple (4,000 ft. long)
Longest bridge ..	.. Sone bridge
Highest gateway ..	.. Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (176 ft. high)
Tallest statue ..	.. Statue of Gomateshwar (56 ft. high), in Mysore State
Longest platform ..	.. Sonepur platform
Longest road ..	.. Grand Trunk Road (1,500 miles)
Highest tower ..	.. Kutb Minar at Delhi
Largest dome ..	.. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur
Biggest animal fair ..	.. Sonepur fair
Longest canal ..	.. In Nepal and Oudh and Rohilkhand
Largest zoo ..	.. Zoological Gardens at Alipur in Calcutta
Largest museum ..	.. India Museum at Calcutta
Most populated State ..	.. Uttar Pradesh

DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Name	Designation	Address
EMBASSIES			
Afghanistan	Bhagwat Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul
Argentina	Vacant	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to Chile)	Embassy of India, Lavalle 462 (5th Floor), Buenos Aires
Belgium	P.A. Menon	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to Luxembourg)	Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels
Brazil	Raja Joginder Sen Bahadur of Mandi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Apt. 801-802, Rio de Janerio
Burma	K.K. Chettur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Randeria Buildings, Phayre Street, P. Box No. 751, Rangoon
China	N. Raghavan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Legation Street (East), Peking
Czechoslovakia	Dharma Vira	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, 22, Thunovska, Prague III
Egypt	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordon, Syria and Libya)	Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha (Flat 7), Zamalak P. Box No. 718, Cairo
France	H.S. Malik	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to Norway)	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris
Germany	S. Dutt	Ambassador (also Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin)	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzorstrasse, Bonn

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Indonesia	B.F.H.B. Tayabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 178, 44 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta
Iran	Tara Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran
Iraq	Khub Chand	Minister	Embassy of India, 8/8, Safi-ul-Deen-el Hilly Street Waziriah, Baghdad
Ireland	B.G. Kher	Ambassador (concurrently High Commissioner for India in the U.K.)	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2
Italy	B.R. Sen	Ambassador (concurrently accredited to Yugoslavia)	Embassy of India *via* Francesco Denze, 36, Rome
Japan	M.A. Rauf	Ambassador	Embassy of India, (Naigai Building), 5th Floor, No. 13-20 Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo
Mexico	G.L. Mehta	Ambasador (concurrently Ambassador to U.S.A.)	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, 8 D.C.
Nepal	B.K. Gokhale	Ambassador	Embassy of India. Kathmandu
Netherlands	B.N. Chakravarty	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague
Switzerland	Y.D. Gundevia	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to Austria and the Vatican)	Embassy of India 59 Thuatrasse, Berne
Thailand	Gurbachan Singh	Charge d' Affaires (ad interim)	Embassy of India, 37, Thyathai Road, Bangkok
Turkey	C.S. Jha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilirmak Sokak, Kocetepe, Ankara
United States of America	G.L. Mehta	Ambassador (concurrently accredited to Mexico)	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, 8 D.C.
U.S.S.R.	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador (concurrently Minister to Hungary)	Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow
Yugoslavia	B.R. Sen	Ambassador (concurrently accredited to Italy)	—

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Australia	General K.M. Cariappa	High Commissioner for India (concurrently accredited to New Zealand)	Civic Centre, Canberra

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Canada	R.R. Saksena	High Commissioner for India	200, Mclaren Street, Ottawa
Ceylon	C.C. Desai	High Commissioner for India	Gaffoor Building, Fort, Colombo. P.O. Box No. 47, Colombo
New Zealand	General K.M. Cariappa	High Commissioner for India (resident in Canberra)	—
Pakistan	M.S. Mehta	High Commissioner for India	Valika Mahal, Jahangir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi 5
	B.K. Acharya	Dy. High Commissioner for India	Baitul Aman, Mymensingh Road, P.O. Ramna, Dacca
	N.V. Rao	Dy. High Commissioner for India	144, Upper Mall, Lahore
South Africa	Vacant	Secretary to the High Commissioner for India	Gokson House No. 52, Commissioner Street, P.B. No. 8327, Johannesburg (Shifts to Cape Town every year from January to June and the address is P.O. Box No. 12 Maurcon House, Barrack Street, Cape Town. Telegraphic address: Hicomind, Cape Town)
United Kingdom	B.G. Kher	High Commissioner for India (concurrently Ambassador to Ireland)	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2
LEGATIONS			
Austria	Y.D. Gundevia	Minister (concurrently accredited to Switzerland and the Vatican)	Legation of India, 17 Gayergasse (Entrance 2, Spitzeegasse) Vienna
Chile	Vacant	Minister (concurrently Ambassador to Argentina)	—
Denmark	A.C. Nambiar	Minister (concurrently Minister to Sweden and Finland)	Legation of India, Strandvageon, 47 IV, Stockholm
Ethiopia	Maj.-Gen. Atal	Minister	Legation of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa
Finland	A.C. Nambiar	Minister (concurrently Minister to Sweden and Denmark)	Legation of India, Strandvageon, 47 IV, Stockholm
Jordan	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung	Minister (concurrently Ambassador to Egypt)	Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha, (Flat 7) Zamalak, P. Box No. 718, Cairo

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Lebanon	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung	Minister (concurrently Ambassador to Egypt)	Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha, (Flat 7) Zamalak, P. Box No. 718, Cairo
Libya	,,	,,	,,
Luxembourg	P.A. Menon	Minister (concurrently Ambassador to Belgium)	Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels
Norway	H.S. Malik	Minister (concurrently Ambassador to France)	——
Philippines	M.R.A. Baig	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, 510-512 Bruke Building Escolta, Manila
Sweden	A.C. Nambiar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (concurrently Minister to Denmark and Finland)	Legation of India, Strandvagen, 47 IV, Stockholm
Syria	J.A. Thivy	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, Shara-i-Aakim, Damascus, Syria
Vatican	Y. D. Gundevia	Minister (concurrently to Austria and Switzerland)	——
SPECIAL MISSIONS			
Malaya	M. Gopala Menon	Representative of the Govt. of India	India House, 31 Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore
Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim	B.K. Kapur	Political Officer in Sikkim	Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok *via.*, Siliguri (West Bengal)
United Nations	R. Dayal	Permanent Representative of the Govt. of India at United Nations Headquarters (with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary)	Indian Delegation to the United Nations, New India House, 3-East 64th Street, New York
COMMISSIONS			
Aden	A.S. Dhawan	Commissioner for the Govt. of India	Officer of the Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Aden
British East Africa	Vacant	Commissioner for the Govt. of India (Accredited to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Comissioner and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi as Consul-General)	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 2274, Nairobi (Kenya)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	B.N. Nanda	Commissioner for India	P.B. No. 530, (67 Queen Street) Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.
Fiji	N.V. Rajkumar	Commissioner for India	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, Suva
Gold Coast	Rameshwar Rao	Commissioner for India	—
Hong Kong	P.R.S. Mani	Commissioner for India	Dina House, Duddel Street, Hong Kong
Mauritius	A.M. Sahay	Commissioner for India	Champ-de-Mars, Port Louis, Mauritius

CONSULATES GENERAL AND CONSULATES

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Alexandria	Raghunath Sinha	Consul-General for India	—
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, c/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm
Geneva	S. Sen	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 1-3 Rue Chantepoulat, Geneva
Goa	V.H. Coelho	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Rua Afonso de Albuquerque, Cidade de Goa
Helsinki	Juho Savio	Honorary Consul-General for India	—
Jedda (Saudi Arabia)	M.K. Kidwai	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Jedda.
Kashgar (China)	Vacant	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Chini Bagh, Kashgar
Lhasa (Tibet)	A.K. Sen	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse, Tibet
Meshed	Abdul Majid Khan	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General India, Khiyaban Jahanbani, Meshed (Iran)
New York	A.S. Lall	Consul-General for India (has personal rank of Minister)	Consulate-General of India, 3, East 64th Street, New York
Pondicherry	Kewal Singh	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 7 Rue des Capacins, Pondicherry
Saigon	O.P. Mohla	Vice-Consul for India	Consulate-General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon

Country	Name	Designation	Address
San Francisco	M.A. Husain	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 417 Montogomery Street, San Francisco
Shanghai	D. Murugesan	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 219/12 The Bund, Shanghai
Medan	agat Singh	Consul for India	Consulate of India, 46, Dajalan Djokia, Medan (Indonesia)
Hanoi	Vacant	Consular Agent	29, Rue de la Chaux, Hanoi

VICE-CONSULATES

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Jalalabad (Afghanistan)	D. Sareen	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad
Kandahar (Afghanistan)	K.L.S. Pandit	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar
Zahidan	Vacant	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan (East Iran)

AGENCIES

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Ceylon	P.S. Menon	Agent of the Govt. of India	Peradeniya Road, Kandy
Malaya	T.V. Ramakrishna Rao	Acting Agent of the Govt. of India	Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, 2nd Floor, Kuala Lumpur
Gyantse	Major S.M. Krishnatry	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in. Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet) *via.* Siliguri, West Bengal
Gartok	Lakshman Singh	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim.	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet) (This is a touring office and as such communications intended for this office may be forwarded to this address :— c/o The P.O. in Sikkim, Gangtok, (Sikkim)
Yatung	Sonam Tobden Kazi	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

Country	Name	Designation	Address
	EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	Mr Abdul Hussain Aziz	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Argentina	H.E. Mr Rene Lawson	„	128, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Stephane Halot	„	24, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
Brazil	H.E. Senhor Il defenso Falcao	„	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Burma	H.E. Maha Thray Sithu U Kyin	„	40, Ratdendone Rd, New Delhi
China	H.E. Gen Yuen Chung-hsien	„	1, Purana Kila Road, New Delhi
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr Ladislav Durdil	„	25, Aurangzeb Rd, New Delhi-8
Egypt	H.E. Mr Ismail Kamel	„	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	„	16, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi-8
Indonesia	H.E. Dr L.N. Palar	„	14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Iran	H.E. Mr A.A. Hekmat	„	5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi
Iraq	H.E. Mr Mohammed Salim Al-Redi	„	21, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Italy	H.E. Dr Alberto Berio	„	17, York Road, New Delhi
Japan	H.E. Mr T. Nishiyama	„	3, Circular Road, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi
Mexico	Mr Luis Fernandez Mac Gregor (C.D.A.)	„	Hotel Imperial, New Delhi
Nepal	Mr J.N. Singha (Charge d' Affaires)	„	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi
Netherlands	H.E. Mr Baron F.C.A. Van Pallandt	„	10, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Poland	Mr Jerzy Grudzinski (designate)	„	
Thailand	H.E. Luang Bhadravadi	„	15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Turkey	H.E. Mr Numan Tahir Seymen	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi
U.S.A.	H.E. Mr George V. Allen	„	17, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr M.A. Menshikov	„	6, Canning Road New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Dr Ernst Wilhelm Meyer	,,	1, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi
Yugoslavia	H.E. Dr Gojko Nikolis	,,	4, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Australia	H.E. Mr W.R. Crocker	High Commissioner	24, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
Canada	H.E. Mr Escott M. Reid	,,	4, Aurangzeb Road New Delhi
Ceylon	H.E. Mr C. Coomaraswamy C.B.E.	,,	3, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
Pakistan	H.E. Mr Ghazanfar Ali Khan	,,	8-B, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
United Kingdom	H.E. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C.	,,	2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi

LEGATIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Austria	Mr Albin Lennkh	Charge d'Affaires	80, Cecil Hotel, Delhi
Chile	H.E. Mr Miguel Serrano Fernandez	,,	7, Swiss Hotel, Delhi
Denmark	H.E. Mr Harry Emil Poul Toybergh-Frandzen	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	7, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi
Ethiopia	H.E. Ato Gabre Mascal Keflegzi	,,	29, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Finland	H.E. Mons Hugo Valvanne	,,	39, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Holy See	H.E. the Most Revd. Martin H. Lucas S.V.D.	Apostolic Internuncio	8, Alipore Road, Delhi
Hungary	H.E. Mr Peterkos (designate)	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	B/33, N.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi
Jordon	Vacant	Vacant	—
Norway	H.E. Mr Knut Lykke	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	29, Cecil Hotel, Delhi
Philippines	H.E. Mr Narciso Romas	,,	78, Maiden's Hotel Delhi
Portugal	H.E. Dr Vasco Vieira Garin	,,	22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
Sweden	H.E. Mr Per Gustaf Adolf Wijkman	,,	11, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Switzerland	H.E. Dr Max Graessli	,,	7, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Syria	H.E. Dr Youssef Lutfi Bustami	,,	Ambassador Hotel, New Delhi

APPENDIX

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

The National Sample Survey was initiated by the Government of India in 1950-51 for the purpose of collecting reliable statistical information on various aspects of the national economy. Such data are essential for computation of the national income and the formulation of development plans. Originally confined to the rural areas, it now covers the urban sector also.

The planning of the survey and the analysis of data were entrusted to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, which collaborates with the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, in this respect. The former has been responsible for conducting field work in West Bengal and the latter in 12 southern districts of Bombay. Field work in other areas is conducted by the Directorate of National Sample Survey set up for this purpose by the Government of India under the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Data on general demographic and economic trends and on production and costs in different enterprises and on consumers' expenditure in the domestic field were collected. Information is collected in successive rounds. So far seven rounds have been completed. The statement below gives the periods and coverage of the surveys :

Round	Period	Sectors	No. of samples		No. of sample households	
			Villages	Towns	Village	Town
1st	Oct.-March 1951	Rural	1,643	—	26,288	—
2nd	April-June 1951	Rural	1,106	—	10,947	—
3rd	Aug.-Nov. 1951	Rural and Urban	863	490	10,165	3,378
4th	April-Sept. 1952.	Rural and Urban	938	406	25,722	11,713
5th	Dec. 1952-March 1953	Rural and Urban	739	405	12,878	5,942
6th	May-Aug. 1953	Rural and Urban	949	409	13,150	5,133
7th	October 1953	Rural and Urban				

The following two statements show the consumer expenditure per household in the two periodic surveys: (i) July 1949 to June 1950 and (ii) April to June 1951:

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD BY ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION IN RURAL AREAS

(July 1949 to June 1950)

Items	No. of households	Consumer expenditure (in rupees) Per household	Per person	Percentage of total
1. Foodgrains	3,139	442.61	85.03	38.70
2. Pulses	3,139	40.89	7.86	3.58
3. Edible oils	3,140	43.31	8.32	3.79
4. Vegetables	3,141	26.72	5.13	2.34
5. Milk and milk products	3,141	88.82	17.06	7.77
6. Meat, eggs and fish	3,141	24.57	4.72	2.15
7. Fruits	3,141	12.15	2.33	1.06
8. Refreshments	3,140	14.10	2.71	1.23
9. Salt	3,138	4.82	0.93	0.42
10. Spices	3,139	31.00	5.95	2.71
11. Sugar	3,139	29.28	5.62	2.56
Food Total	—	758.27	145.66	66.31
12. *Pan*	3,140	9.17	1.76	0.80
13. Tobacco	3,141	20.46	3.93	1.79
14. Intoxicants	3,141	8.96	1.72	0.78
15. Fuel and light	3,139	37.14	7.14	3.25
16. Men's clothing	3,123	36.01	6.92	3.16
17. Women's clothing	3,123	42.36	8.14	3.70
18. Children's clothing	3,123	9.84	1.89	0.86
19. Miscellaneous clothing	3,123	6.35	1.22	0.56
20. Head-gear	3,123	4.61	0.89	0.40
21. Bedding	3,123	9.92	1.91	0.87
22. Tailoring service	3,123	11.43	2.20	1.00
23. Foot-wear	3,123	9.66	1.86	0.84
24. Cobbler service	3,123	1.12	0.21	0.10
25. Toilet	3,123	3.35	0.64	0.29
26. Toilet service	3,123	5.74	1.10	0.50
27. Amusements	3,123	6.04	1.16	0.53
28. Education	3,123	2.92	0.56	0.26
29. Educational service	3,123	4.95	0.95	0.43
30. Newspapers, periodicals etc.	3,123	0.50	0.10	0.04
31. Medical expenses	3,123	9.19	1.77	0.80
32. Medical service	3,123	5.35	1.03	0 47
33. Miscellaneous household articles	3,123	8.25	1.59	0.72
34. Domestic and household service	3,123	10.41	2.00	0.91
35. Food service	3,123	1.68	0.32	0.15
36. Furniture	3,123	2.87	0.55	0.25
37. Furniture service	3,123	0.73	0.14	0.06
38. Utensils	3,123	7.24	1.39	0.63
39. Ceremonials	3,123	82.46	15.84	7.21
40. Non-recurring expenses	3,123	3.01	0.58	0.26
41. Miscellaneous (excluding remittance)	3,123	17.20	3.30	1.50
42. House rent and taxes	3,123	6.51	1.25	0.57
Non-food Total	—	1.143.70	219.72	100.00

Note:—The number of sample villages for items 1 to 15 was 1085, and for items 16 to 42 was 1079. The average size of a household was 5.21 members.

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER PERSON BY ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION IN RURAL AREAS

(April to June 1951)

Items	No. of sample households	Consumer expenditure in three months—90 days—(in rupees)		Percentage of total
		Per household	Per person	
1. Foodgrains	10,870	154.28	29.04	39.42
2. Pulses	10,855	15.43	2.96	4.02
3. Edible oils	10,760	13.37	2.57	3.49
4. Vegetables	10,860	8.74	1.67	2.27
5. Milk and milk products	10,870	24.04	4.50	6.11
6. Meat, eggs and fish	10,860	7.33	1.41	1.91
7. Fruits	10,860	7.07	1.29	1.75
8. Refreshments	10,860	4.24	0.77	1.05
9. Salt	10,690	1.67	0.26	0.35
10. Spices	10,859	9.90	1.93	2.62
11. Sugar	10,859	11.31	2.19	2.97
Food Total	—	257.38	48.59	65.96
12. *Pan*	10,860	3.09	0.64	0.87
13. Tobacco	10,860	7.58	1.41	1.92
14. Intoxicants	10,860	3.09	0.51	0.69
15. Fuel and light	10,860	24.04	4.50	6.11
16. Clothing (cotton)	10,870	20.34	3.83	5.20
17. ,, (silk)	10,870	0.52	0.10	0.14
18. ,, (wool)	10,870	0.60	0.11	0.15
19. Bedding	10,870	1.68	0.32	0.43
20. Amusements	10,870	2.22	0.42	0.57
21. Education	10,870	2.10	0.39	0.53
22. Medicine	10,870	6.00	1.14	1.55
23. Toilet	10,870	1.11	0.21	0.29
24. Petty articles	10,870	2.43	0.45	0.61
25. Conveyance	10,870	4.92	0.93	1.26
26. Services	10,870	22.20	4.17	5.66
27. Furniture	10,870	0.67	0.13	0.18
28. Sundry equipment	10,870	0.62	0.12	0.16
29. Musical instruments	10,870	0.11	0.02	0.03
30. Ornaments	10.870	4.25	0.80	1.09
31. Footwear	10,870	2.39	0.45	0.61
32. Utensils	10,870	1.08	0.20	0.27
33. Ceremonials	10,870	18.92	3.56	4.83
34. Rent	10,870	2.84	0.54	0.73
35. Taxes	10,870	0.63	0.12	0.16
Non-food Total	—	133.43	25.07	34.04
Grand Total	—	390.81	73.66	100.00

Note :—The number of sample villages was 1142 ; average size of household 5.31.

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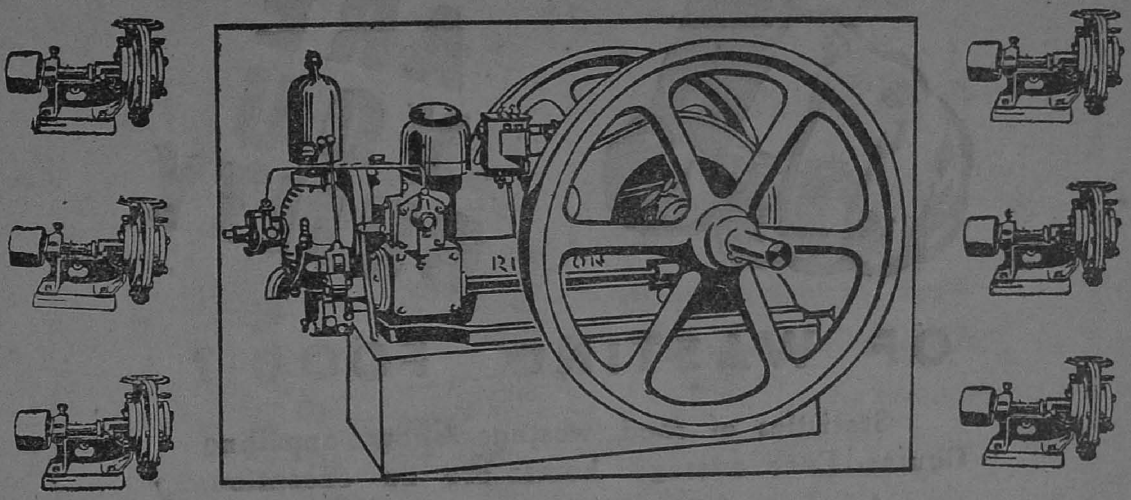

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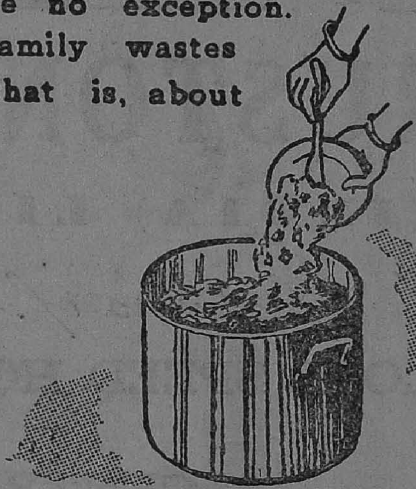

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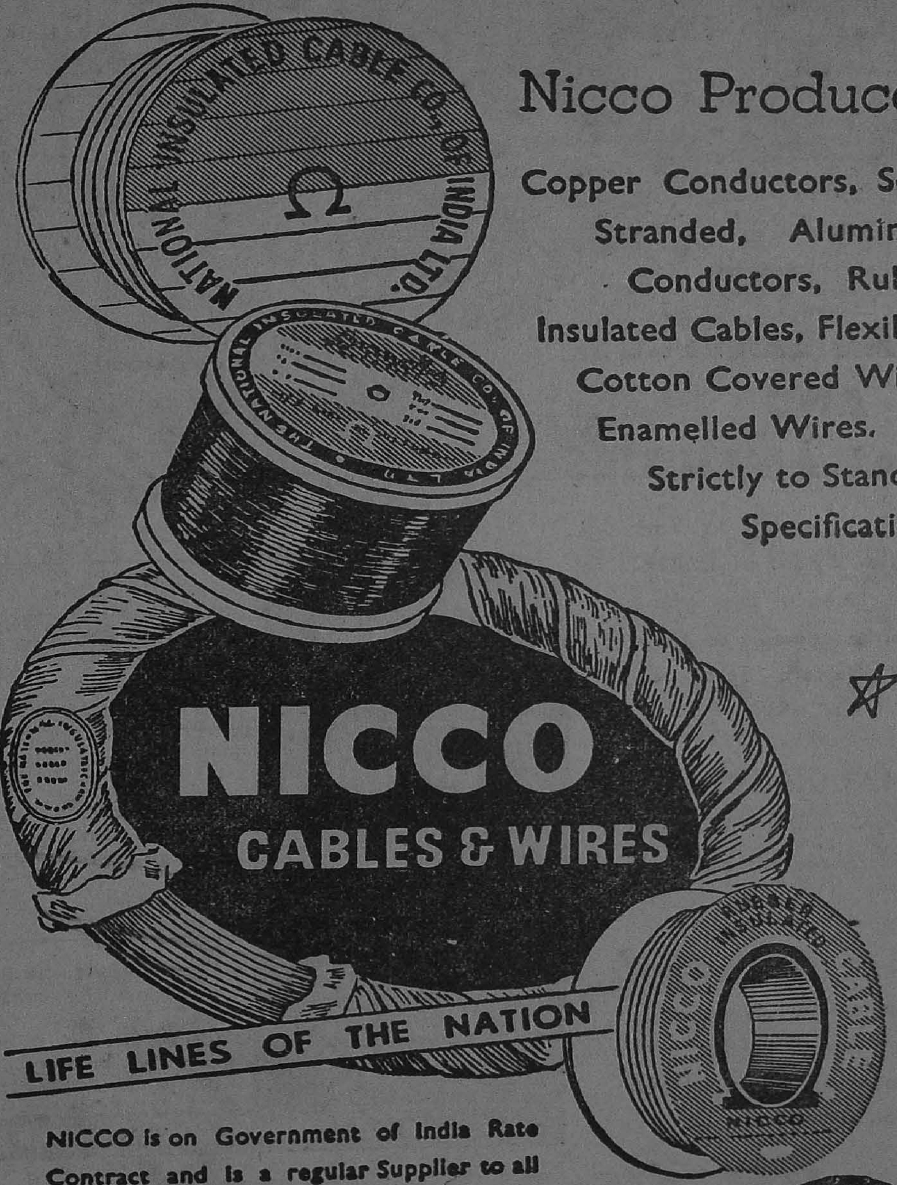

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